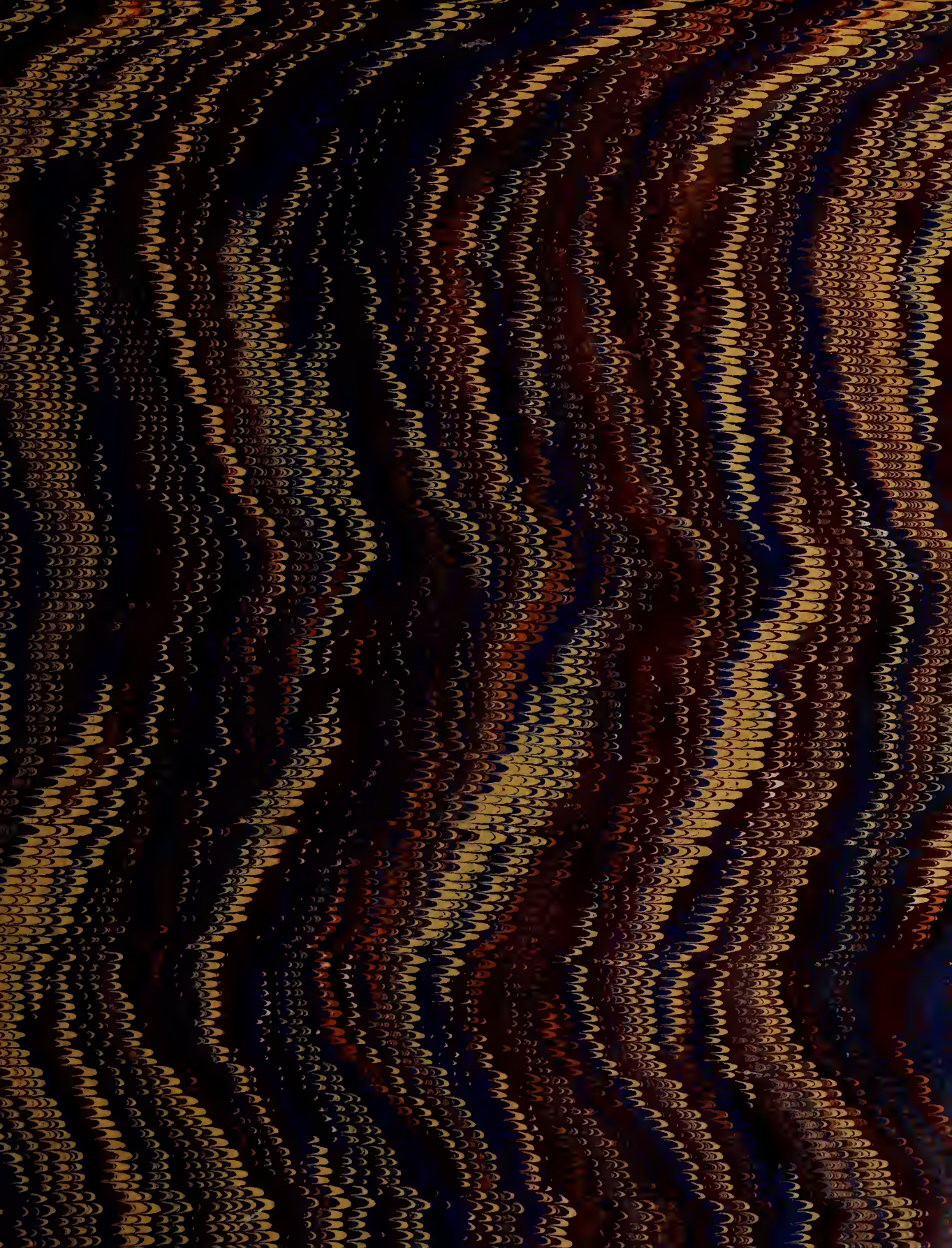


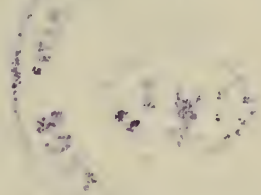
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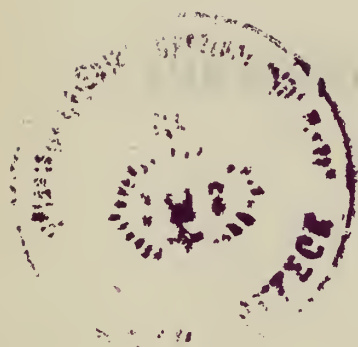




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ANNALS
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
BARRISTER AT LAW.

"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimos gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

SECOND EDITION.

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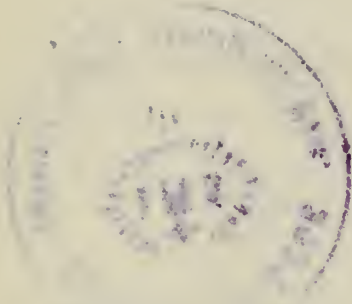
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ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1373.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mίle, τpί chéd, pεαχτμοζατ, α τpί.

UILLIAM mac carmaic eppcop Ard achaid paoí i neccna, 7 i epabad do écc.

Adam ó cianáin cananaic 7 Saoí Seanáatha do écc i lior gabail.

Ionopoiζio do τaδoiρτ do gallaib mίde don Anζoiλε. Ruaidpí mac caéoil uí pφpζoil 7 a mac do mapbad dóib don cup pín, 7 Socaiδe dá muinτιp imailli piú. Donnchaδ ua pφpζoil ζo lion a tíonóil dia lfnáin, 7 mapbad móp do dénaí laip oppa. Upcóp do poiζio do buain don áipriδ iarpín, 7 an maióm poiíme póp gallaib, ζo ττοpóaiπ δe, 7 ζup ppaoineaδ póp a muinτιp.

Uilliam δalaτún 7 Siρpíam na mίde do mapbad le cenél píachach 7 lé hua maóíleaáloinn.

Mac an peappúm meic peopair do mapbad lá ττοipρdealbáδ puáδ ua cconcoδaiρ δaon δuilli cloiδiú i cconmaicne dúná mοip (τapép pell do

* *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Et Archidiaconus O'Farrell electus Episcopus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

* *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his *Irish Writers*, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

"As he was routing, 7 an maióm poiíme.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, thus:

"Donnchaδ O Pφpail dá leanmáin, 7 mopán do mapbad dóib leip, 7 en-upchup poiζoe

δá mapbad pεin, 7 po buδ maióm don τpíuaζ aile áτ muna beíτ in ττοpúp pín: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot."

* *The Kinel-Fiachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the *State Papers*, the following description of Kinel-

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-three.

WILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh^s, a man of wisdom and piety, died. Adam O'Keenan^t, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

An incursion was made by the English of Meath into Annaly, on which occasion they slew Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and his son, with a number of their people. Donough O'Farrell, with all his forces, pursued them, and slew great numbers of them; but this hero received a shot of a javelin, as he was routing^u the English before him, which killed him, upon which his people were defeated.

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach^v, and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Conor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicne-Dunmore^w (after they [the Berminghams] had acted treacherously towards him, as he was coming

Fiachach is given :

“ Mac Goghagan's country called Kinaliaghe, contained in length twelve miles, and in breadth seven myles. It lyeth midway between the ffort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingar, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Goghagan's country is of the County of Westmeath, situated in the upper end thereof, trending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward

of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the South East of it lyeth Offaley; and on the East side joineth Terrell's Country *alias* Ffertullagh. On the North side lyeth Dalton's country; and O'Melaghlin's country on the West side between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with Dillon's country.”

^w *Conmaicne-Dunmore*, more anciently called Conmaicne Cinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which then belonged to the Berminghams.

δέναμ διοιβ αιρ, γ Sé αζ τεαχτ α conmaicne cúile) γ é pén oimteachτ
 δαιμδεόιν αλορ α láime iappin ó na earccapaid, γ é beó loiuidé. Ανδριαρ
 mac cionaoit do marbad doibrioim ara haiéle, iar na rágbail do toirpdeal-
 bad aca i ngeall ne na poğa puaργailte dpaγhail ar an tan po peallpaδ
 pair pén poime.

δappouδ inげan uí Ruairc bñ doimnaill mec tigfináin do écc.

Seaan mac conmapa apταοipeach [ápotaοipeach] cloinne cuilén γ ταδγ
 ócc ó dupnin do écc.

Σαδδ inげñ cathail uí éoncoδair bñ plaitbήptaγ ui Ruairc [do ecc].

Raγnall mac corbmaic meγ Raγnaill do marbad la mac Meγ naircíd i
 pell.

Μαοileacloinn Connaéτach ó néill do écc.

Μαιγipτιρ Νιocol Μαγ τεcheadain oipicel cluana do écc.

δpian óγ mac bpiain uí duδda do marbad la bairédachaid.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1374.

Αοιρ Cpιορτ, míle, τpí céδ, Seachtmócchat α cftaip.

Senicin Sabaoir do marbad la maγ aonγupa.

Doimnaill ócc ó doóopταιγ (.i. mac Seaaín) do écc.

Cucoiccpíce ócc maγ eoάaccáin ταιοipeacé cenél píachach do marbad i
 bpell ar noul dό lé heppucc na miδe γo háτ luain, γ an Sionnaé mac mñráin
 (do muinτιρ uilliam dalaτύn) da marbad daon bñile pλείγi, γ é pñn do tap-
 painγ o apoile iar pin γ boill deacca do denaím da corp α ccionaid α míγnoimá.

* *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

† *Severely wounded*.—This entry is given very differently in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1368. This authority states that Turlough Roe was accompanied by twelve horsemen, and makes no allusion whatever to any treachery on the part of the Mac Feorais. This passage is very badly given by the Four Masters, who appear to have patched it up from various annals.

It should stand thus, according to all the laws of historical narration :

“Turlough Roe O’Conor, as he was on his way home from Conmaicne Cuile, was unfairly assaulted in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore, through which he had to pass, by Mac-an-Pharson Bermingham; but Turlough was determined to fight his way, and coming to personal combat with Mac-an-Pharson, he slew him with one powerful stroke of his sword, and then escaped from his assailants by the strength

from Conmaicne Cuile^x), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded^y. Andreas Mac Kenny was afterwards put to death by them [the Berminghams], he having been left with them by Turlough,—when they had acted treacherously towards him,—as a hostage, in whose ransom they might demand what they pleased.

Barrduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Tiernan, died.

John Mac Namara, Head Chieftain of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], and Teige O'Duirmín, died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal O'Connor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke, [died].

Randal, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naisci.

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

Master Nichol Mac Techedain, Official of Cluain [in the county of Leitrim], died.

Brian Oge^z, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-four.

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge^a was slain by Magennis.

Donnell Oge, son of John O'Doherty, died.

Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain after he had gone to Athlone with the Bishop of Meath : it was the Sinnach Mac Mearain^b (one of William Dalton's people) that killed him, with one thrust of a lance ; and he [Mac Mearain] himself was afterwards torn asunder, and his body was cut into small pieces, for this crime.

of his arm and the fleetness of his steed.—On this occasion he left behind Andreas Mac Kenny, one of his followers, whom the Berminghams had captured, and whom they were resolved to detain as a hostage until Turlough should ransom him at a dear price. Afterwards, however, when Turlough refused to pay the price demanded as his ransom, they put this Andreas to death."

^z *Brian Oge*.—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note¹.

^a *Senicin Savadge*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that "the literati were left *orphans* by his death." Savadge was seated in the territory of Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac

Τεαβόιο α βύρε οίγηρε μεic uilliam do marbāð duifb maine.

Μαϊὸμ la Niall ó néill πορ γαλλαίβ, δαρ μαρβαð an Ριόιρε ποιορεαχ, bocpa na cairrige, an Sándalac, an bupcað, γ uilliam baile dalat ceann anbhéle epionn, γ iliomad nað náiriméir.

Ταðcc mac Ruaiðiri mic caðail puaið uí concobair, ófghaðbor uí concobair do écc.

Μαοileaðloinn mac διαρματα uí feargail do dul ar coccad ar an angaile go muintir maolmorða do cup i naghaið gall. Ταðor επέν amnur do cup eatopra γ goill iar pin dár marbāð ποm γ Socharðhe oile.

Ταðcc ócc μαγ παgnaill do. lot doρðor do ποίγιð go nepbail de, achc níρ bpeap a demin cia do telcc an τυρðor. Μuintir birn dá cup πορ cloinn muipcéirταιg, γ clann muipcéirταιg dá cup oppapom map an ccéðna, uair ap ctópna baoi iorðgal an tan pin. Coccadh dergi tremioðíðe eoir eolarcáib γ muintir birn.

Copbmac mac tomaltaið uí fñgail do marbāð.

Feargail mac flaiðbñirταιg uí Ruairc do marbāð do pilib.

Τιgñnán mac bñiain meg τιgearnán do écc.

Μαοileaðloinn Ruad ó duibgñnann paoi i ρñcúp, γ Mathgamaian an chind mac domnaill mic Muipcéairταιg uí Ruairc do cométuicim pé apoile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, επι chéð, pectmogat, acúig.

Donnchadh caomanað mac mupchaða pið laiðñ do marbāð la gallaib i bpell iar ttaboirp díotlaiépiðe dó go memic poime pin oppa.

Merain. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: " επε Μαg Eoðagam do marbāð do.—MS. L."

^c *Theobald Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L., that his father's name was Edmond.

^d *Bogsa na-Cairrge*.—Bocksa of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

^e *Baile Dalat*, now unknown, unless it be Ballynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene,

in the county of Antrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 63.

^f *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period anbhéle, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

^g *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jactu sagitte*.

^h *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tír-Briuin, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.

Theobald Burke^c, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

A battle was gained by Niall O'Neill over the English, in which Roche, the knight, Bogsa na-Cairrge^d, Sandal, Burke, and William of Baile Dalat^e, the head of the inhospitality of Ireland^f, with many others not enumerated, were slain.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, King of Connaught, worthy heir to the title of The O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-Maelmora, to wage war with the English. A fierce and sharp conflict afterwards took place between them [the Irish] and the English, in which he [O'Farrell] and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by a cast of a javelin^g, and died of the wound; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn^h charged the Clann-Murtoughⁱ with it; and the Clann-Murtough, in turn, charged the Muintir-Birn; for these were the parties between whom the conflict was at the time. In consequence of this [death], a war broke out between the Muintir-Eolais^k and the Muintir-Birn.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh O'Farrell, was slain.

Farrell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip [O'Rourke].

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

Melaghlin Roe O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chinn [of the head], the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Rourke, fell by each other.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-five.

Donough Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain^l by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation^m.

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the race of Murtough Muimhneach, who was the brother of Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Irish race.

^k *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

^l *Treacherously slain*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "per Bulentam de Catherloch.—O'Mulconry."

^m *Desolation*.—The literal translation is: "after he had often before brought extermi-

Matghamain mac maghnara ui concobair do écc iar mbuaið nñnið, 7 neangnamha.

Caírlén Rora comáin do taboirt do Ruaidhri ó concobair, 7 baile an tobair do taboirt do toirpðealbác ruad ar imaille pe comadhaid oile.

Mac artain uirri cenel faghartaioð do marbad i ðpell da bratair pén mac gille térhoind mec artain.

Maíom mór do taboirt lá Níall ó néll for gallaid dúin da lēglar, dú i toirchoir Sir pemur baile atha thíð (no alahio) fñr ionaid Ríð Saxan, burcá camlinne, 7 iliomat naé náirimtear.

Cúulað mag matghamna tánoiri oirgiall décc do cúirlinn.

Art mac mecc uíðr aon bá lán deneach 7 ðféle do écc.

Diarmuid mag raðnaill do dul ðionnraioð for corbmáca ua mbinn, 7 donnchað mac concobair an coráin do marbad don toirce rin, immaille pe hiliomat do ðaoind oile imaille rin, 7 éðala mora do ðenain uoið [recte do].

Maioleacloinn ua domnallan ollan píl muircaðoig ðo rainpðoac le dán, 7 apð raóí Erionn beór ir in ealaðain céðna, décc ðriolún.

Caírbre, 7 eoðan, dá mac Mécc tiðearnán do taboirt ionnraioðe for gallaid ðo líon a tionóil. Fñr da muirpí pén do ðenain pelle orpa, 7 dá cpec le gallaid ar ionimáir. ðoill do épuinnuighað ina timceal iar na mbraðh dóib; clann-mécc tiðearnán, 7 cuiccfi ar píoit do maíð a muirpíre do ðíceannað ar én látoir annpín do gallaid.

Seapprað mac giollananaom uí fñrðoil ðfðaððor tiðfñna na hanðoile ar eneac, ar chpuð, ar áaoindépaib, do écc iar mbuaið nonðta 7 naithriðe.

Sir émann albanac mac uilliam búrc do écc iar mbuaið naithriðe. Tomár a mac do gabáil tiðearnaí tap a ép.

nation upon them," which nearly amounts to a contradiction.

ⁿ *Mahon, the son of Manus.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: ".i. mac maghnara mic aodá bpeirnið.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

^o *Roscommon and Ballintober.*—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

^p *Kinel-Faghartaigh*, now the barony of Kinelarty, in the county of Down, where the Mac Artans are still numerous.

^q *A great victory was gained.*—Literally, "a great defeat was given." This defeat of the English is not noticed by any of our modern historians.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 131, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 111.

^r *Baile-atha-thid*, now Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family. It is highly probable that Sir James is here a mistake for Sir Thomas, which was really the name of the head of the Talbot family in this year.

^s *Camline.*—The only place of this name

Mahon, the son of Manusⁿ O'Conor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Rory O'Conor; and Ballintober^o was given to Turlough Roe, in lieu of it, together with other considerations.

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh^p, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoinn Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained^q by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid' (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline^s, and many others not enumerated, were slain in the conflict.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection.

Art, the son of Maguire, a man full of hospitality and munificence, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall made an excursion against Cormac O'Beirne, on which occasion Donogh, son of Conor an-Chopain^t, was slain on this occasion, with many other persons; and he seized upon great spoils.

Melaghlin O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in particular in poetry, and the most learned man in all Ireland in the same art, died of Fiolun^u.

Carbry and Owen, two sons of Mac Tiernan, marched against the English with all their forces; [but] one of their own people acted treacherously towards them, and betrayed them to the English for a bribe. The English surrounded them, after they had been betrayed to them, and beheaded on the spot the sons of Mac Tiernan, and twenty-five of the chiefs of their people.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-Naev O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly for hospitality and prowess, personal shape, and polite manners, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Sir Edmond Albanagh^w Mac William Burke died, after the victory of Penance: Thomas, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

known to the Editor is Camlin, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim; but he is not aware that this was ever a seat of any branch of the Burkes. There is a river of the name in the county of Longford.

^t *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

^u *Fiolun*.—This word is still in use in the county of Kilkenny to denote a kind of scurvy

which causes a swelling of the legs. In the western counties of Munster, it is used to denote the king's evil.

^w *Sir Edmond Albanagh*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is given as follows:

"Mac William Burke died after having received the sacraments of Extream Unction and

Ορρορ mac Αιρτ μεξ υιθιρ do μαρβαδ do cloinn donncaid mész υιθιρ.

Donnchaδ mac ταυδξ mic concobair an coráin do μαρβαδ la muinτιρ birn.

Tomár mac peopair τιgearna átha na Ríξ, γ Seann mac loclainn cfm
α pine pén dész.

Cathal óξ mac catail oix mic catail móir mic domnaill uí concobair do
μαρβαδ la cloinn Riocairδ, γ lochlainn mac donnchaδ uí dubda do gabail
don cup rin.

Brían ó briain τιgearna tuadmunan do inuairbaδ la toirpdealbaδ mac
Muirceartaiξ uí briain, γ le cloinn Riocairδ.

Coccaδ ειτιξ Ruaidρι ó concobair Rí connact, γ Maolpeacloinn ó ceal-
laiξ τιgearna ua Maine sup po gab ua concobair nřt por uib Maine.

Cathal mac Mağnupa meic diarmada dész.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1376.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céδ, Sechtmocchat, adé.

Taðcc ó Ruairc τιξřina bpepne, aon lán deneac γ dfele, dallad, γ doir-
dearcur, beτιρ na mbpepneac, γ leóman lethe cuinn décc. Τιξřinán α mac
do gabail τιξřinair břřne na deóidh.

Aodh ó tuadail, τιξřina ua mál do μαρβαδ do gallaibh.

Dalbach mac maoleacloinn uí bpoim, ceann eniξ γ eangnaíma laiğion do
guin da ppor perrin, γ α écc po céδoir.

Aodh mac Seacain uí řřřgoil do écc, γ bá tiopra go ttoδřúctad α řéle γ
α řairpřge do cliapoib Erionn go coitćionn ó aoir α macδhaćta go rin.

Penance, after whose death his son Thomas succeeded him." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that he died of řiolún.

* *Mac Loughlin*.—He was chief of the Mac Loughlins of Inishowen, who were originally a most powerful family of the northern Hy-Níall, but had been at this period reduced to great obscurity by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.

† O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Tadæus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mac Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

"Mathgamanus filius Murcherti fil. Tigernani O'Roirk, obiit.—MS. L."

"Cathaldus filius Nielli Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Templum de Kill an iomaire collapsum a Magistro Thoma mac an Oğlaoić instauratur.—*Mac Firb.* (MS. L. 1376)."

‡ *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Imail, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of

Oscar, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Conor an-Chopain, was slain by the Muintir-Birn [the O'Beirnes].

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin^x, Chief of his own tribe, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Rickard. Loughlin, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Brian O'Brian, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

A war broke out between Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Conor subdued the Hy-Many.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-six.

Teige O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, a man full of hospitality and munificence, a man of fame and renown, the Bear of Breifny, and Lion of Leth-Chuinn, died. Tiernan, his son, assumed the lordship of Breifny after him.

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail^z, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh^a, son of Melaghlin O'Byrne, the most eminent man in Leinster for hospitality and prowess, was wounded by his own spur, and died immediately afterwards.

Hugh, son of John O'Farrell, died. Like unto a fountain had his generosity and bounty flowed on the literati of Ireland universally, from his youth to that time [i. e. the time of his death].

Wicklow. This is the first notice of O'Toole in these Annals as chief of Imail. Previously to the English invasion O'Toole had been lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare.— See note ^e, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

^a *Dalvagh*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“Dalvagh mac Melaghlyn O'Broyn, a prince his son [i. e. a prince's son] and a good man, was hurt by his own spur, and thereof died.”

bébinn inígean domnall uí duinn, bean uí diomaraig do écc.

Roibeard ua ríghail do écc iarí mbuaid naitheiríge.

Cuairne ua concobairí failgi, dífádbor tígearna uib failge do écc.

Concobair ua becháin ríoi Shíneachadh, Ceallaic mac cruicín ollam tuadmunán lé rínehar, Éoin ua Ruanaídh ollam mécc aongra lé dán, Maoileacloinn ó maoilínídh ollam uí Catáin, Donnchaí mac ríbhírig dífígh rínead, 7 Ruarcán ó hachmaill ollam uí anluain 1 ndán do écc. Rí tíge aoidhead coitíonnn gan diultad ré naon an Ruarcan ro.

Cumoirí ó catáin tígearna oipeachta uí catáin do gabail do gallaib 1 bpuir cúile Rátain, 7 a cúp dóib go Carraricc Feargura 1 ngeinib.

Coimíonol gall míde, ulaí, 7 laigín dochum na haníole. Cpeacha pill do denam dóib ir in tír. Ua ríghoil do líon a tíonóil dia ríghíoríon iarínn poleirí, eoirí gallaib ulaí 7 laigean 7cā. gur loircc a mbuigh 7 a mbailte, gur éreac a ceríocā, 7 a iompúó ar a haítele go nédáláib aoidibí ro buaidh 7 corccur.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1377.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί céo, Seachtmoghac, aSeacht.

An tēpucc ó ceallaig .i. earbacc Cluana rígha brénainn, Seaan ó Rodacáin comorba caillín Saoi coitíonnn, 7 an Deccánac mór mag muiríora do écc. Isin Róim écc an deccánaiğri.

Mairírtir Eappa Ruaid do loirccad.

Uatep mac Sír dauit búpe, Domnall mac ríghail mic An manaiğ uí gallcobar, Seapfíarí ó plannaccáin taoireac cloinne catail, Donnchadh mac uilliam áloinn uí érfíall tígearna Ele, Diarmad bacac mac branáin

^b *Bebinn*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Bevyn, the daughter of Donnell O'Doyn, and wife of O'Dempsey, died.”

Here he anglicises *bébinn* as if the second b were aspirated.

^c *Cooley*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

the family of the O'Kanes in the county of Londonderry.—See note under 1385.

^d *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. the tribe or people of O'Kane. This place was also applied to O'Kane's territory, which, at this period, comprised the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

^e To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn^b, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsy, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

Cuaifne O'Conor Faly, worthy heir to the lordship of Offaly, died.

Conor O'Beaghan, a learned Historian; Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief Poet to Magennis; Melaghlin O'Mulvany, Ollav to O'Kane; Donough Mac Firbis, a good Historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief Poet to O'Hanlon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Cooley^c O'Kane, Lord of Orieacht-Ui-Chathain^d, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.

A general muster of the English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, proceeded into Annaly, and treacherous depredations were committed by them in the territory. O'Farrell, with all his forces, afterwards invaded, by turns, the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c., so that he burned their farm-houses and towns, and plundered their territories; and returned home in victory and triumph, and [loaded] with immense spoils^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-seven.

O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan; John O'Rodaghan^f, Coarb of St. Cailin, a general scholar^g; and Mac Morrissey, the Great Dean, died. It was at Rome that this dean died.

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donnell, son of Farrell, son of the Manach^h O'Gallagher; Geoffrey O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail; Donough, son of

Firbisí Tírfiachríe et Tíramalgadíe Historiographus, et peritus poeta aperto hospitio, et scholâ liberâ 60 annos aperta insignis in Christo quievit."—*Mac Fírb.* See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 408.

^f O'Rodaghan, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "ἰ πρὸς δὲ Μοῖγε πεν," at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

O'Roodaige, and anglicised Roddy, by the last distinguished man of the family, Thadæus Roddy of Crossfield, near Fenagh, who flourished about the year 1688.

^g A general scholar, ῥαοὶ κοινέσθην.—It may also mean a man of general accomplishments befitting a ῥαοὶ, or gentleman.

^h Son of the Manach.—Muc an manach, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιρεαὶ κορκαχλανδ, Ραχτηνα mac δαυιτη υἱὸς μόρδα, ἡ ὅριαν ὁ πλαιῖβρι-
ταις τοῦ ἔεε.

Σλουιγεαὸς λα Ριοκαρδ α βύρς ἰ κλοινδ κυλέιν ἡ Κυλεναῖς τοῦ τιονολ ιμ
Mac conmapa .i. mac inġene υἱὸς δάλαις. Ιονηραιγιὸς τοῦ ταῖοιρε δόις ἀρ
κλαινν Ριοκαρδ σὺρ κυριριδ μαϊοιμ ορρα, δάρ μαρβὰς Τεαβόις mac uillicc
ceann na cethirne, τριῖς μεϊς ὁ νεδιν, ἡ ινὸρᾶν τοῦ μαϊτινὸς κλοιννε Ριοκαρδ
ἀρῆεανα.

Ρυαϊορὶ ὁ concobair τοῦ ταῖαρτ μαοημα ἰ Ρορcommain πορ Mac uilliam
βύρς ἡ πορ μαοιλεαὶ κλοινν ὁ κελλαῖς τιγεαρνα ὁ maine, δὴ ιναρ μαρβὰς
Ριρδρὶ α βύρς .i. δεαρδραῖται μεϊς uilliam, δομναλλ mac Καῖαιλ ὅςς υἱ
concobair, Ταῖς ὅςς mac ταῖς υἱὸς κελλαῖς, ua maindin .i. ταοιρεαὶ ποδαιμ,
mac dubgaill, gallocolaiς, ἡ ιομας οἰλε naς nárinnéioir.

Καυλέν λεαρα αἰρδ abla τοῦ δέναν λα Σεαν ὁ πρῖνζαιλ τιγεαρνα na
hAnġoile.

Κοκκαὸς εδῖρ mac διαρματα ἡ Ρυαϊορὶ ὁ Concobair, ἡο τταινιςς δερῖδε
μαγῃ λυιρς τοῦ milleaδ ἡ τοῦ λορκαὸς εδῖρ γορταῖς ἡ φοιρνεαῖμα. Σοχαῖδε
τοῦ μαρβὰς εατορρα λεαῖ πορ λειτ. Σίτ τοῦ δέναν δόις πό δεοῖδ, ἡ comhṛta

ⁱ *William Alainn*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*, William the comely.

^j *Dermot Bacagh*, i. e. Dermot the Lane. O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11, that this Dermot Bacach died at Rome.

^k *The three sons of O'Heyne*.—This passage is better given in the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the Clann-Richard had been two days and two nights encamped in the territory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daughter, assembled his forces to attack them. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. Mac Nemara and they of the contrey of Klan Kullen, gave a great overthrow to those of Clanrickard, where Theobald mac Ulick, head of the great Kearne, O'Heyne's three sons, and many of the chiefest of Clanrickard, were killed."

^l *O'Mainnin*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called O'Mainnin Mor. O'Mainnin, now Mannion, resided first at Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway, and afterwards at Menlagh O'Mainnin, in the same barony, where he had a castle of considerable strength; and his territory originally comprised the greater portion of the barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

^m *Mac Dowell Galloglagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that Mac Dowell and Mac Neill Cam were slain in this engagement. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. The field of Roscommon was fought between Rowrie, O'Connor and [Mac] William Burke and Melaughlyn O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, where Richard Burke, Donnell mac

William Alainnⁱ; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh^j Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke into Clann-Cuilein. The Clann-Cuilein assembled around Mac Namara (i. e. the son of O'Daly's daughter), gave battle to the Clann-Richard, and defeated them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kerns, the three sons of O'Heyne^k, and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

Rory O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon, where Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William, Donnell, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Kelly, O'Mainnin^l, Chief of Sodan, Mac Dowell Galloglagh^m, and many other persons not enumerated, were slain.

The castle of Lis-ard-abhlaⁿ was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor, in consequence of which all Moylurg was spoiled and burned, as well its fields of corn as its buildings. Numbers were killed on both sides. A peace was at last concluded between them; and Mac Dermot received considerations^o from

Cahall, Oge O'Connor, Teig Oge mac Teig O'Kelly, O'Mannyn, Mac Donnell Galloglasse, and the son of Neale Kam" [*recte* Mac Neale Kam], "with many others, were slain."

O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11:

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. capti O'*Mulconry*). Somarlius Og Mac Dubhgaill, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Cam, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farrell et alii multi."

ⁿ *Lis-ard-abhla*, i. e. the fort of the height, or hill of the apple trees. Mageoghegan anglicises this name Lisardawla, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1377. The castle of Lisardawla, in the Analie, was built by John O'Ferrall this year."

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

but in an inquisition taken at Longford, on the 13th of September, 1634, it is more correctly anglicised Lisardawla. It is a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and about three miles to the east of the town of Longford. The road leading from Longford to Edgeworthstown passes through it. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

^o *Considerations*, comzha.—The word comzha denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1377. There grew great dissention and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylorg was altogether wasted, spoyled, preyed, and

οφαγαίλ δο mac διαρματα δο ειονν na ριόδη δο δέναν, γ ι μοναδ α δίογ-
βάλα ό Ρυαϊόρί ό concobair.

Μαθηγαμμαιν mac Σεαιν μεic conmapa δο έcc.

Αν δανα Ριρδςρδο δο γαβαίλ ριογαichte Saخان .21. lun.

Σορραιδ mac Αηδαϊδ υί Ραγallaϊγ δο μαρβαδ la cloinn an chaoic υί
Ραγallaϊγ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1378.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, Σεachmoγaττ, α hochτ.

Caipbre ua feargail Eppucc Aρδachaiδ, ealcuing congēala an epάbaiδ,
Glún oileamna na heccno, Soitech dérepce γ θαonnaéta epide, α έcc ipin
Róim iar mbreic buada δο deaman γ doman.

Mór ingean υί feargail bñh Mécc paγnaill .i. Διαρμαιδ, δο έcc, γ α
hadnacul ι celuan conmaicne γο honópac.

Uatep mac uilliam búic δο μαρβαδ la muinrip málle.

Feargal mag paγnaill δο μαρβαδ la conn mac muipcςραιγ meγ paγnaill.

Giollacpiorτ ua Ruairc mac τιγαρνα bpeipne δο éc.

Toirpdealbác mac Suibne apδconrubal Connaét, Tavoce mac loclainn
meγ Conmapa ταιορεαδ cloinne culén δο μαρβαδ la mac ingine υί δάλαιγ.

Domnall mág bpάδaiγ ταιορεαδ cúile bpighoin, γ τεallaϊγ ccςpbaill, Saοί
coicéionn, Σεαιν ό ριαλαιν δεγςpι δάνα, γ dubcoblaiγ ingñ Mecc paγnaill
bñh υί Maoilmiaδhaiγ δο έcc.

Ionopoiγiδ δο ταβαρτ δο mag paγnaill (γona bpáitpib γ γona oipeach-

brought to utter ruine, the inhabitants killed, their houses and buildings burnt and consumed to ashes, their corne destroyed, and their cattle prey'd. At last they came to a composition of peace; Rowrie gave full satisfaction of his losses and damages sustained to Mac Dermott for condescending to that agreement before it was concluded."

^p *Richard II.*—He was the only son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III., and succeeded to the throne on the 21st of June, on the death of his grandfather, and was

crowned at Westminster on the 16th of July following, he being then but eleven years old.

^q *Clann-an-Chaoich*, i. e. *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys, the head of whom was styled Mac Kee, gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan, where they were seated.

^r O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

"Finola filia Tadæi Mac Donogh, uxor Tordelvachi óγ O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O'Mulconry.*"

Rory O'Connor for acceding to the peace, and as compensation for the injuries he had suffered.

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.^p became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich^q O'Reilly^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-eight.

Carbry O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh, a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee^s of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and of humanity, died at Rome, having overcome the world and the Devil.

More, the daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Rannall (Dermot), died, and was interred with honour in Cluain-Conmaicne^t.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys.

Farrell Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtough Mac Rannall.

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable^u of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly^w.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^x, and of Teallach Cearbhaill, a general scholar; John O'Fialan, a good poet; and Duvcovla, the daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Rannall, with his kinsmen and people, by

^s *Fostering knee*.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee.

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*”

^t *Cluain-Conmaicne*, now Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^u *High constable*.—Ἀποκονσταβλᾶ is always

used in these annals to signify the chief captain of gallowglasses. Mageoghegan translates this passage thus:

“Terlagh Mac Swyne, head and chief of all the Gallowglasses of Connaught, died.”

^w *The son of the daughter of O'Daly*.—His name was Hugh Mac Namara. He defeated the Burkes of Clanrickard in 1377.—See note ^a, under that year.

^x *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

ταιβ, do dá cloinn aodha, 7 d'físgal ó Ruairc) ar catál ruad mág raḡnaill. Catál do tional a comhbraitheac, 7 a clínnadh (im diarmait mac diarmata) go hén ionad ar a ccionnroim. Maidm do tabairt doib for macc raḡnaill. Físgal mág raḡnaill deifgear rona raibir, 7 Mac Sínlaoic, Mac Siolla duib, 7 Soctáde nac náirimítear do mairbad don imreapcain rin.

Siollacriort ó rḡmḡín ollam cenél cconail 1 ríncur do écc do fiolún.

ḡrian mág uibir .i. aobair tigeapna fírmánach, do mairbad la cloinn Airt meḡ uibir.

Físgal ua maoslmiaidiz taoipeac muintipe cfrballain déḡ.

Tadḡ mac asdhagáin ollam breitfíman iochtar connact raoi gan imfíran gan oirbírnaiz, 7 fíri thize naoidead coitchinu da ḡac aen do éḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1379.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, Seachtmóccat, anaói.

Eaproc na míde, .i. an faltach do écc 1 Sairib.

Sémur ó congalaiz ppióir daiminri, Flaithebírtaich ó mongáin Aírchin-deac Ruir airtir décc.

Pilib mac mocoil, .i. an dalatúnach tífirna iartair míde décc.

Fírbiriz mac fírbiriz raoi ríchnadā décc.

Dauid ua duinn taoipeach ua Riagáin do mairbad la mac ceapbail uí duinn.

Riocarḡ mac cathmaoil do mairbad la pilib mág uibir, tigeapna fear manac, 7 la doinnall ua néill.

Maidm na dpece do thabairt dua déill, .i. do mall mór ar pilib mág

districts are comprised in the barony of Upper Loughtee, in the county of Cavan. Mac Brady's chief seat was at Stradone in this barony.

⁷ *Sons-in-law*, a clínnad. — Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

⁸ *Fiolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

⁹ *Muintir-Carolan*. — This tribe was seated near the Shannon, in the barony and county of

Leitrim. They are of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, being descended from Eolus, the twenty-fifth in descent from Conmac, the progenitor of all the Conmaicene.

¹⁰ *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by which one of the family of Wall would be called in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th

the two Clann-Hughs, and by Farrell O'Rourke, against Cathal Roe Mac Rannall. Cathal assembled at one place his kinsmen and sons-in-law^a, together with Dermot Mac Dermot, to meet them. They defeated Mac Rannall and Farrell Mac Rannall, a good, rich, and affluent man. Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not enumerated, were killed in that engagement.

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolun*².

Brian Maguire (heir to the lordship of Fermanagh), was slain by Art Maguire.

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan^a, died.

Teige Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Lower Connaught, a sage without contention or reproach, who kept a house of general hospitality for all comers, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-nine.

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach^b, died in England.

James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Rossory [in Fermanagh], died.

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath^c, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne^d, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

Richard Mac Cawell was slain by Philip Maguire and Donnell O'Neill.

The defeat of Dreach^e was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

of November, 1379.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 147, 508.

^c *Lord of Westmeath*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, for none of the Daltons was ever Lord of Westmeath. The passage is more correctly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1379. Phillip mac Nicholl Dalton, Lord of the Baronie of Rathconrath in Westmeath, died."

^d *David O'Dunne*.—Mageoghegan renders this

passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"David O'Doyn, chieftain of the contrey of Ireigan, was killed by the sonne of Karroll O'Doyn."

The territory of Hy-Regan, or Orégan, was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. It was a part of Offaly, not of Leix.

^e *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawly, in the barony of

υἱοῖν, δὺ ἰ τορchaῖρ ταδῆζ μάζ υἱοῖν, δά mac meic μαζῆνυρ, τοῖρρδεalbác mac donnchaidá méζ υἱοῖν, ὅριαν mac meic Raíτ, ἡ μνιρέστac mac míol-chon.

Mac an éaoích uí Raighillíζ do mārbað la mac andaið uí Raḡaillíζ.

Cúmará ḡḡḡ, .i. Mac conmará do mārbað la a bpaíτḡḡ ḡḡḡ τpe ḡéill.

Cúconnacht mac ḡḡḡb méζ υἱοῖν aðbaḡ τḡḡḡḡa ḡḡḡ manach aḡ éineac ἡ aḡ uaḡḡḡ, do mārbað la cloinn domnaill cloinne ceallaḡḡ.

Maolmorða óζ mac Maoilmorða ḡuaíð uí concobair (.i. ḡaíḡe) do mārbað la ḡallaib.

ḡḡḡḡḡaḡa ḡḡḡḡ uí cheallaḡḡ ḡḡḡ meic uilliam búpc do écc.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ua dḡbaḡaḡn décc aðbaḡ ollaḡḡan ó Maíne eḡḡḡḡ.

Uilliam mac an ḡḡḡḡa caoic meic cḡḡbaill deapḡcaḡḡéac ḡaíðeal ἡ ḡḡḡḡ do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1380.

Αοίρ Cḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡ, τḡḡ chéð, ochτḡocchaτ.

Αḡ tabb mac διαρματα ḡuaíð, .i. abb na τḡḡḡḡḡḡe ḡḡḡ loch cé, ἡ Domnaill ua lḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ leapḡa ḡḡḡail do écc.

Seaan mac concobair ḡḡc aḡḡa ḡḡc domnaill oícc τḡḡeaḡḡa τḡḡe conaill, ἡ na ḡḡḡeal ccoḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ, ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ulað uile, ἡ a mac Maoileachlaḡḡn dḡḡ do mārbað ἡ maḡḡḡḡḡḡ Cappa Ruaið, la τοῖρρδεalbác mac néill uí domnaill, la cloinn cathail oícc uí concobair, ἡ la μḡḡḡḡḡḡ dḡḡḡḡḡḡ aḡ ammaḡ aḡche ḡḡa ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ la mac uilliam búpc ḡḡḡ mac uilliam uaχταḡac (ḡḡcaḡḡ

Knockninny, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 38. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1379. Henry O'Neale gave an overthrow to those of Ffermanagh [at Dreach], where Teig Magwyr with many of them were killed, and Donnell mac Gormgall Mac Tigernan.”

^f *Magrath*.—This was Magrath of Termon-Magrath, on the northern margin of Lough

Erne, near Pettigoe.

^g *Mac-an-Chaoich*.—He was chief of that sept of the O'Reillys, who were seated in the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan.—See note ^d under the year 1377, *supra*.

^h *Cumara Gearr*, i. e. Cumara the short. The name Cumara signifies *dog of the sea*.

ⁱ *Kinsmen*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this is given as follows :

“Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed

where Teige Maguire, the two sons of Mac Manus, Turlough, the son of Donough Maguire, Brian, the son of Magrath^f, and Murtough Mac Milchon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich^g O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cumara Gearr^h i. e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmenⁱ.

Cuconnaught, the son of Philip Maguire, materies of a lord of Fermanagh for his hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly^k.

Maelmora Oge, the son of Maelmora Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English.

Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of William Burke, died.

Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollav of Hy-Many.

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty.

The Abbot Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough-Key, and Donnell O'Lennan, Prior of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell and the adjacent territories, and Roydamna of all Ulster, and his son, Melaghlin Duv, were slain at the monastery of Assaroe by Turlough, the son of Niall O'Donnell, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Muintir Duirnin [the O'Durnins], in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach^m (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers."

^k *Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly*.—Clann-Kelly was a tribe seated in the present barony of Clannkelly, in the east of the county of Fermanagh. Their chief was called Mac Donnell Galloglagh, but he was of a different race from the Mac Donnells of Scotland.

^l To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in H. 2. 11:

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midia dolo cæsus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cuconnactus Maguir a Clann Donell Clomne Ceallaig cæsus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

^m *Mac William Uachtrach*.—This passage is

ός) hī mbaile atha leatrain. Mac Siúrtaín deχετρα τιγεαρνα atha lēcham, γ Seon deχετρα do mārbaðh ann.

Ταός mac Muirceaptauigh uí brian do mārbað la brian Spemac ua brian.

Ruaidrí mac cátail mic aóda breibnicch uí concobair do tēacht ar grier ar muintir Ruairc, γ α mārbaðh la maḡnur ua Ruairc.

Μαιόμ μόραðbal do tħabairt la mág aḡḡura, Art, ar ḡallab, γ ar oirtepaib. O hanluain τιγεαρνα oirtear, γ rochaiðe mór do ḡallab do mārbað don chur rin.

Αν μοιριτιμέραχ do tēct i nepinn immaille pe mor chumachtaib (.i. ina lurtir). Uairle ḡaoiðeal do dul ina cñu im moḡðamna epeann, .i. Niall ó néill, ó hanluain, ó fearḡail, ó Raḡallaiḡ, ó Maoilmuaib, Maḡ eochazaḡ, an Siondach, γ apoile paopclanna.

Art mág aḡḡura τιγεαρνα^a ua neachðac ulað do ḡabail tpe feill hī ttiḡ an moiritimepaiḡ. ḡaoiðil epeann γ moran do ḡallab pñ do ḡabail eccla poime iarrin fa beith ara iocht, ionnur ḡur chuiriḡt pompa ḡan tataiḡe do ðenam air.

Art mac ḡfrait Caomanaḡ do mārbað la ḡallab.

Μαιόμ μόρ do tħabairt la hua nðomnaill toirpðealbac ar concobair óς mac Seasin mic concobair mic afoha mic domnaill óḡ, ar ua nðochaptauḡ, ar cñomn tḡuibne du in ro mārbað morán dá maitħib. Oiar deapbpaḡḡar meic Suibne do ḡabail ann, .i. Eoin γ Mupchað. Eðala aiðble do buain oíðb deachab, ðarm, γ déiðb.

better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1380. Mac William Burke, the Inferiour [Lower], gave an overthrow to Richard Oge Mac William, the Superiour, in the town of Athleghan, where Jordan de Exetra, Lord of Athleghan aforesaid, and John de Exetra, were killed."

Harris has the following notice of these two great branches of the Burkes, in his edition of Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 58 :

"Upon the murder of William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster of that family, in 1333,

and the confusions that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish manners and customs, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and were subdivided into two principal branches, as Mac William Eighter, and Mac William Oughter, or the nearer and further Mac William, the first in the county of Galway, and the other in the county of Mayo."

^a *Baile-atha-leathain*, i. e. the town of the broad ford, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

the town of Atha-leathan^a, where Mac Jordan de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, and John de Exeter, were slain.

Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach^o O'Brien.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, set out to attack the O'Rourkes, but was killed by Manus O'Rourke.

A very great defeat was given by Magennis (Art) to the English and the people of Orior. O'Hanlon, Chief of Orior, and great numbers of the English, were slain on this occasion.

Mortimer^p came to Ireland with great powers, as Lord Justice; whereupon the Irish nobility repaired to [pay their court to] him, and among others the Roydamna of Ireland, i. e. Niall O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, O'Molloy, Mageoghegan, and the Sinnach [Fox], with many other nobles.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was treacherously taken prisoner in the house of Mortimer. After this the Irish and many of the English stood very much in awe of him [Mortimer]; and, seeing themselves at his mercy, they resolved not to cultivate any familiarity with him.

Art, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, was slain by the English.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell (Turlough) over Conor Oge, the son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and over O'Doherty and the Mac Sweenys. Many of their chiefs were slain in the conflict; the two brothers of Mac Sweeny, John and Murrough, were taken prisoners; and they were deprived of considerable spoils, consisting of horses, arms, and armour.

^o *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

^p *Mortimer*.—He was Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 135, writes:

"I cannot find, but that Ireland was pretty quiet during the government of this Lord Lieutenant, which did not continue very long, for he died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, on the 26th of December, 1381."

Dr. Leland has the following remarks on the appointment of this great man, and his young son, to the office of Lord Lieutenant, in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 6:

"To give the administration greater dignity, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, son" [son-in-law?] "to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was appointed Vicegerent, and on his death the same station was conferred on his young son, Roger, and the government administered by his uncle and guardian, Thomas Mortimer, as Lord Deputy. As the present favourite object was to make Ireland contribute to the exigencies of the State, by the King's letters addressed to Earl Roger, a grand Parliament was directed to be convened in this kingdom to consult, not only on the internal regula-

Αρε mac γεαριατε mic tomáir pinn (.i. do cloinb murchaða) do mārbað la Mac Murchaða pī laígh.

Sloigead la cloinn Muirceartaigh 7 la pilib ua Raigilligh i mberpne uí Ruairc, 7 Tomár macc ðorchað do mārbað dóib. Ua Ruairc do bpeit opira, 7 a ccup dó ar an tír go haimðeonach iar hragbáil cōda dá ndaoimib 7 da neachaib dóib.

— Cian mac Ruaidrí uí ésbail adðar ðghetoírið epiche éle do mārbað dað mac Muirceartaigh uí maoslmuaio ðupchur roighde.

Sloigead lap an Moirtemsiach go hultuib gur milleað dúinte 7 bailte iomða don toircc rin lair eitir ecclair, 7 túaít, an urnaidhe, doimnac mór, aipeaccal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbmac óg maz carthaið, Enrí mac doimnall uí p̄r̄gail, Aodh mac muirceartaigh muimnið með Eochagáin, 7 Doimnall mac dauid með Eochagáin dēg.

Doimnall mac briain uí ðuibda tiðearna ua p̄riac̄pach, 7 ó namalgaio p̄ear coranta a epiche daimðeoin gall 7 gaoiðeal bazar ina aḡaio do ég ina baile buðdein an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruaidrí do gābail a ionaid.

tions and good government of the Irish dominions, but on the means of contributing to the exigencies of foreign affairs, and enabling the king to support the burden of his wars."

⁴ *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of the monarch Turlough More O'Conor. These were a very warlike sept of the O'Conors, but they were put down soon after this period by the superior power of the O'Conors of Sligo, aided by the O'Rourkes and the O'Conors of Roscommon.

⁵ *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagitte*.

⁶ *Urnaidhe*, sometimes written Earnaidhe; a parish partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Donegal, lying to the south of Lifford, now Urney.—See note ^x, under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

⁷ *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

⁸ *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keeroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

⁹ *Clogher*.—The head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1380. The Lord Mortimer, with great forces, went to the province of Ulster, where he destroyed many towns, both spirituall and temporall, and especially the Urnie, Downaghmore, Aregall, and Clogher."

¹⁰ *Donnell*, the son of Brian O'Dowda.—To this passage about Donnell O'Dowda, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Qui Donaldus vir bellicosus et hospitalis Anglos et Alienigenas e sua patria ejecit, Ecclesiasque et Monasteria construxit.—*Mac Fírb*."

The Editor has not been able to discover the

Art, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas Finn (of the Mac Murroughs), was slain by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

An army was led by the Clann-Murtough^a and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorcy; but O'Rourke overtook them, and drove them forcibly from the territory, leaving behind some of their men and horses.

Kian, the son of Rory O'Carroll, worthy heir to the lordship of Ely, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murtough O'Molloy, with one cast of a javelin¹.

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe^s, Donaghmore^t, Errigal^u, Clogher^v, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy; Henry, son of Donnell O'Farrell; Hugh, son of Murtough Muimlineach Mageoghegan; and Donnell, son of David Mageoghegan, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda^w, Lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town^x on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

name of any church or monastery built by this Donnell. He was probably the founder of the Priory of Eachros, now Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh.

According to the list of the chiefs of the O'Dowda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this Donnell, who was generally called Domhnall Cleireach, was chief of Hy-Fiachrach for forty-nine years and a half; but, according to Duald Mac Firbis, he reigned but thirty-six years.

^x *His own town*.—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 305, note ^r, and p. 359.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Primas Ardmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momoniæ tributa et muna .i. cíor 7 coimāda, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Firb*."

"Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ap loc tamnaide, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Magnus filius Tadaei O'Roirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadaei filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Muminnig O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Roirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Rodericus filius Briani O'Farrell obiit.—*Mac Firb*."

"Aestas pluviosa, ventosa, & famelica.—*Mac Firb*. et MS. L."

"O'Kelly Malachias pacis, & tributi solvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Firb*."

"Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais cæsi sunt.—*Mac Firb*."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéu, ochtíocchatt, a haon.

Dealb muiré chille móire i nuib bhríuin do labairt co hionghat.

Uilliam mac donnchaíó muiríníú uí éallaiú tígearna ó maine aon duine po ba mó clú, aipeam, 7 oiprdearcur don chineaó da mbaoi, 7 an fear tuú gearm coitcíonn einíú do éliapaib Éireann, 7 do díol iad do peir a noigréire uile, do écc ina Shínoir chianaorua iar mbuaíó naiéiríge, 7 Maolreclainn a mac do gabail a ionaíó.

Ταύς ρυαίό mac διαρματα gall za mbaoi uplainur airtíú do marbaíó la cloinn goirdealbaiú.

Διαρμαίτε μιάς καρταίú αυβαί τίgearna deapmíman do marbaíó dua maéamna.

Ceinveioíú mac brian ó ccuanac do marbaíó la gallaib.

Clann mic pedlimíó uí concobaíri dionnraíó do Ruaióiri ó concobaíri 7 baile an tobair do buain díob.

Cathal mac Ruaióiri uí concobaíri do gabail la brian mballac iarrin co epouha corcpach i mbeól an tachair, 7 daoíne maíthe immaílle rir im brian ua mbirin, 7 im lochlainn ua nAinlíge dia mbaatar occ pilleaíó ó conmaicne dúm móir, brian da congbaíil aige i mbraíúdenur co bpuair a bñeí flin ó ua cconcobaíri 7 go ndínrat píe ar a haíthle.

¹ *The image*.—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but not in Maogheghan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting fabulous passages of this description, while they omitted others of more solid historical value. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11:

“ 7 miopbuile iomda do denaíó di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L.”

² *To the schools*, do éliapaib.—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

³ *O'Mahony*.—In the Dublin copy of the An-

nals of Ulster, the chronology of which is correct from this year forward, it is stated under the year 1381, that this Dermot Mac Carthy was treacherously slain by the O'Mahonys of Fonn Iartharach, or the Western Land. This district, which was otherwise called Ivahagh, extended, according to *Carbriæ Notitia*, from Ballydehob to Dunmanus Bay, in the south-west of the county of Cork. According to the Regal Visitation Book of 24 July, 1615, the deanery of Foneragh [i. e. Fonn-Iartharach], comprised the parishes of Kilmore, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Cathragh; and there can be no doubt that the country of O'Mahony the Western originally comprised these parishes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-one.

The Image^y of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools^z of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, who had the chieftainship of Airteach, was slain by the Clann-Costello.

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony^a.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh^b, was slain by the English.

The grandsons of Felim O'Conor were plundered by Rory O'Conor, and deprived of [the castle of] Ballintober^c.

Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, was afterwards valiantly and triumphantly taken prisoner by Brian Ballagh [O'Conor], at Bel-an-tachair, and many good men along with him, among whom were Brian O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanly, [who were taken] as they were returning from Conmaicne of Dunmore. Brian detained Cathal in prison, until he obtained his own terms from him for his ransom; and they then made peace.

^b *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick. The chief of the sept of the O'Briens, seated in this territory, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh; and the chief of another sept of the same family, seated in the Glen of Aharlagh, at the foot of the Galty mountains, in the county of Tipperary, took the name of Mac Brian Aharlagh; while a third branch, seated in the territory of Ara, in the north of the county of Tipperary, took the appellation of Mac-I-Brien-Ara.

^c *Ballintober*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, to which is added the following:

“O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh O'Connor, went to the west parts of Meath to take the preys and spoyles of the inhabitants of that contrey; were mett by the Englishmen's colonies of that parte being assembled before them, they tooke great preys, but they were brought to a restitution by the English; also Hugh O'Connor was taken and conveyed a prisoner to the towne of Trimme, and John Beddie O'Connor, surnamed the son of Meaghteige, chief head of the Gallowglasses, was killed.”

Cairlen atha luain do gabail don Iapla (an Moirtemepac) ⁊ mac Ríocaird an t-ionnaiḡ do marbhad ann.

Cairlen atha leathain do lḡad do clonn ndonnchaí⁹ ⁊ a choimla do thabairt doib ḡo báile an Mhoṡaig.

Ua duinn do marbhad dḡḡraib ceall dia mbaoi aḡ denom cpeichí oppa.

Pilib ua cinneioig tigeapna upmumán, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmapa do écc.

Slóigead la Níall ó néill ⁊ noirḡiallaib, cpeacha mópa do denom dóib, ⁊ airḡialla dia lḡmáin sup bḡipeadar ap deipead pluaig uí neill, ⁊ sup bḡḡrat cuio da cpeachab díoib. Donnchaí mac Maḡnupa mēḡ maḡḡamna do marbhad don taḡar pin.

Síḡ émann moirtemep tigeapna ḡall epeann décc.

Dubcblaiḡ ingean aḡda meic diarmata bḡn chaṡail puai⁹ mēḡ paḡnaill, Laipapḡiona ingḡn toirpḡealbaiḡ uí Concobair bean mēḡ paḡnaill, Pionḡuala ingḡn conmaiḡe uí chaṡháin bean toirpḡealbaiḡ meic Suibne, Saḡb ingḡn uillic a búpc bḡn uí concobair, Dubcblaiḡ ingḡn uí Choncobair pailḡiḡ bḡn Domnaill mic teaboio uí maolḡmuai⁹, ⁊ Laipapḡiona ingḡn pḡḡḡail uí duibḡḡmáin bean uí mḡiḡḡéin an bealaiḡ décc.

Eoghan Sionnaḡ tanairi muinṡipe taḡḡain do marbhad do dalatúnachab.

Aḡḡ mac Muirḡḡṡṡaiḡ mḡimniḡ mēcc Eochaḡáin do marbhad do maolḡp mac teaboioṡ uí maolḡmuai⁹ ap ionpuagaḡ do buille ḡa.

^d *The castle of Athlone.*—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1381. The castle of Athlone was taken by the Earle, and the son of O’Ffox was killed therein.”

^e *The son of Richard-an-tSonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac pícaip⁹ an ionnaiḡ; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an t-Sonnaig, of Sonnagh, for an t-Sionnaiḡ, of the Fox, translates it “the son fo

O’Ffox !” O’Flaherty adds the following phrase to this passage, in H. 2. 11 :

“Jactu lapidis ‘a præsidiariis quos O’Conor ibi habuit occisus est hic Richardus Midensis Baro.—*O’Mulconry.*”

^f *Ath-leathan.*—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan :

“The castle of Athleahan was taken by Clann Mac Donogh, and the Iron gate thereof was conveyed to Ballenmote.”

This is a great oversight; but it is quite clear that Mageoghegan did not take the trouble (or, perhaps, had not the means) to compare the texts of the different Irish annals.

^g *O’Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-

The castle of Athlone^d was taken by the Earl (Mortimer), and the son of Richard an-t-Sonnaigh^e was killed in it.

The castle of Ath-leathan^f [Ballylahan] was broken down by the Clann-Donough; and its gate was carried by them to Ballymote.

O'Dunne^g was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depredation upon them.

Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and his wife, Aine, the daughter of Mac Namara, died.

An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations. The people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict.

Sir Edmond Mortimer^h, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcovla, the daughter of Hugh Mac Dermot, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Finola, the daughter of Cooey O'Kane, and wife of Turlough Mac Sweeny; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Donnellⁱ, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigennan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh^j, died.

Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain^k, was slain by the Daltons.

Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan, was slain in a skirmish by Meyler, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, with the stroke^l of a javelin.

lates it: "O'Doyne was killed by those of Farkcall, as he was taking their prey." O'Dunne was chief of Hy-Regan or Oregon, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the now Queen's County, a territory adjoining Feara Ceall.

^h *Sir Edmond Mortimer*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster remarks, that Mortimer died the second year after his arrival in Ireland, and after he had acted treacherously towards Magennis.

ⁱ *Wife of Donnell*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the death of this lady is entered as follows:

"A. D. 1381. Dowchoulie, daughter of O'Con-

nor of Affalie, and wife of Mac Theobald O'Molloye, who was ancestor of the sept of Beallaghboye [Ballyboy], died."

^j *Of Ballagh*, i. e. of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where O'Meehin still farms the church lands of the Termon of St. Mogue.

^k *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Owen Fox, Tanist of Foxe's contrey, was killed by the Daltons."

^l *By the stroke*, so buille.—This passage is

Ua murchada do marbad la huið cceinnpealaig.
 Oungalað ua madaðain do marbad i nommuaccað la cloinn Riocairð.
 Raðnaile ingñ mecc bradaig bean með dorchað vécc.
 Eoghan ó cuinn taoipeað muinripe giollgán do écc.
 Domnall ó Murchuða tiðearna ó ffélimfoha do marbad la huið cceinn-
 pealaig.

Pilib mac meic pilib uí ceinnéidig tiðearna upmumán, 7 Aini ingean
 meic connara a bean do écc ina noíp.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéð, ochtmocchat, adó.

Tomár ua carmacain eprcop tuaðmuman, Matha Mag muirpeadhais
 ppioir cille moipe vécc.

thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1381. Hugh mac Mortagh Moyneagh Mageoghegan was killed by Meyler mac Theobald O'Molloye, as they were fighting on horse-back the prides of the Kalends of October.”

^m *Hy-Felimy*.—There were two ancient territories of this name in Leinster ; the one called North Hy-Felimy, situated in the present county of Carlow, and its position is fixed by the parish of Tullow-Offelimy, containing the town of Tullow ; the other called South Hy-Felimy, is the district now called the Murroes, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The former was the country of the O'Honchons and O'Garveys, previously to the English Invasion ; and the latter that of the O'Murchoes or Murphys. Both these tribes descended from Felimy, the son of Enna Kinsellagh, King of Leinster in the fifth century, the North Hy-Felimy from Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Felimy ; and the south Hy-Felimy from Eochy, the brother of the said Muireadhach.—See Book of Leinster, fol. 247.

O'Heerin, in his topographical poem, speaks of O'Murchadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

“ Fuair tiðearnar zapbach trom
 O'Murchuða ar mín zeal rom,
 Cníóc O'Féilme fuair an fear,
 Ar uaim feilbe na rinreap.”

“ A lordship of heavy profit
 O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,
 The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained,
 In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

The head of this family, in 1634, lived at Toberlimnich, in the Murroes. He was Connell O'Murchoe, Gentleman, the eldest son of Art, who was son of Donnell More, who was the O'Murchoe, or chief of the name, son of Árt, son of Teige O'Murchoe. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried at Castle-Ellis. He left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. There was another respectable family of the name at the same period at Oulartleigh, in the same dis-

O'Murchadha [Murphy] was slain by the Hy-Kinsellaghs.

Dungalagh O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

Owen O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny^m, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

Philip, the son of Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and Aine, daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, both died^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-two.

Thomas O'Carmaen, Bishop of Thomond, [and] Matthew Mac Murray^c, Prior of Kilmore, died.

trict. The Murphys of this race are now very numerous in this district, and throughout the province of Leinster.

^a To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futurus Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd, et O'Hara ditionem Mac William Burke ad Carnglas et Belantondaigh et a Balinrobe, ad Sruthair, et Killinebrenainn incendiis fedarunt.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clann Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Filia Gilla-Jesu O'Reylly uxor Mac Cana obiit. Terdelvacus filius Richardi O'Reylly hæres Muintir Mælmordhae obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Ferakcallam spolians ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L."

"Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clannecathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit ;

Joannes ballac Bermingham floruit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Captâ Athloniâ dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connaciæ) Terdelvacus O^g et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt ; sed Angli indicis præmissis in præinctu eos profligarunt, cæsis Joanne O'Conor Wilielmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac rúc Eochaða móige ríne" [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], "et Gilla-Christo O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiæ traditur.—*O'Mulc.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"Fupogpa coitcinn ap aor ealaðan Epeann tpe doiceall.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, .i. égrí 7 ollamain ullatenus erogetur.—*O'Mulconry.*"

^c *Mac Murray.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Morrow and Morrow. The name is still numerous in the diocese of Kilmora.

Dermot O'Donnell, son of Owen (who was the son of Inghean Ruadh^p), son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died. This Owen was surnamed Mac na h-Inghine Ruaidhe.

Laurence Tuite was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, Cormac and Donnell.

Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona^q, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric^f. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Rory O'Conor, at a meeting of his own, namely, O'Hanly, O'Beirne, and Mac Keherny, because he had obtained intelligence that they were forming a friendship with the grandsons of Felim against him.

Rury^s, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice^t made an incursion into Corcomodha^u, and plundered the people. O'Concannon went in pursuit of the prey, but he was at once killed. Conor Oge Mac Dermot, with his kinsmen, afterwards set out on an excursion against the Clann-Maurice; but a forewarning of their intentions

Aodha.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Briuin in regione Muscraigæ in Mononia, Sliebh-lieg in Tirconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et sollemnis peregrinatio; Rath Aodha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ vicus est in regione Midia quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliasque nostros annales.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30-1.

^s *Rury*, Ρυρραιγε.—This is a different name from Ρυαιδρι. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

^t *Clann-Maurice*.—This sept of the Fitzgeralds, who were usually called Clann-Maurice na m-Bri, i. e. Clann-Maurice of Brees, gave name to the barony of Clanmaurice, in the county of Mayo.

^u *Corcamodha*, a district in the barony of Killybeg, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Corcamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 84, note ^a, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcamoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note ¹, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.

ποβαδ̃ do pochtain pompa, Clann Muirir cona ttionól do beir̃ ruioig̃the ar a ccionn. Iadrom̃ do dul̃ da naimdeóin gur an mbaile, a loicead̃ doib̃ eioir̃ poir̃gneam̃ ḡ arbar, ḡ daoine do m̃arbad̃ ina timcheal ḡ im̃teét̃ do concóbar̃ gona m̃uirtir ara haitẽ tre neart a ñhgnamha gan dioḡbail do denam̃ daon chuid̃ doib̃.

Creachpluaigead̃ la Murchad̃ ua mbriain go d̃sfmum̃ain gur por lepr̃aic̃ í.

Domnall mac mat̃gam̃na duinn uí éinneit̃t̃ig, ḡ Eimann ócc mac emann butilep̃ do écc.

Muir̃c̃h̃it̃ac̃ mac mat̃gam̃na maonmaiḡe uí briain d̃écc h̃i b̃p̃riop̃ún baile atha t̃p̃uim̃.

Domnall ó briain, Toir̃p̃dealb̃ac̃ mac diãp̃mata uí briain, ḡ briain mac diãp̃mata uí briain do cloinn briain ruad̃ do écc.

Ḥiollab̃riḡh̃de ó Ḥing̃ĩñ aob̃ar̃ ollãmañ éinél c̃conail̃ do écc.

Muir̃c̃h̃it̃ac̃ ócc mac meic maḡnuḡa t̃ip̃é t̃uãt̃ail̃ do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, t̃p̃í ch̃é̃d̃, ocht̃m̃occat̃ a t̃p̃í.

An t̃abb mac dauit̃, .i. abb na búille Saoi ar d̃épc̃ ḡ ar daonach̃t̃ do écc.

Taḡ mac donnchaí̃d̃ (.i. mac tomal̃t̃aig̃ mic donnchaí̃d̃ o p̃ait̃p̃i clann ndonnchaí̃d̃) t̃ig̃ear̃na t̃ípe hoilealla fear̃ lán d̃p̃éle ḡ deineac̃ do écc aine añ c̃ér̃da ḡ a m̃ac tomal̃t̃ac̃ do gabail a ionaid̃h̃.

Sloig̃ead̃ m̃ó̃r̃ le niall ó néill cona cloinn, ḡ go m̃ait̃ib̃ cenél Eoḡain ḡ t̃p̃rian Congail̃ d̃ioññp̃oiḡĩd̃ por ḡallaĩb̃, gur loir̃ḡead̃ ḡ gur lom̃air̃ḡead̃ iomat̃ da mbail̃tib̃. Ḥoil̃ na c̃p̃ic̃e do c̃p̃uim̃uḡad̃ ar a ccionn. Aoḡ ó néill,

^w *Tir Tuathail*.—This is a well known territory forming the north-eastern portion of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Manus of this territory was descended from Manus Miogharan, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^x To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Mora filia Dermittii rufi filii Cormaci, uxor O'Dubhgionan obiit; Thomas filius Dermittii Rufi obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Seafraib̃ O'Duib̃ Fear̃ t̃ig̃e naoid̃e coit̃cionn do éḡ.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb*."

^y *Clann Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the

having reached the Clann-Maurice, they had all their forces in readiness to meet them; but the others advanced as far as the town [of Brees] in despite of them, and burned it, both buildings and corn, and slew many persons around it; and Conor and his people afterwards returned, by dint of prowess, without any of them receiving injury.

A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it.

Donnell, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtough, the son of Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, died in the prison of Trim.

Donnell O'Brien; Turlough, the son of Dermot O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Dermot O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, died.

Gilla-Bhrighde O'Sgingin, intended ollav of Kinel-Connell, died.

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail^w, died^x.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-three.

The Abbot Mac David, i. e. Abbot of Boyle, a man eminent for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donough (i. e. the son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough, from whom the Clann-Donough^y are named), Lord of Tirerrill, a man full of generosity and hospitality, died on Good Friday; and his son, Tomaltagh, assumed his place.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chieftains of Kinel-Owen, into Trian-Chongail^z, against the English; and they burned and totally plundered many of their towns. The English of the territory assembled

county of Roscommon. O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this Teige possessed the region extending from the Yellow River of St. Patrick's mountain to the frontiers of Tir-Tuathail: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.—O'Mulconry."

^z *Trian-Chongail*, a territory occupying the south-east of the present county of Antrim, and a part of the north-east of the county of Down, in which the village of Glynn, anciently called Gleann-fhinneachta, and the little territory of Magheramorne, were situated.—See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum*, p. 183, col. 1, n. 218.

γ Raibilín sauasoir do éigimail pe apoile i mompuasadh marcérluaid, da for-
gom forpnrctmarna da ceptaíreachaib do tabairt hi ceupraib apoile doib.
Raibilín do dul beoíonta dia éig γ mac Eoin bired da athmarbhad ann, γ
Aod ua néill do écc an treap lá iar na lot tria bithin a gona. γ Mac Eoin
birett do marbad la muintri Raibilín an trís lá iar marbad Raibilín fírin.

Muircfrtach ua plannagaim tairreach tuaithe Rath, γ Corbmac mac
Airt mecc uidir décc.

Seasan mac garraib γ Maghur mac dauidh do marbad in enló.

Airt mac Tomair fínn do cloinn Murchada ríoghdamna laigen do mar-
bad do gallaib condasí locha garman.

Pláigh aóbreach anbóill go comcoitcinn Seachnon éinn.

Airt mag aonghura tigeapna ó neachdác ulaó én pórte eimí epeann ina
aimir, décc don plaid i mbaile átha trium, γ é i láim occ gallaib.

Murchad na paitnigí ó brian, Mor ingh Murchada uí madadain bean
meic uilliam Cloinne Riocaird (.i. Riocaird), Siobán ingh iarla upmúian
bñ taidg uí éirbaill tigeapna éle, dég di.

Murchad mac brian uí cinnuidig, Donnchad an chúil mac matgamna
tígeapna corca baircín, Eoghan mac donnchad meic Ruaidrí uí ceallaid, γ
Lundrarcác baile átha buidhe décc.

Fonntach tíge munna, γ Ingh uí brian bñ uí chinnuidig do écc.

Onara ingh uilliam bupc bñ uí mechair. Mac giollapatriacc tígeapna
orraiige, γ Mac ceallaid meic giolla Patriacc tánairi orraiige décc uile
don pláig céna.

Diarmait ó diomuiraid tígeapna cenel maoluígia do marbad la gallaib.

^a *Raibilín*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmaenaise, thus :

"A. D. 1383. Hugh Oge O'Neale, a nobleman worthy to govern a Monarchie, for birth, manhood, and other good qualities, was killed by Ravellen Savadge."

^b *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Senicin Finn, i. e. Jenkin the fair-haired, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The Bissets of the Glinns of Antrim now bear, and have for centuries borne, the name of M'Keon.

^c *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster. Mageoghegan translates it, "Tanist and next in succession in the Kingdom of Leinster."

^d *An-chúil*.—Mageoghegan translates this "of the neck," in his version of the Annals of Clonmaenaise.

^e *Baile-atha-buidhe*, now Ballyboy, in a barony to which it gives name in the King's County.

^f *Fonntach of Tigh-Munna*, i. e. Font, or De la Fontaine of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford.

^g *O'Meagher*.—He was Chief of Ui Cairin,

to oppose them. Hugh O'Neill and Raibilin Savadge met each other in a charge of cavalry, and they made two powerful thrusts of their spears into each others' bodies. Raibilin^a returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset^b killed him, and Hugh O'Neill died the third day afterwards of the effects of his wound; and Mac Eoin Bisset, he was killed by Raibilin's people the third day after the killing Raibilin himself.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, and Cormac, the son of Art Maguire, died.

John Mac Caffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the one day.

Art, son of Thomas Finn of the Clann-Murrough, Roydamna^c of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Wexford.

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, died of the plague at Trim, where he had been detained in prison by the English.

Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, More, the daughter of Murrough O'Madden, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard); and Joanna, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, died of it [the plague].

Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough an-Chuil^d Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lunderasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe^e, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna^f, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher^g; Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory; and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillpatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague.

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra^h, was slain by the English.

now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

^b *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394. Cenel Maoilúghra, otherwise called Clann Maoilúghra, and anglicised Clanmalier, and sometimes, incorrectly, Glenmalire, the country of the O'Dempseys, extending on both sides of

the River Barrow, partly in the King's County, and partly in the Queen's County. That portion of this territory which lay on the Maryborough side of the Barrow was made a part of the Queen's County, and the other part, which lay on the Philipstown side of it, was made a part of the King's County, by Stat. 3 & 4

Donnchað o concobair tigeapna ciarraige luachra, 7 Maoleaclann
mað Shamradain tanaip teallaið eachdað décc.

Seadan mac Domnaill uí físgail tigeapna na hangaile décc illioy Aipð.
abla 7 a aohnacal imainipit leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidrí uí chatháin, Seadan gallda mac an iapla, Uilliam
baróid, 7 Ruaidrí mac afoha óig uí maolmuaio tígíuna fírcceall do écc.

Ruaidrí mac Aipe með uíðir do marbað la mac donnchað með uíðir.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanaip maíge luirc do écc.

Físgal mac tomair með tigeapnain, taoíreac tellaið dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac cataoir uí concobair fáilge do écc.

Milig mac oirðelb do marbað la cloinn fíacra uí fíoinn.

Ionar ó háinlige aðbar taoírig éenél doðta do marbað la a éneað fín.

Catal mac Seppaio uí físgail do écc.

Diarmait mac paghnaill taoíreac muinipie heolair do óenam cpeice
ar ua puairc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1384.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, ochtmocchatt, a cethair.

Seon Mac giolla coirceli, maigiritir, aipchindeac, 7 peaprun aipig
bporcca décc.

Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbaið uí concobair Rí connacht décc don pláig
éona aóche féli Catairiona iari ccaitín ré mbliadan dég 7 maíche 1
láinrighe connact amail deapbur an pile Maoilin ua maolconaire 1 nuain
an péme pioypaíde.

Philip and Mary.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii.
p. 47.

ⁱ *Lissard-abhla*, now Lissardowlin, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1377, p. 669, *supra*.

^k *Leath-ratha*, *Leat Raða*, now anglicised Abbeylara; it is situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The ruins of the church of this abbey still remain, from which it appears that it was of very small dimensions.

^l *Cahir*.—This name is now anglicised Charles.

^m To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Murchadus O'Conor Anglos Midie et Clann Feorais deprædatus est, unde tota patria vastata, *Mac Fírb*. (videtur esse filius Cathiri supra)."

"Gormlathia filia Donaldi filii Murcherti O'Conor (de Sligo) uxor domini Bermingham defuncta.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"Stipendiarii quidam .i. ceðepn congðála domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-falgii (qui vide-

Donough O'Connor, Lord of Kerry-Luachra, and Melaghlin Magauran, Tanist of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhlaⁱ, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^k.

Cathan, son of Rory O'Kane ; John Gallda, the son of the Earl ; William Barrott ; and Rory, the son of Hugh Oge O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Rory, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the son of Donough Maguire.

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhuncò], died.

Murrough, the son of Cahir^l O'Connor Faly, died.

Miles Mac Costello was slain by the sons of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Ivor O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-four.

John Mac Gilla-Coisgliⁿ, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosga^o, died. *

Rory, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague on the night of St. Catherine's festival, after reigning sixteen years and three months as King of all Connaught, as the poet Maoilin O'Mulconry^p testifies in the poem which enumerates the kings of Ireland :

tur filius Cathiri supra) profligati sunt ab Anglis.—MS. L."

" Joannes filius Fergalli Mac Donogh et uxor decesserunt.—MS. L."

ⁿ *Mac Gillachoisgle*.—There are several of this name at present living in the town of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where it is incorrectly anglicised Cosgrove. It is added, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John

was a reader Jubilatus of both laws, and particularly of the canon law.

^o *Airech-Brosga*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkenny, in the county of Ferimanagh.

^p *Maoilin O'Mulconry*. — Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this poem is rather to be attributed to Donough Barach, the son of Tany O'Mulconry :

Fuair Ruaidrí ríoghda an ríaithe,
 Aré décc ar dghráithe
 Do éruachain aoi gan ioráil,
 Mac tacaiborb Toirbdealbais.

Δά τληγίρνα δο δίνον ηι conachtaib iarrin, i. Toirbdealbác ócc mac Aoda mic toirbdealbais do oirbneab ηι τηγίρnur dua cheallais, do éloinn Rio-cairb, do Domnall mac Muircírtais uí concobair, η do éloinn ndonnchaoda archína, η Toirbdealbác ruab mac afoha mic félim mic aoda mic Eóghain do oirbneab ηι τηγίρnur mar an ccfona do mac diarmata, do éloinn Muircírtais μuimnigh, η do éaoireachab ríl muireabais archína, sur po fárcoccab ηι cconnachtaib uile ηι coitcinne iarrin co mbatar ar na ccomm-buaidíreab tpeimí.

Μαγ Ραгнаίлл (.i. μάγ ραгнаίлл dub) .i. Diarmait mac maoileaclainn rártaoíreab einigh η fngnamha μuimnigh heólaí do marbað tpe féill la cloiní Ραгнаίлл meγ ραгнаίлл inoíur tige Rívet mecc Ραгнаίлл.

Muircheartaic ó concobair τηγίρνα ó bfaíge décc iar ccaiaioir.

Tomaltaic meγ doirchaí taoíreach cenél duaáin do marbað la a rcín fén, η é ag cup éru.

Comóal oíreáitair eioir ua bflaítebeartaig η ua máille. Impíraín do fíge ftoppa da ftopchari eoghan ó máille, corbmac ó máille (.i. corbmac cruinn), η rochaíde immaílle fíru lá μuimnigh flaítebeartaig.

Carrac fírgura do loíccab la Níall ó neill, η nít mór do cor ar gal-laib dó.

“Donnchað bacac mac Tanaidhe uí Maoil-conaípe potius.”

⁹ *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Rathcroghan, the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Roscommon.

^r Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1384. Rowry mac Terlagh O’Conor, King of Connaught, died of the plague upon the night of St. Katherine the virgin, in winter, after he had reigned King of Connought quietly

for the space of sixteen years and one quarter, as the chronicler and poet, Moylyn O’Molchonrye recompteth, numbering the Kings of Connought in his verses. After whose death there grew discorde between the O’Connors for the succession : O’Kelly, they of Clann Rickard, Donnell mac Mortagh O’Connor, and the family of Clann Donnogh, joyned together to make Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh (nephew to the former King), King of Connought : Mac Dermott of Moylorge, the sons of Mortagh Moyneagh O’Connor, and the chieftains of Sile-Moreye, combyned together to make Terlagh

Rory the Royal obtained the reins
 For sixteen years and a quarter,
 At Cruachan-Aoi⁹, without contention,
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed^r.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaghlin, the excellent chief of Muintir Eolais [illustrious] for hospitality and prowess, was treacherously slain by the sons of Randall Mac Rannall in the doorway of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, died at a great age.

Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse^s.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn^t), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

Carrickfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who thereupon acquired great power over the English.

Roe mac Hugh mac Ffelyin O'Connor, King of Connought; whereby ensued generall warrs in and throughout the whole provence of Connought, between the two said elected kings and their partakers, the one spoyleing, burning, and destroying the friends and allies of the other, so as the inhabitants of Connought sustained intollerable losses and irrecoverable damages thro' their discordance. The one of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn, the other of O'Connor Roe, and then began these two names."—See also *Memoirs of the Life and*

Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, pp. 84–87.

^s *Shoeing a horse*, *ag cup épu*, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1384. Thomas Magdorchie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse."

^t *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinu, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuonnaēt ua ffr̃gail (.i. mac aōa) tiḡf̃r̃na mōiḡe tpeaḡa, ḡ ḡepp̃raō ó ffr̃gail décc.

Uilliam mac S̃ir émann a bupc, ḡ Riocap̃ mac maibiucc mic tomin baip̃eō feich̃m coit̃chionn na ccl̃iap do écc.

Uḡiḡt̃in ua d̃uibḡf̃nnán ollat̃in cōnñaicne pe r̃f̃nchur décc.

Ualḡapcc ua Ruairc d̃f̃ḡaōb̃ar tiḡeap̃na b̃reif̃ne do bat̃haō ap̃ Loō ḡam̃na.

P̃ilip ua Raḡaill̃ḡ tiḡf̃r̃na muiñtipe maōf̃mop̃ōa do écc.

Maōilip mac S̃ir uilliam bupc do m̃ar̃b̃aō do eap̃ccap̃, S̃f̃aan, ḡ Dauiḡ ua m̃ac ele meic uilliam bupc do écc don plaigh.

Maḡnar mac Maōilecl̃ainn uí ffr̃gail, Tomalt̃ac mac caip̃ppe uí ffr̃gail, ḡ ffr̃ḡal mac cat̃ail uí ffr̃gail do écc.

Sluaic̃c̃eāō la d̃om̃nall mac muip̃c̃f̃t̃aiḡ ḡona oip̃c̃t̃aō i maigh luip̃cc ḡo po loip̃cc longp̃ort meic diaḡmata.

D̃onñhaō ó d̃uib̃a do écc, a m̃ac Muip̃c̃ap̃t̃ac do ḡab̃ail a ionaō.

D̃om̃nall mac plaḡb̃f̃t̃aiḡ uí puairc do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1385.

Αοιρ Cριорт, m̃ile, t̃p̃i ch̃éu, ocht̃m̃oc̃chat̃t, ac̃úḡ.

Dauiḡ mac Émann mic Hoib̃ep̃e do ḡab̃ail la hua ccoñc̃obaip̃, ḡ a écc iap̃rin ina b̃raigh̃ōf̃nur i m̃baile an top̃aip̃.

^u *Magh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

^v *Of the learned*, na ccl̃iap.—The ccl̃iap were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1384. Richard mac Maduick mac Thomyn Barrett, a man of exceeding good housekeeping, and one that deserved to be well commended by the Rhimers, Poetts, and such others in Ireland for his liberality towards them, died after good penance.”

^w *Connaicne*.—He was chief chronicler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

^x *Lough Gamhna*, now Lough Gowna, a large lake situated between the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, and the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan. The legend concerning the origin of this lake explains it as meaning “the Lake of the Calf,” *lacus vituli*. A well which sends a stream into this lake is called Tobar Gowna, and lies in the townland of Rathbrackan and parish of Abbeylara; from which well, according to the legend, a magical calf sallied forth at the eruption of the lake, and the waters followed him all the

Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha^a; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomin Barrett, the general patron of the learned^v, died.

Vigistin O'Duigenman, chief historian of Conmaicne^w, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna^x.

Philip O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Meyler, son of Sir William Burke, was killed by a fall. John and David, two other sons of Mac William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell; Tomaltagh, the son of Carbry O'Farrell; and Farrell, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough^y, with his adherents, into Moylurg; and he burned Mac Dermot's fortress.

Donough O'Dowda died, and his son Murtough assumed his place.

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-five.

David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [Burke], was taken prisoner by O'Conor; and he afterwards died in prison^a at Ballintober.

way to Ballyshannon, which circumstance accounts for the names Tobar Gamhna and Loch Gamhna.

^y *Donnell, son of Murtough.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. His pedigree is thus given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221 :

“Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.”

The chief of the O'Conors of Carbury was called Mac Donnell Mic Murtough, till the year

1536, when he took the title of O'Conor Sligo.

^z To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“Pól mac cetigán comarba cluana conmaicne decc.—MS. L. *et O'Mulconry.*”

“O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens eos vastavit.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*”

“Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublati peste.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

^a *In prison, ina bpaighofnup*, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigeaδ la hua Ruairc γ la mac donnchaio zona paopclannaib lē ar lē zo maγ luirγ, γur loirccrē longporc meic diarmata, γ an tīr uile i coitēinne, mac seaain uí eaγna do mārbaδ i topaigeacht an tγlucāγ rin, γ a bpaithair oile do γabāil.

Peiðlimið clepeac ó concobair γ concobair óγ mac diarmada do ðul ar pluaigeaδ co tīr noilella. Raibthe do pochtain rómpa, oirchill do dēnom pa ccomair. Iadrom do ðul fon tīr iarain, daoine, γ inoile do mārbaδ doib innti, luēt iomchoimēda na criche do brēth orra iarpin, tachor ðoib ppi apoile. Caatal cairpreach mac donnchaio do mārbaδ, Concobair mac diarmada do γabail γ pñðlimið ó concobair do lot.

Ionnpoigib do tadbairt do Muirchfīrach mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruaiðri, do Taðγ mac diarmata, γ do chathal mac diarmata for Māγ paγnaill ruaið, γ for aodh ua cconcobair. A nγabāil ðiblimib doib, γ a mbreit zo cairraic locha cé da ccoimēð.

Cathāl ua pñγaib ðēghaðbar tiγfina na hanγaile, γ Cúmaiγe ó catham tiγearna oirccēta uí cāthāin do ēcc fo rinna ðirne γ oirpdearcar.

Ua concobair ruaið, mac diarmata, clann muircspaiγ, γ taoirγ conaēt do ðul pluaγ lanmór zo huib maine. Baile mic emainn uí cēallaiγ do lorccaδ doib. Uilliam buiðe ó neachtain do mārbaδ don chur rin.

Pir brēipne, γ muintir tīpe hoilella do theacht a ccomðail uí cconcobair

^b *O'Rourke and Mac Donough.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"Mac Donnogh and O'Royrek, with their forces and Gallowglasses, repaired to the country of Moylorge, where they burnt Mac Dermott's own dwelling-house, and the whole territory besides, and also killed in pursuite the son of John O'Hara, and his other brother (was) taken." Here he translates longporc by dwelling-house.

^c *His brother.*—The word bpaθair is evidently employed here to denote brother, though the Four Masters more usually use it in the sense of "kinsman."

^d *Preparations were made,* oircēll do dēnom. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1385. Felym Klereagh O'Connor and Connor mac Dermotta, with their forces, repair'd to the contrey of Tyreallealla. The inhabitants being warned of their coming were well sett and ready in their way before them. They gave the assault to each other eagerly : many cows and sheep were killed at first with their arrows, and were answered by the horsemen of the watch. Cahall Carpreagh Mac Donnogh was killed in that presence, Connor Mac Dermott was taken, and Ffelym O'Connor was wounded."

^e *Guards,* luēt iomchoimēda.—Literally, "people of watching, or guarding."

^f *Incursion,* ionnpoigib.—Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough^b, with their nobles, into Moylurg; and they burned the fortress of Mac Dermot, and also the territory in general. The son of John O'Hara was slain while in pursuit of this army, and his brother^c was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Connor and Conor Oge Mac Dermot went upon an excursion into Tirerrill; but a forewarning of their designs had preceded them, and preparations were made^d to meet them. They, however, passed into the country, and killed men and cattle; but the guards^e of the territory afterwards overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donough was killed, Conor Mac Dermot taken prisoner, and Felim O'Connor wounded.

An incursion^f was made by Murtough, son of Cathal [O'Connor], Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor], Teige Mac Dermot, and Cathal Mac Dermot, against Mac Rannall Roe and Hugh O'Connor, both of whom they took prisoners, and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key, to be imprisoned there.

Cathal O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly; and Cooeys O'Kane^g, Lord of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, died, while at the pinnacle of prosperity and renown.

O'Connor Roe, Mac Dermot, the sons of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo], and the chieftains of Connaught, proceeded with a very great army into Hy-Many, and burned the town of the son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naghtan was slain.

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Connor Don^h, and made

lates this word *inroad* in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he gives this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mortagh and Cormack mac Rowrie, Teig Mac Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joyned together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveyed them to be safely kept, to the Carrick of Logh Ke."

^g *Cooeys O'Kane*. He was the celebrated chief of the O'Kanes, generally called Cooeys na n Gall, i. e. "Quintin of the English." He was buried in the old church of Dungiven, where his tomb

is still preserved, of which an illustration is given in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 405. It is an altar tomb of much architectural beauty, situated on the south side of the chancel. O'Kane is represented in armour, in the usual recumbent position, with one hand resting on his sword, and on the front of the tomb are figures of six warriors, sculptured in relievo.

^h *Repaired to meet O'Connor Don*, do *teét a ccomóúil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The inhabitants of the Brenie, and they of Tyreallella, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,

δυνή. Ιονηροῖγῖο δὸ εῖθαδαῖρ τοῖς γο κορκαχλάν γυρ λοῖρρεδῖο μοραν δα
μβαλεῖς λεο, ἡ γυρ γῖρραδῖο ἰομαδ δα νγορταῖς.

Τῖρ ριαδῖορ δὸ λορρεαδῖο δὸ ἡακ uilliam burc. Α δὸλ γο ριεεεαχ ἀρᾶ
ἡαῖελε ἡ α λορρεαδῖο λαῖρ μαρ αν εεῖονα ἡαῖελε ρε Καῖρρρε αδυρ, εαχαρ
δὸ εῖθαδαῖρ δὸ ἀνηρῖν. Μάδεεε μαοῖ δὸ ἡαῖεῖς α μυνεῖρρε δὸ ἡαῖεδῖο, ἡ
βραῖγδε δὸ βυαν δε ἀρᾶ ἡαῖελε.

Τῖρ ἀμάλγαδα δὸ λορρεαδῖο λα δοῖνall mac Μυρρεῖρταῖς υῖ εονκοδαῖρ,
Sochaide δὸ δαοῖνδ δὸ μαῖεδῖο, εῖδαλα μόρα δὸ δεναῖν δὸ ἡντε, ἡ βραῖγδε
δὸ ἡαῖεῖς δὸ εῖθαδαῖρ δὸ λαῖρ ἡαῖρῖν.

Μαῖομ δὸ εῖθαδαῖρ λα Μυρρεαδῖο υα εονκοδαῖρ εῖγεαρνα υα βραῖγδε ἡ
λα cenél ριαχach πορ γάλλαῖς να μῖδε ἡ τοόχαρ ερυαχάῖν βῖ εῖε ἡ ρο
μαῖεδῖο Uinnhionnac να μῖδε, An Seomrac, ἡ α ἡακ, ἡ λῖον δῖρῖῖε ἡαῖελε
ρῖρῖ δὸ ἡαῖεῖς γαῖλ, ἡ δὸ ἡαορρυρῖαγ.

Ταναῖδε υα μαοῖεοναῖρ ἀρδολᾶν connachc ἡ ρῖνchur, ἡ ἡ ρῖρῖδεετ
δεεε (ἡ. ἡμ λυγναρδῖο) ἡα εῖγ ρέμ ἡα.μβυαῖδ νονγεα, ἡ ναῖεῖργε, ἡ α δὸνα-
cal ἡ εῖυαν εοῖρρεῖ εὖ ἡονορᾶε.

Σῖε δὸ δῖνοῖν δὸ connaeῖταῖς ρε ροῖε, ἡ Σῖοῖ μυρρεαδῖοῖς δὸ ροῖνν ἀρ δὸ
εῖρῖ αν δὸ υα Concoῖδαῖρ.

burnt the contrey of Corkaghlan, and did cut
their feilds of green corne."

ⁱ *Forced from him.*—This passage is given
differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1385. Mac William Burke burnt the
Country of Tyrefiachragh ; marched with his
forces from thence to Sligeagh, where he killed
Madiuck the Bald, and tooke certain prisoners."

^k *The Kinel-Fiachach.*—These were the Ma-
geoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, in West-
meath, and the O'Molloys, of Fircall, in the
present King's County.

^l *Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele.*—Now the town-
land of Togher, lying a short distance to the
south-east of the conspicuous hill of Croghan,
in the north of the King's County. This *tochar*,
or pass through the bog, still remains, and
tradition says that it was defended by a castle,

which is proved to be true by an old map of
Leax and Ophaly, which shews a castle at
Togher, near Croghan.—See the year 1546,
under which it is stated that the Lord Jus-
tice plundered Offaly, as far as the Tochar of
Croghan. O'Conor Faly's Castle lies in ruins
immediately to the south-west of this conspi-
cuous hill, from which circumstance O'Conor
Faly is not unfrequently called chief of Croghan
by the Irish bards, as by O'Heerin in his topo-
graphical poem :

“Τῖραε ὁ βραῖγδε αν ρῖμν εαῖαῖς,
Ní hamḃur é d'fíleadaib,
O concoḃair cuing an élaṽr,
Ar ḡorm-éulaṽ cuṽr epyacháin.”

“Lord of Offaly of the cattle abounding land,
A fact not unknown to poets,
Is O'Conor, hero of the plain,
On the green smooth hill of Croghan,”

an incursion against [the people of] Corcoachlann, where they burned many of their towns, and cut down many fields of corn.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke; he afterwards went to Sligo, which was burned by him in like manner, together with South Carbury. But here battle was given to him, and Maidiuc Mael, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain; and hostages were afterwards forced from him^l.

Tirawley was burned by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, where he killed numbers of people, acquired great spoils, and afterwards took with him some of their chieftains as hostages.

A victory was gained by Murrugh O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and the Kinel-Fiachach^k, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele^l; Nugent of Meath, Chambers^m and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollavⁿ of Connaught in History and Poetry, died at Lammas, in his own house, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance, and was interred with honour at Cluain Coirpthe^o.

A peace was made by the Connacians with each other, and Sil-Murray was divided into two [equal] parts between the two O'Conors^p.

This hill of Croghan, in O'Connor Faly's country, is celebrated by Spenser in his Fairy Queen.

Colgan, and after him Lanigan, have asserted that Cruachan-Bri-Eile, on which St. Mac Caille erected a church in the sixth century, was on the confines of Leinster and Munster; but the Editor has proved, in a letter written at Tullamore, January 4th, 1838, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, that it is this hill of Croghan, which is on the confines of ancient Meath and Leinster, and on which a small portion of the ruins of Mac Caille's church are still visible.

^m *Chumbers*, un Seompach.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1385. Morrogh O'Connor, prince of Affaile, and the inhabitants of Kynaleagh and

Fercall, gave a great overthrow to the English of Meath at Croghan, where one Chambers and his son, Nugent of Meath, with many others, were killed."

ⁿ *Chief Ollav*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called Chief Chronicler of all Connaught:

"A. D. 1385. Tanaye O'Mulchonrie, Chief Chronicler of all Connaught, and one that was in great favour with the inhabitants in generall, died in his own house, after long and good penance, and was buried in Cloncorpre."

^o *Cluain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmonbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Cluain Creamha, or Cloon-craff, near Cloonahce, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

^p *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Ar̄t mac ar̄t moir̄ uí maoleacl̄oinn. Deap̄bpor̄gail̄ inġean c̄at̄ail̄ óig bean uí c̄oncobar̄ ruad̄, 7 bean Mh̄ide inġſh mécc māthḡam̄na b̄ſh uí neill décc.

Ġiollac̄m̄or̄t mac ġillef̄innéin̄ taoir̄each m̄ūntipe Pheodach̄an décc.

C̄reacha moira la cloinn ndonnch̄ad̄ i c̄c̄ſra. Clann cath̄ail̄ óig uí c̄oncobar̄ do b̄rēt̄ or̄ra, S̄oon̄dunaġ, 7 moir̄ roch̄ad̄e oile immaile p̄r̄iá, Mād̄m̄ do c̄ad̄air̄t̄ for̄ c̄loinn ndonnch̄ad̄, Moirān da ndaōin̄ib̄ do mar̄b̄ad̄, 7 iad̄ p̄éin̄ do chor̄ i s̄teach̄ i c̄c̄ill̄ c̄on̄d̄uib̄ ara haith̄le.

son of Hugh, son of Turlough, who was son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was killed in 1278, and Turlough Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, who was son of Owen aforesaid.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Odone O'Connor et Conchovaro Mac Dermott Manumissis.—*O' Mulconry.*"

On the partition of Sil-Murray between these two chiefs, Dr. O'Connor writes the following remarks in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, pp. 86, 87. After mentioning the submissions of the Irish chieftains to King Richard II., he says:

"But these submissions of the old chiefs disgusted their turbulent clans; and on Turlogh's arrival in Connaught, he found his cousin Turlogh Roe O'Connor in arms against him. This Turlogh Roe, the son of Hugh, and grandson of Felim, was supported against him by Mac Dermott of Moylurg, and O'Rorke of Breffny, and the Connaught electors, harassed by so many contentions, came to a resolution of dividing the government of Connaught between the two cousins, naming the one Turlogh Don" [*recte* O'Connor Don], "and the other Turlogh Roe" [*recte* O'Connor Roe], "from the colour of their hair (Ann. Con.)"

"With this distinction of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, and this division of power, which

began in 1384, commenced the decline of the O'Conors; hitherto they were considered only one family, having but one interest, and supporting their power and dignity by union and affection. But ambition tears asunder the finest feelings, and the closest ties of the human heart. The Annals of the Four Masters give a dreadful account of the animosities prevailing among the two cousin families of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, at the end of the fourteenth century. Turlogh Don, who was in reality the last King of Connaught, was killed on the 4th of December, 1406, after a reign of 22 years. His eldest son died about the same time, overwhelmed with anxiety of mind, because, instead of succeeding as King of Connaught, he was by the above settlement of Don and Roe, to succeed only to the Domain of his father, as O'Connor Don."

⁹ *Muintir Pheodach̄ain*, a well-known district in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh, extending, according to the natives, from the mouth of the Arney river to the western extremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would appear from written authorities that it also originally comprised a small portion of the present barony of Magheraboy.

^r *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^s *Cathal Oge*.—See the year 1348. According to the pedigree of the O'Connor's preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he had three

Art, the son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgilla, the daughter of Cathal Oge, and wife of O'Conor Roe; and Beanmidhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain^a, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough^f in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge^s O'Conor, the Stauntons^f, and a great number of others. The Clann-Donough were defeated; many of their people were slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Cill-Chondaibh^u.

sons, Rory, Manus, and Teige, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell; two, Cathal and Rory, by Honora, the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke; two, Donnell and Felim, by the daughter of the Archbishop; and Dermot, who died in 1370.

^f *The Stauntons*.—The head of this family, who took the Irish name of Mac Aveely, was the chief Lord of Carra at this period.

^u *Cill-Chonduibh*, now Kilconduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

“Tordelvacus puoð O'Conor cædem et incendia agris Magoirechty intulit, ipsumque captivum fecit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Momonia .i. bean miumun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlimii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Momoniæ capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Firb*.”

“Donnchadus O'Dowd, et Honoria uxor ejus filia Roberti Barrett eodem die mortui sunt; et Murchertus filius ei successit. Erant ambo pietate, hospitio et eleemozynis insigne conjugum par.—*Mac Firb*.”

“Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na h-aiðeaíca” [*alias clann cuain in regione de Keará*.—ED.] “dictam præ timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis open ferret. Dominus Mac William eum secutus et non assecutus præsidiarios e Castlebarry dedito ejecit. Clannodonoghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanncuaniam, prædasque ad montem Keara egerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in stativis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Firb*.” (De hoc infra.)

“Murchertus O'Dundubhan decessit.—*Ibid*.” [Murtough O'Donovan, died.]

The Editor has not been able to find this Murchertus or Muirchertach in any authentic pedigree of the O'Donovans, and inclines to think that it is a mistake for Murchadus, or Murchadh, and that he was Murchadh O'Donovan (Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork), the son of Teige, who was son of Crom O'Donovan, who was killed by the O'Mahonys in 1254.—See note ^c under that year, p. 352, *supra*. John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan of Bawlahan, mentions, as Chief of Clancahill, a Muircheartach O'Donovan, son of Ragh-nall, son of Conchubhar, son of Teige, son of Cathal, who was the son of Crom aforesaid; but the Editor has not been able to discover any authority for the existence of this Muircheartach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicle of genealogical or historical facts.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μίλε, τρί χέδ, ochtmocchat, aré.

Αίνε ινḡλν ταιδḡ μειρ δοννχαιδ βλν τιḡλννάνι υί Ρuaripc (τιḡεapna δρειpne) αon ποḡha ban leitche cuinn décc ι τtuaim Seancha acc loch pionnmairḡhe, ḡ α haðnacal ι Slisceach.

Caipbpe mac bpriam mic Mupchaða υί pεapḡhail τιḡλνna calaið na hanḡaile, pεap τιοðlaicteac tabaprtach epoða copantach décc ιpí mbuaið nanma ḡ noiprδeapcair, onḡta ḡ αιτḡḡe.

Niall mac conðoiccpiche óḡ méecc eocharḡain aðbar τιḡλνna α χimio do mapbað la huilliam nðalatún, ḡ la α mac.

Maḡnur mac afoha meir uapmapa do mapbað do ðalatúnachaið ðeop.

Sloiḡeað móp la ðomnall mac Muipcspitaiḡ υί conðobair, la cloinn nðonnhaið, la hua nðubða, ḡ la muintip saghpa ι ccpich meir uaittin. Α hionnpað, ḡ α harḡuin uile ðon çup rin, ḡ mopán do ðaoínð do mapbað im Roibspí ðúin ðomnainn, ḡ im Mac Maoilip an çoprainn, ḡ im Maigεocç ḡallða, ḡ caiplen lionoio do ḡabail, aballḡopε caiprtannain, ḡ aballḡopε inpi cua do ḡeapnað leó.

Epeamion ua maioleacloinn do mapbað do maḡ amalḡaið ḡ do ðalatunachaið.

Ua conðobair puað çona bpuaiḡ laiḡ do chonnachtaið do ðul do conḡnam le Mac uilliam búpc ι naḡhaið ðomnall mic Muipcheapitaiḡ ḡ cloinne

* *Tuaim Seancha*, now Toommonaghan, in Woodford demesne, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. It is situated on the north-east brink of Lough Finvoy, or Garadice lough.

* *Lough Finvoy*.—This lough is called Lough Fenvoy on the engraved map of Leitrim, from the Down Survey; but it is now usually called Garadice Lough. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim.—See note †, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

† *At Sligo*.—Mageoghegan gives this passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1386. The Lady Anie, daughter of Teig Mac Donnogh, and wife to Tigernan O’Royreck, died in Twaym Seancha, adjoining to Lough-Ffinmoye, and was entred in the abbey of Sligeagh.”

‡ *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. the Callow, or Strath of Annally. This name is still known in the country, and applied to a tract of land stretching along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., the barony of Rathelyn comprised the whole of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-six.

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donough, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke (Lord of Breifny), the most favoured of the women of Leth Chuinn, died at Tuaim Seancha^w, on Lough Finvoy^x, and was interred at Sligo^y.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile^z, a bountiful, generous, brave, and protecting man, died, after gaining the victory of good fame and renown, Extreme Uinction, and Penance.

Niall, the son of Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, materies of a lord of his tribe, was slain by William Dalton and his son.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, was also slain by the Daltons.

A great army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of Mac Wattin^a, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Domhnainn^b, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda^c. They took Lynott's castle^d, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan^e, and the orchard of Inis Cua^f.

Heremon O'Melaghlín was slain by Magawley and the Daltons.

O'Conor Roe, with all the Connacians he could find [to join him], went to assist Mac William Burke against Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor

territory of the Callow, and parcel of Clanconnor; and the same Inquisition gives a list of the townlands in "the Callow," by which its exact boundaries may still be determined.

^a *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^b *Dun Domhnainn*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 97 and 489. The Robert here mentioned was evidently one of the Barretts.

^c *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

^d *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carns, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 336.

^e *Caerthannan*.—This name is still extant, and well known to the inhabitants of Tirawley; but the place is usually called Castle-Hill in English. It is a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, on the northern limit of Glen Nephin.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482, and map to the same work.

^f *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and

Donnchaíð. Creacha moíra do thabairt a tír ríacrach muidhe dóib. A noul iarrin for creacrúathar i cloinn Ríocairð. O bhríam do bheir orra go mórrluaḡ imaille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Ríocairð mar an cefona. O concobair rusað diomprúð rriú. Maíðm do tabairt do forrio, 7 Concobar mac taidḡ mic concobair uí bhríam do mairbað leo do ruathar rin.

Sochaidi do ḡallaid orraiḡe do thuitim la mac Murchaḡa rí Uaiḡen.

Domnall máḡ cochláin tiḡearna delbna décc.

Rinḡin mac Ruaidri maḡ eochaḡain do mairbað.

Sit do denum do connactaib re apoile a haithle a ccoḡaíð, 7 Mac uilliam buir do dul i teach meic uilliam cloinne Ríocairð, 7 tiḡearnar do tabairt dó. Mac feorair do dul ina teach on muð cefna.

Donnchað mac caba do mairbað la cloinn Maḡnupa uí Raḡallaiḡ.

Cathal ó neḡtain do mairbað la hó cconcobair Ruad.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1387.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, τρί chéd, ochtmocchatt a Seacht.

Teach do ófnom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do ríḡ ulað) do díol dáim éreann.

barony of Tirawley.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, note P, and map to the same work.

^g *Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. the territory, now the barony, of Tireragh, which is bounded on the west by the River Muaidh, or Moy.

^h *Great army*.—This passage is given in Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe, with his forces of Connought, such as he cou'd command, repaired to assist Mac William Burke, against Donnell mac Mortagh, and the family of Mac Donnough ; [they] tooke great preys from the familys of Tirefiaghrahagh, and from thence they went to Clanrickard to prey that contrey, where they were overtaken by the infinite [countless?] and huge forces of O'Bryen, that came to aid

Mac William of Clanrickard against them. O'Connor Roe, notwithstanding their forces, retrayted upon them, gave them an overthrow, killed at that instant Connor mac Teig mac Connor O'Bryen, and divers others."

ⁱ *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

^j *Went into the house, &c.*, i. e. made his submission to him, and acknowledged him as his lord.—See note ^e, under the year 1190, p. 86, for a further explanation of the phrase, *dul ma ḡeac*.

^k To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Filii Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomæ filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt : quare filii Joannis O'Farell cum Daltoniis conspirantes contra

Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe^g. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army^h, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Conor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

Numbers of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster. Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

A peace was made by the Connacians with one another after the war, and Mac William Burkeⁱ went into the house^j of Mac William of Clanrickard, and ceded to him the lordship. Mac Feorais [Birmingham] went into his house in like manner.

Donough Mac Cabe was slain by the son of Manus O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Conor Roe^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-seven.

A house was built at Eamhain Macha^l, by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster, for the entertainment of the learned men of Ireland.

filios Murchadi O'Farell, et Longfordiam O'Ffarell (i. e. ædes domini O'Farell) adorti filiam Sir Davidis Burke (filiam domini Mac William, MS. L.) uxorem domini O'Farell ibidem captivam fecerunt. Angli etiam, ac Daltonii castellum caplen nua dictum contra Thomam expugnant.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

"Odo O'Conor filios Nehemiæ O'Farell in Angalia spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor in ditionis domini Mac William rursus irrui, et universas incendiis vastavit; palamque de domino Mac William, Mac Dermott, domino Birmingham, et liberis domini O'Kelly acie congressis reportavit, cæsis multis, et Eugenio filio Tadæi O'Kelly capto.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac William O'Conor puad dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliavit cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diernitii O'Brien Tuamonix hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Firb.*"

¹ *Emhain Macha*.—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

"Emania prope Ardmacham nunc fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et rudibus prestinam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Σαῶβ ινῆλν αῶα υἱ νέλλ αον ποῖα ban ῥlechta Néill ναοῖγιαλλαιῖ με na linn bean mic Éóin bipeo do écc iap mbuaið naithrige.

Riocapð ócc, .i. mac uilliam clomne Riocapð décc.

Ῥοῖρραῖð ριονν ὁ δαλαῖῖ αρδollaṁ epeann le dán ἡ Ruaiðpí ὁ cianáin ραι ρeanchaða, ἡ ollaṁ oipḡiaλλ ειρῖðhe do écc.

Domnall mac Donnchaða docapí méḡ uiðpí, ἡ Matha mac Conlḡha do mapbað i cill Naile.

Concobap mac bpiain capraiḡh υἱ νέλλ do mapbað la ḡallaib an tḡraatbaile.

Uilliam mac ðiapmado meḡ Raḡnaill aobap taoipḡḡ muinṡipe heolap do mapbað la muinṡipí binn.

Éoin mac aenḡupa meic domnall tiḡeapna inṡi ḡall do écc.

Ῥiapmaiṡṡ Ruað ὁ ðuipmín do écc.

Teach do denam i neamain Mhacha la Niall ὁ neill, ap m buí tḡḡh inṡipḡðe ppi pí mḡlín ḡo pín.

erected by O'Neill, are the "vestigia murorum eminentia" of Colgan. The Editor could not find any trace of stone walls at Eamhain, though it is highly probable that the house erected by O'Neill within it on this occasion had walls of stone. The sites of Emania and of the adjoining house of Creeveroe are thus described by Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of Armagh*:

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve Roe*—a name which, in English letters, expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the word *Craobh Ruadh*, 'the red branch.' The uniform tradition of the country assigns this district of Creeve Roe as the place where the regal palace stood. There is in an adjoining townland, called Trea, a mound which in form resembles the figure [], and is universally designated the King's Stables.

"Navan hill overlooks the lands of Craobh ruadh. Around this hill, betwixt the base and

the summit, there is an elliptical fosse and moat, including eleven acres three roods and thirty-six perches, by which two small circular mounds or forts (one on the top and the other on the side of the hill) are environed. These had probably been formed to protect the royal residence."—pp. 578, 579.

^m *Choice woman*, αον ποῖα ban, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1387. Sawe, daughter of Hugh O'Neale and wife to Owen Mac Bisset, a Lady that far surpass'd all the Ladys of Clanna Neals in all good parts requisite in a noble matron, died."

ⁿ *Godfrey Finn*, i. e. Godfrey, or Geoffrey, the Fair, or fair-haired. He was chief poet to the Mac Carthys of Desmond.—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 103, for a short account of the poems written by this Godfrey.

^o *Cill-Naile*, i. e. the church of St. Natalis. This name still exists, but is incorrectly angli-

Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman^m of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages in her time, and wife of John Bisset, died, after penance.

Richard Oge, i. e. the Mac William of Clanrickard, died.

Godfrey Finn^a O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair Maguire, and Matthew Mac Coinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile^o (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sradbhaile^p.

William, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, materies of a chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Muintir Birn [the O'Beirnes].

John, the son of Aengus Mac Donnell, Lord of the Insi Gall [the Hebrides], died.

Dermot Roe O'Durnin died^q.

A house was erected at Eamhain Macha [Emania] by Niall O'Neill, for there was not any house within it [i. e. the fort] for a long time till then^r.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, and extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. The memory of St. Natalis, or, as he is locally called, Naille, is still held in great veneration at this church, and the well of pure spring water which he is believed to have produced from a rock by a cast of his crozier, is still in existence. His festival was formerly celebrated in this parish on the 27th of January.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at that day.

^p *Sradbhaile*.—This is more usually called Sradbhaile Duna Dealgan, i. e. the street-town of Dundalk. Brian Carragh O'Neill, the father of this Conor, was the head of that sept of the O'Neills called Clann-Donnell Don of the river Bann. He was the son of Cormac, who was the son of John Duv, who was son of Donnell Don,

who was son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

^q *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac Fírbis*, he died in July, 1388.

^r *For a long time*.—This is a repetition of the first entry under this year, but it is retained here on account of the curious additional remark, “there had not been a house within it, i. e. within the great Rath of Emania, for a long time before.” The fact would appear to be that there was no house within this rath since the palace of Emania was destroyed by the three Collas, in the year 332, until O'Neill erected one in this year.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

“Finnolla filia O'Farell, uxor Thomæ filii Cathaldi O'Farell capta ab Anglis, Daltoniis, et filiis O'Farell.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-eight.

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys^s. O'Conor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Conor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Conor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection^t, so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer^u for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Conor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards^w [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell^x, son of Murtough O'Conor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^y, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Ragh-nailt, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Conor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

^y *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Imaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also,

α χιμῶ δο μάρβαδ δο μῶγχαῖδ δα μιντεπρ πέιν αρ λάρ α longpuirp περῖν, γ αν bodach δο μάρβαδ ιnn πο chéttóir.

Clann uí chuipprnín Sioðraḡ, cairppre, γ giollapatraicc δο μάρβαδ λα gallaib laigen.

Cpeacha mópa δο denom̃ ua cōncobair puad γ δα mac διαρμαδα αρ ua cconcobair ndonn γ coccad coitcheionn deirge hi cconnacetaib αρ α lorr. Mac donnchaḡ δο lorzaḡ Muige luirz triar na cpeachaib pemprate.

Cúcoiccepiée ó maoinmuasḡ tigeirna p̃p̃i cceall δο écc.

Commbuaḡpead coccad̃ eioir ua Ruairc γ clann ndonnchaḡ.

Domnall ua concobair δο dul αρ machaire connacht. Apd an coillín, γ inir locha cairrgín δο lorccad̃ lair γ Domnall óg mac domnall (.i. con-rabal galloclac) δο μάρβαδ don coirce rin.

Sluaigead̃ la hua ndomnall .i. coirpdealbac an p̃iona, αρ cloinn Muir-éirtauḡ zo paimic co Sligeac̃ co po hinḡpead̃ γ co po hoirgead̃ cairppre droma cliaḡ uile lair γ iar μάρβαδ rochaḡe γ iar nindrad̃ na criche don chur rin δο thaft Domnall mac Muiréirtauḡ ι teagh uí domnall co nd̃irna p̃iḡ p̃p̃ir, γ δο berp α oig̃riar ndó λα ταḡ na ngiall Ro gaḡad̃ ó cenél cconall p̃iaran tan rin.

Coccad̃ eitir ua puairc γ clann ndonnchaḡ, γ domnall (.i. mac muir-ceartauḡ) δο eirge le cloinn ndonnchaḡ.

Maghnar mac maoleachlainn meic Maghnara δο μάρβαδ λα cloinn meic donnchaḡ, γ λα Maolpuanaḡ mac donnchaḡ.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hibernia.—*O'Mulconry*."—See note ^e, under the year 1180, p. 51-54, *supra*.

² *By a clown*.—The passage is given in Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderful prowess and bounty, and that went farr beyond all others of his kindred in those and many other good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own house. The Churle afterwards was killed by [for] him immediately."

^a *Hostilities*, commbuaḡpead̃ coccad̃, lite-

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Ma-geoghegan renders it as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royrcks and Mac Don-noghs prepared to warr against one another this year."

^b *Ard-an-choillín*, now Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

^c *Loch Cairgín*, now Ardakillin Lough, a considerable piece of water, containing three small islands, on the south side of Ardakillin townland, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,

lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown² of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapattrick, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities^a arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin^b, and the island Loch-Cairrgin^c. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina^d) against the Clann-Murtough^e; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbury of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house^f, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out^g between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough^h.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

^a *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terrence, of the wine.

^e *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

^f *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

^g *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

^h To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Rodericus Mac Donogh suæ familiæ domi ac militiæ laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O'Mulc.*"

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1389.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι έεδ, οέτμοζατ, ανάοι.

διοcαιpe ιnnηι cαίν δέcc.

Νιall όcc ό neill do ζαβαιλ do ζαλλοιbh.

Μυιριρ μαοl ua concobair φαίζε do μαρβαδ δαον υπόcor ροιζhδε αζ
τίνπαλλ cλυαna da έοpε la pήρ ουίb cceallaίζ legi.

Μαοιλεcλαινν cam ua lochlαινν τιζεapna cοpεμοδpυαδ do μαρβαδ la α
υήpραcταιρ pήn ι bpeill.

Εοζan ό Ρυαιpe γ clann cατοιλ όicc do δυλ ζο cαpλέn an uaδair. Μαρ-
pυαζ μυιnτιpe hέιλιζι υήpζε δόιb. Ρυαιζ do έαβαιpε opπα. Μαζnυρ
ό hέιλιζι do μαρβαδ annηiν, γ δαοιne οίle. Cpeacha μυιnτιpe hέιλιζι do
δenaή δοιb ιapam, γ Μυιpεcήpαc ό hέιλιζι do μαρβαδ. Cιτη do δenaή δυa

“Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et O'Conor
puad (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William
Burke ad Gleann da dubh” [hodie Glendawoo
in parochia de Attymas et baroniā de Gallen
in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] “et cuil ceapnaδa
Clann Donoghish instat, et Tadæus puadac
O'Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatum
fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Ta-
dæum O'Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic
Caoğ transiens spoliat, et magnam prædam a
viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin ab-
stulit.—*Mac Fieb. et MS. L.*”

“Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi
populati sunt.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Uillie de Burgo, et O'Brien pp. fecerunt
magnas prædas, et ejusdem O'Brien uxor Slania
filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Meab filia Flathberti O'Roirk, et Ania
filia Donaldi O'Hara uxor Donnchadi O'Durnin,
decesserunt.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Tres supradicti filii O'Curnin in domum Sir
Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha
profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus
Ossoriæ eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato
sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O'Mulconry et MS. L.*”

“Mac Dermott Gall captus a Tadæo filio
Tadæi Rufi Mac Dermott Gall.—*Mac Fieb.*”

“Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O'Dowd oc-
ciscus a Diermitio filio Odonis O'Dowd.”

ⁱ *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of
Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Ac-
cording to the Dublin copy of the Annals of
Ulster, this vicar's name was Nemeas O h-Eogh-
ain, a name still common in this parish, but
anglicised Owens.

^k *Maurice Mael*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

^l *Shot of an arrow*, δαον υπόcor ροιζhδε, *uno
jactu sagittæ*, or, one cast of a javelin.

Mageoghegan translates this passage as fol-
lows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-
noise :

“A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O'Conor of
Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the
O'Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malierie.”

O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

“γ la cloinn Μαοιλυζhα οια δομναιζ.”

^m *Cluain-da-thorc*, now Cloonyhore, a parish
lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the
town of Portarlinton, and a townland called

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-nine.

The Vicar of Inis Cainⁱ died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael^k O'Connor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow^l at the church of Cluain da-torc^m, by one of the O'Kellys of Leyⁿ.

Melaghlín Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Connor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair^o, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

ⁿ *Ley*.—This name is still retained in car-lean leige, Lea Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus:

“Aoiḃinn an épióc, cian po clor,
Tuath leḡe na leapḡ polor,
O'Ceallaḡ leḡe o'n epaiḡ éar,
Céile án cláir eangaiḡ iuḃpaiḡ.”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains;
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the Barrow),
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, vide my letter from Portarlinton, dated December 20th, 1837.

^o *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killery, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrck entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand encreased. Owen O'Royrck and the sons of Cahall made an inrode to the Castle-Anover; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's sonn, and at last O'Royrck took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royrcks, the heat of their warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”

Ρυαιpc, do doínnall mac muircéirταιg, 7 do cloinn ndonnchaíð iarprín pe poile. Síe do denaíñ do mac diaρματα 7 do cloinn ndonnchaíð bfoρ, 7 na bpaighe do bñad do cloinn ndonnchaíð poime do tabairt doib, 7 Caatal mac diaρματα baí i mbpaigheñur ag cloinn ndonnchaíð do líccéñ amach iar pñadmaí na píoda pémpaíte.

Cpeacha típe conaill do denaíñ do doínnall mac muircéirταιg.

Raígnall maí puaipc flait tealaií conmapa décc.

Ópñan mac Doínnall oícc uí paigíillíí do mapbaí do cloinn muircéarταιg.

Maíñur ua puaipc do íabail do coíbmacc ua pííííal tpe taníñadé.

Aíííííí inííñ Aíóda uí néill, bññ Henrí Aííííííí í néill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1390.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, τpí chéð, nochat.

Níall ó τaichlích canánaé copad clocaip, 7 comapba daíñññññí décc.

Πετρur ua heoíain úccánaé locha hepne, 7 Παρταλόν ó coníñle canánaé, 7 Sacpípta lííra íabail décc.

Coccaí móp etip ua puaipc 7 ó Raííííííí. Aííñailíí, 7 Eolapailíí, 7

^p *The spoils*, cpeaca.—Thus rendered by Ma-geoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Donell mac Mortagh tooke the preys and spoyles of Tyreconnell.”

^q *Mac Rourke*.—O’Flaherty adds : “Ópñadú coíccíonn clíapdaíñad an Raígnall ío, do éíí im nollaií.—MS. L.”

^r *Clann-Murtough*.—Nothing remains to determine satisfactorily whether these were the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach O’Conor, or the Clann-Murtough-Mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo ; but the Editor is of opinion that they were the former, because they were settled in Breifny.

^s *Henry Aímkreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious. It is stated in the Annals of Connaught that he was so called “*per antíphrasin*,” i. e. because he was of a most peaceful disposition.

^t To this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Pax communis in Connacia inter utrumque O’Conor, etc.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Filius Nielli O’Roirk obiit.—*O’Mulconry*.”

“Cathaldus O’Moenaigh vir bonus obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Donaldus filius Henrici O’Neill depredatur Muintir Durnin apud Mointech moighe heni circa Kal. Augusti.—MS. L.”

“Joannes filius Walteri filii Sir Davidis obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

^u *O’Howen*.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, but anglicised Owens.

^w *Between O’Rourke and O’Reilly*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster gives this passage briefly as follows :

“*Anno Domini 1390*. A great war this year

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor Sligo] carried off the spoils^p of Tircconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke^a, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough^t.

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh^s O'Neill, died^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen^u, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly^w; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scur: the Clann-Murtough O'Connor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissention between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Fferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the procurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royreck remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsqwire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.

Clann muircéirtaig do éoét fo toghairm an coCCAÍD i rín tré peoladh doimnaill mic muircéirtaig, 7 tomaltaig meic donnchaíð. Maḡnur ó ruairc baí i mbraigðshur ag ua Raigillig i ccloich locha huacéair deloó epde, 7 tapraing dó go cairlén locha an rccuir. Clann muircéirtaig dpaḡbail bpaéta air, 7 a marbað doib ag teaét ar coite amach do.

Sit do denam dó Ruairc, 7 dua Raigillig, 7 cométa móra dpaḡail dua raigillig ar fon earccapac uí ruairc daécur, 7 dionnarbað uaid. Eogan ua ruairc, 7 mac caéail riabaiḡ do tabairc do i ngioll rir na comhtaibh rin.

Clann muircéirtaig 7 teallac dunchaða do denam imepce nḡirt ar muinuir ruairc im ríod ua rionnoicce, 7 im rliab ccoirpian, 7 im cenél luachain. Iar na ríor rin dua ruairc (7 é i nglionn gaible an tan rin) rucc a imirḡsda lair fo bapp cenél luachain. Ionnpaighið do éabhairc dó forporom, maíðm forpa ríomne, 7 marbað do bñé ar a nellaiḡib 7 ar a ndaoimib o beal atha doire dubain go mullaé na tculac mbrepneé.

O Raigillig, .i. tomár mac maéḡamna décc, 7 Seaan mac Rílip í Raigillig do ḡabail tiḡearpauir.

“O’Royrck and O’Reily came to certain articles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly concluded between them; but before this peace was thoroughly concluded, O’Rourke gave great gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agreements, and for banishing his Enemies from out of his Territories. For the performance of these articles, Owen O’Rourke mac Cahall Reogh was given as a faithfull pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Donnogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon O’Rourke at a place called Ffie Ffinoige, and the mount called Slieu Corran and Lean Lwachar. O’Rourke hearinge thereof, being at Glen Gaivly, brought his preys and people with him to a place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them, killed many of their people and cattle, and held on his course of killing them from Belahdery to the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breafneagh.”

* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An cloc do éollað do 7 a elóð airé, .i. e. he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and escaped out of it.”

† *Lough-an-Scúir*, now Lough Scuir, near the village of Keshcarrigan, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1344, p. 495, *supra*.

‡ *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestionably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor, who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo. See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape^x from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scui^y; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough^z and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-ua-Finnoige^a, Slieve-Corrain^b, and Kinel-Luachain^c. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle^d, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain^e to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

^a *Fidh-ua-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Bencroy and Bartonne mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

^b *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Sliaċ cainbri* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^c *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

^d *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

^e *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called *Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh* in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ae doire dubhain* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the Abhainn bhuidhe, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Caírlén cille bappainne do bpipead la doinnall mac muirceáit.

Brían mac aóðaccain ollam na bpepne i mbríctínnar decc, 7 Seaan (i. oirpícel mac Aóðaccain) fear ionaid bríain do marbhad cíteora hoide, ma nódlaic.

Duibgionn ua duibgionnán ollam Conmaicne i Sfhéar decc.

Frígal ua hfga tígína luígne decc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1391.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle, trí céo, nócat, a haon.

Ua ruairc, i. tígínan do dul i ccoinne uí Raigillí, Sheaan, go dpuim léthain uathadh rochraide. Oo éualatar clann muirceáit uí concobair rin tiaǵoio foirlion roimhe ar bealach an épionáit. Dpíur ó ruairc co na bscán buíðne opra, 7 Marbair Seaan mac mathgamna uí concobair, 7 Donnchad mac Aóða an cleitígh da laim buíðin gen mo éa ar marbpat a muinur don cuio ele díb.

Domnall ócc mág cártáit tígína dfrumamán decc, 7 a mac Taoǵ do gabail tígínar na deoidh.

O hanluam taoipead na noipéir do marbad da bpaítríbh fín tpe feill.

^f *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-fhionn, now Kilbarron, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, where the O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note ^m, and Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a view of some fragments of this castle, which are situated on a precipitous cliff.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Brefinæ dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnai O'Reilly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farrell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Muimnig O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Macraie O Feargura laig leete Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

^h *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Roirke and O'Reillye continued in their attonement of peace. O'Roirke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Reillye, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Roirke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeing himself without other remedye, he tooke heart anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Roirke a blow of a Launce, which O'Roirke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”

The castle of Cill Barrainne^f was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died ; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne in History, died^g.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-one.

O'Rourke^h (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connorⁱ heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh^j ; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him ; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Connor, and Donough, son. of Hugh an-Cleitigh^k, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^l, Lord of Desmond, died ; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text :

" This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleittey, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of anye of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough O'Connor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Connor of Sligo.

^j *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

^k *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleitty, which means "of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

^l *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain

Mac gillmuirpe (.i. cuulað ua moirna) ταιορεαὶ ua nŕica ceim 7 leite catail do mairbað da bratair buðŕin.

Ταυδ mac gillecoluim uí uiginn, 7 bebinn inŕean uí maolconaire ollam, ðŕŕccaiŕte i nðán, 7 i nðaonnaét ðécc iar naŕŕiŕhe.

Copbmac maol ua ŕŕŕŕail do mairbað hi ŕŕiull la gallaibh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρι céð, noçat, aðó.

Θριγοιρ ua mochain airðearpucc tuama paói crábðeaç ðeŕŕcach do écc.

Ενρί αιμŕiñð mac neill móir uí néill mŕogðamhna cenél neoŕann, 7 ðŕh-aððar airðŕiŕh eŕenn do çŕŕt, ðuairle, 7 ðeineç ðécc, ŕo ŕel bŕénoimn iar mbuaibh nonŕéta, 7 naŕthiŕŕe.

Doimnall mac Ενρί uí néill do gaðail la Toiŕŕðealbac an ŕŕona ua nðom-naill tiŕŕŕna tiŕe Conaill. Cŕeacha, 7 upeta aibhle do ðenam ðó ar mac Ενρί cona muinτιŕ an la ceðna.

Mopŕluarŕeað la miall ua neill Rí çenel neoŕann ŕo maŕið in çuiccið ime do ŕoiŕið gall tpaŕa baile aŕup ðuim ðealŕann, nŕŕt do çup opŕa ðó ðon ðul ŕim, 7 Seppŕn paóiç do çuicim laiŕ iar ttaðairt taçair ðoið ðu ŕoile.

in the year 1185.—See note ^u, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

^m *Hy-Nerca-Chein*.—See note ^t, under the year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the pedigree of this tribe, given by Duall Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 205, they were descended from Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth century; but no account is preserved of how or when they settled in Lecale. The descent of Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus given by Mac Firbis (*ubi supra*):

"Kenny, son of Ruarcán, son of Maelsnechta, son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of Oisen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach."

It would appear from page 508 of the same work, that there was a more ancient line of chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, who was slain in the battle of Ardcoran, in Dal-Riada, in the year 627.

ⁿ *Lecale*, leç catail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

^o To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11:

"Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti magni Mageochegan dynasta Kenelfiachæ obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein^m and Lecale^a, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-two.

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhreidh^p, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry^q.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile^r and Dun-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

^p *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Nóigiallaó Rege satorum.—*O'Mulconry*." This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

^q *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

^r *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Sloicceadh mór do bhrídh dua cconcobair donn (go nupmóir maíte connacht ina parradh) go huið maine. An tír do lorceadh 7 do lomareccain doib. O concobair ruadh dia lñmain. Catál mac aoda uí ruairc do beir ar dñf-cōh plóig uí cconcobair ðuinn, 7 a gabail la hua cconcobair ruadh, 7 rocaide da muinir do marbadh.

Conðaoir dñrmumhan ingñ iapla upmumhan, bñ dñplaceteac dñgheimigh decc iar mbuaidh naitirighe.

Toirðealbha mac briain ó ccuanach Ruairí mac donnchadh uí cñribail tánairi Eile, 7 Pionnguala ingñ Mañnura mic catail uí Concobair decc.

Diarmait mac Eochagair taoireac cenel riachach do ecc.

Sloicceadh mór la hua neill, mall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ccenél cconuill for ua ndomnaill, toirðealbha. Sloighead ele la Domnall mac muircéiric cona briairibh for ua ndomnaill bñr. Cneaca an tñpe do tñcheadh po diampair, 7 po ðroibélaib, 7 ó domnaill cona rochrairte do bñr for cúl a muinir. Ní po hanað lar an pluag cconnaçtaç go pangatar go cñu mañair. Po gabairt édala an dú rin. Ticc Ua domnaill cona roçrairte ina lñmain go raímeadh forra go po marbairt rocaide doib im mac donnchadh még cába. Dála í nñill 7 cloinne Henrí cona ploğ po hairceadh leoride cñoc uí doçartoirg eitir cill 7 tuairt, 7 ní po hanað leoride go pangatar go fearrairte moir i naircar cata dUa domnaill. bat-tar athadh aghadh i naghadh amladh rin. Cona eadh do ionpar ríð do denair po doib.

of Buan, one of the Tuatha de Danann colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is Spádbaile, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

^s *Were slain*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Imaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royreck, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muinter Hara in hac expeditione; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb*."

^t *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

^u *Dermot Mageoghegan*.—His death is noticed

dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Conor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Conor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Conor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Conor Roe, and many of his people were slain⁵.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh⁴ ; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Conor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan⁴, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried^v into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people^w. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair^x ; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor^y, intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

" A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye."

^v Were carried, oo éficheadó, literally, " the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c."

^w To protect his people, for cúl a muintir, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

^x Ceann-Maghair, now Ceann maighir, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

^y Fearsat-Mor, now Farsetmore, a well-known

Ερσχα λα hua νομῖναλλ ἀρ cloinn τσσαν υἱ δομῖναλλ, uair βάτταρ ιαδριόε
βαί αἷ ταρραινῃ cloinne μαιρσφταῖγῃ, ἡ δεολυρ ρῖσπα ἀρ ἀν ρλουῖγεαδ
ρῖσπρατε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1393.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μῖλε, τρῖ céδ, nochat, ατρί.

Seasan mac Seappraíð uí Raigillig erpucc na bpeirne decc.

Matha ua heoḡann caibellán innri cáin décc.

Án Sacairt ó cléirig do écc.

Αοδ mac concobair (i. mic tomaltair) meic diarmada tighina moige
luirg décc iar mbuaíð nḡnig ἡ ναῖτρικχε, ἡ Κατάλ α ḡac do baḡhað iarain.

Maolpuanaíð mac fḡigail meic diarmada do ḡabail tighairnair moige
luircc tpe nḡrt ἡ tpe cuioiuccað éomaltair meic donnchaíð.

Ionnraigíð do éabairt do cloinn Αοδα meic diarmada ḡo cluan ó ccoinn-
dén (i ccalað locha techet) ἀρ ḡac νοdiarmatta. Iombualað do éabairt.
uoið dia poile. ḡpíreað for cloinn Αοδα. Concobair ἡ Ruairí uá ḡac
Αοδα meic diarmada do ḡabail. Fḡigal mac donnchaíð riabaig do ḡabail
imaille riú, ἡ α éluð ἀρ α haithle. Doimnall duð mac diarmada ἡ rocaíde
oile do ḡarbað don toirpc rin ina taimcell.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

* *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muirheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fírb*."

a To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor puao, occisis

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Cappac filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Fírb*. Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid*."

"Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreæ magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lageniæ intulit.—*Ibid*."

"Magnus O'Fflannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid*."

"Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clannmaolugrae dominus, obiit."

"Egania filia Seifridi O'Fflannagan uxor Wilielmi Mac Branán obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough² into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion³.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-three.

John, son of Geoffry O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin^b, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned^c [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Chuain O'g-Coinden^d (at the callow^e of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion^f.

^b *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

^c *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

^d *Chuain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloonnagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^e *Callow*, *calaō*.—In this part of Ireland the word *calow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. "A callow meadow" is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

^f *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-

Ḫpian mac maoileachlainn uí ceallaiḡ tanaipir ua maime, Fíḡal maḡ rampiaḡain taoíreaḡ teallaiḡ eachḡaḡ, fíḡ ḡo núipe nínig ḡo cliaipibh, ḡ Maḡnur ó heaḡra tanaipir luiḡne décc.

Siḡh ḡo óénaḡn ḡuaipibh moḡḡe luiḡcc pe poiḡé im poinn a nḡmḡnara, ḡ im cḡmpuaḡluccaḡ a nḡiall a ḡíḡlibh.

Raḡnaile inḡean Aḡḡa mic Fíḡlimiḡ uí cḡncḡḡaipir bñ ḡníḡḡealbḡḡa ḡaon-naḡtaḡ, Muipir cam mac Ruaiḡpí méḡ eochaḡain, ḡ Ḫpian mac uilliam óicc mécc eochaḡáin ḡeḡ.

Eḡaoin inḡñ Caḡail óicc uí Concoḡḡaipir bñ ḡpian mic Maoilḡlainn uí ceallaiḡ, ḡmíall ḡ Emann ḡa mac Maoileachlainn uí ceallaiḡ, ḡ Ḋiapmaite ua plannaccaim aḡḡaipir taoipirḡ tuaiḡe paḡa ḡo écc.

Mainipḡip chille haḡaiḡ i neppuccóideḡ cille ḡara ḡo ḡenom ḡo ḡpaiteḡpib S. Fpanḡeip la hua cḡncḡḡaipir fpaḡḡe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1394.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cév, nochatt, a cḡḡaipir.

Richapḡ Rí Saḡan ḡo ḡeḡt i neḡinn po fíil Michil, ḡ a ḡeḡt i τḡpí hi poḡḡaiḡḡe ḡ a ḡol apíḡe ḡo haḡ cliaḡ.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church, died, and immediately after his death his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near Inisderry].

"Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott [made an inroad upon Mac Dermott] at Clone O'Connen, in the Strondes of Logh Deaket [*calaḡ loca ḡeḡet*], where they met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discomfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Dermott was slain; Connor Mac Dermode, and Rowrie Mac Dermode, the two sons of Hugh Mac Dermode, were taken; Fferall mac Donnough Revough was also taken therein (who escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others were taken captives besides."

^s *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in the barony of Geshill, King's County. A part of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are still visible, but one could form no idea from it of the form or extent of the building, which was, according to tradition, the third largest monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

^b To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archiepiscopus O'Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Raghnailt, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh^g, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Falyⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-four.

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterfordⁱ, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Româ.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubbapa o Maile oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L."

"Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*"

"Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conpabla O'pigiall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

"Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolange cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

ⁱ *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Ḡiolla domnais ua hlogam oipicel loca hepne, pearrún 7 aipchinnech inri caoin, Matha mac ḡiollacoircle biocairpe claoininri, 7 Lucár mág Sco-loicce biocairpe achais urchair do écc.

lapla o mairr do éect i nepinn.

Ṭadg mac ḡiollaiora uí plannaccáin taoípeac tuaithe Raṭa do marbaḡ la cloinn Dauid uí plannaccain, 7 la cloinn Muircéirtaig uí plannaccáin.

Adó ó díomuraig do marbaḡ la gallaib i lurg cpeice.

Tomár ua díomuraig adbar tigherna cloinne Maoilḡra do marbaḡ la Saxancaib.

Mac Siurtain Sfan mac Maoilir tigherna baile ata lṡṡain do marbaḡ da braitribh i ppell .i. clann tṡṡain deḡetpa.

Sluacceaḡ la hApe mac Murchaḡa la Ríḡ-laiḡen do ṡaigib gall ḡo mo loircc Rop mic triúin cona tighib 7 cona cairlenais, 7 do paḡ ór 7 aipḡet 7 bpaigde lairp.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124-140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

^k *Claoín-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

^l *Mac Scoiloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

^m *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written *acāḡ lupcāipe*, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

ⁿ *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"*Ue Ríḡ Saxon*.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb*."

^o *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons."

^p *Clann-Maoilḡhra* is generally anglicised Clanmaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portmahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlinton, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoin-inis^k; and Lucas Mac Scoiloige^l, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair^m, died.

The Earl of March came to Irelandⁿ.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey^o, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra^p, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler^a), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuin^r, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clanmalieri's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastercven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clanmalieri lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (*carplean leige*), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (*Frúaoí Mór*).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clanmalieri, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
“ MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSY, LORD VISCOUNT
“ CLANMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED THE
“ 30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

^a *John, son of Meyler*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

^r *Ros-mic-Triuin*, sometimes written *Ror mic Tpeoin*, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triani*, now locally pronounced *Ror mic triúin*, or *Ror mic cpiúin*. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. *Ros mic triuin* is to be distinguished from *Ros glas*, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Einhin, now Monastercven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

laipia upmumhan do tionol go laigheib dá millead sup loirce, 7 sup mill
galine [7] epíoc uí ceallaiḡ m̃aige dpyúctann i laoiḡir, 7 róad do dia tigh
iaomh.

Ruaidri mac Ruaidri uí Neill do marbad la cloinn Enrí í Néill.

Mac Murchada .i. Art mac Art do denam coccaid pe Ríḡ Saḡan cona
muntip go po marbad rocaide laip, 7 a toct po dfoid do tigh an Ríḡ la
haplac gall 7 gaoideal laighn, 7 po gabad eiride tria ionnlac an luptir
.i. laipia upmumhan. Ro lñicead iaian, 7 po congbad ó brian, ó mópda, 7
Sfan ó nualláin illáin dia éir.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Tomás, do dul co tfech an Ríḡ, 7 onoir mói dpaḡ-
báil dó, 7 tigeapnur 7 cñnur ap ḡallaib connact.

Toiprdealbac mac Murchad na paitmige uí brian do cloinn brian puad
do denam coccaid ap muntip an Ríḡ i mumain 7 illaighib 7 condae luimniḡ
do loiceadh 7 do apccain dó.

Camluana ó dubaccáin do marbad la muntip Ríḡ Saḡan i náe chiac.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the
Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr.
Lanigan has committed a most egregious error
about the names of these places in his Ecclesi-
astical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 166, and
vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monas-
tereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery,
but that it may mean *monastery near the river*
(abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or
Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the
place called Ros glas. This assertion is errone-
ous in every point of view. First, the town of
Monastereven is called Μονηστηριον Εβιν, i. e.
the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where
they speak Irish; and it appears from various
authorities that Evin was the patron saint of
the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was
founded, and that his bell was preserved, and
held in great veneration, in their territory.
2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros
glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is dis-
tinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the
abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross,
in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in
that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is de-
scribed in the Life of St. Abban as washed by
the tide, is still the local Irish name of New
Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan,
in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of
its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross
is not washed by the tide, and never was a town,
nor had any ruins of any description, except of
one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems
to have thought that Old Ross was the name of
the walled town described by Colgan; but this
only shews that he was totally unacquainted
with these localities. This mistake has arisen
from the supposition that Old Ross was the
name of the town erected by Strongbow's
daughter, and that New Ross is a town of com-
paratively modern erection; but it is well
known that the town now, by some strange
anamoly, called *New Ross* stands within the
old walls of the town erected here shortly after
the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine^s, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain^t, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint^u of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan^w, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Cancluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

^s *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargy. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

^t *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *agur* before *crioc uí éallair*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargie, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clpoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

^u *Complaint*, *ionnlac*.—This word is explained *coraoio no zeappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

^w *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of

Ὀριαν mac Maolruanaid mic feargail meic diarmada adbar tigearna
maigi luirc do marbad la Maelpeclainn clerec mac diarmada .i. deap-
bratair a aear.

Ταδς ua heachaidéin rasí fírdána do marbad la cloinn Concónnaet uí
dálaiḡ im ollamnaet uí néill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1395.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, τρι ced, nochat, acúicc.

Αν τεppcop ócc ó mocáin décc ap rliḡid na Rómá.

Αν biocáire ó planngáile, .i. biocáire Sccríne Adamnain do écc.

Αν τοιppicel ó τυαταί, ἡ πο ba biocáire in iomdaid feicim, fíri tige
naoídsolh oiprdeire do écc.

Ο Neill buide do écc, ἡ adnacal in Aru maca.

Ρίλιρ mac αδά μέḡ uidiρ tigearna fíri manac, fíri caithme ἡ coranta
α ériche, fíri dar lán épe dá clú, ἡ da oiprdearcur do écc iar mbuaid naí-
riḡhe. Tomár máḡ uidiρ .i. an ḡiolla dub mac Ρίλιρ do ḡabail tighínnair
fíri manach.

Domnall .i. ua maileduin luirc do ḡabail la cloinn Airt μέḡ uidiρ :

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the
county of Carlow.

^x *His paternal uncle*, deapbratair a aear,
literally, "the brother of his father."

^y *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant
in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and angli-
cised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from
O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

^z *Ollavship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It
would appear from this passage that the Irish
poets sometimes fought with weapons more
deadly than satires.

^a To this year O'Flaherty adds the following
entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit
Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac
Firb*."

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Firb*."

"Reymundus an fáraig filius Wilielmi filii
Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Firb*."

[Reymund of the Wilderness, son of William,
son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

^b *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is
not given in any authority accessible to the
Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the
church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin.
See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-
Fiachrach*, p. 41, note ^p and ^q.

^c *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scrín Adamnain, i. e.
St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old
church giving name to a townland and parish
in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.
—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-
Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

^d *O'Tuathail of Imaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melaghlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle^x.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen^y, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship^z of O'Neill^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-five.

The young Bishop O'Mochain^b died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan^c, died.

The official O'Tuathail^d, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy^e died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender^f of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland^g was full, died, after the victory of Penance^h. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubhⁱ, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg^k, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omcy, an island on the coast of Connamara.—See note ^t, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

^e *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

^f *Spender and defender*, *peap caiteim 7 co-puneta*, literally, the man of spending and defending. *Caiteim* is the genitive singular of *caiteam*, spending, from the verb *caitim*, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying^g among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragesimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

^g *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

^h *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *pa buaid ongeta 7 aiteirigi*, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Divell and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

ⁱ *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

^k *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

ppell i tteirmonn dábeócc, 7 a chur i mbriagófnur go hua ndomnaill, 7 a écc da éir i ngnímiol.

Concobair mac aśda ruaid méz uíoir do gabail leir an ngiolla ndub .i. Tomár, 7 le na dearbriatair Aođ mág uíoir 7 a éluđ iapañ .i. a bñit leir dia mac pñn.

Orñm do muinntir Ríğ Saxan do dul ar cñsich i nuib failge, 7 ua conco-
bair dia lñmairn go tócar cñuacáin, 7 dponz mor diođ do marbađ, 7 tñ
pñit each do bñn díobh. Orñm ele do muinntir Ríğ Saxan im lañla Marur-
cal do dul ar cñsich in éilibh, 7 ó cñbail cona muinntir do bñit forpa, 7
rocaide do gailaib do marbađ ló, 7 eic iomda do bñn díob.

Niall ócc mac neill mic aśda í neill, 7 O bñam, .i. bñam mac Ma-
ganna do dol i tñch Ríğ Saxan.

Coblaiğ mór ingñ Chačail mic domnaill uí concobair ingñ Ríğ Connačt,
bñ tñicčac tñomconach go pñeabur nñmğ do écc iap mbuaid naitpñge, 7

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luing a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

¹ *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

^m *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

ⁿ *The Earl Maruscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

^o *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, of O'Brien, "et honorifice receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorifice habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who

sons of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg¹, and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire ; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain^m, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscalⁿ, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house^o.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows :

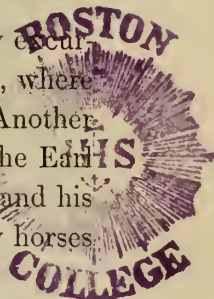
“Kynge Edwarde, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages.”—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country:

“But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and maresshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among bussches and hedges, lyke wylde savage beestes For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrisshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse.”

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.



α ἡδὸναλ 1 μαινιρτιρ na buille. Ἀρ διριδε do γαιρτρί Πορτ na ττρί namat, uair ar í ba bñ dUa domnanll .i. mall tigherna tpe conuill, dAod ua ruairc tigherna bpeirne, 7 do Chaatal mac Aodā bpeirniḡ uí concobairr rioḡdānna connacht.

Una mḡean Taidḡ mic Maḡnuira uí concobairr bñ Mḡz uidiḡ do écc.

Sfan mac Airt mḡz uidiḡ do ḡabáil lé Mḡz uidiḡ, 7 α ειοδναλ duib maoiledúin luircḡ, 7 α μαρβαδ dób ar rionntpacḡ droma bairr amail po euill uatā poimē rin.

Rí Saran do fáccbáil epeann im beltaime iar ndol dpuinge moipe do ḡallab 7 do ḡaoidealab epenn ina ésch, 7 an Moirtimépac do fáccbáil don Ríḡ ina ionad 1 nḡinn, 7 ḡe do éuaḡ Mac Murchaḡa 1 tigh in Ríḡ ní po érfid dó iarttain.

Απορρατα 7 cloḡar mḡc ndaimin do loḡccad cona nuilb iolmāoinibh.

Ruaidrí ó ceallaiḡ adbar tigherna ua maine do écc.

Mac Siúrtaim dextep do ḡabáil la cloinn meic Siúrtaim, 7 α εἰσβαρτ

^p *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O’Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O’Donell; secondly, to Hugh O’Royleck; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O’Connor, and died this year.”

^r *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O’Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

^s *Una, daughter of Teige*, &c. O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, “do bpeḡ lniḡ [in child birth].—O’Mulconry.”

^t *To the O’Muldoons of Lurg*, duib maoile-dúin luircḡ. Duib here is for do uib, dat. pl. of ua. The O’Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, “duib maoile-dúin luircḡ .i. do henri.” See the sixth entry under this year.

^v *Finntracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. Druim-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarra, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

^w *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

^x *Mac Murrugh*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester:

“From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His

was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat^p; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roydamna^a of Connaught.

Una^r, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died.

John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg^s, who put him to death at Finntracht Dromabairr^t, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house^u; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrough^w had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him^x.

Ardstraw^y and Clogher Mac Daimhin^z, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

^x *Did not keep faith with him*, níp éiríod oo, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

^y *Ardstraw*, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^t, under the year 1179, p. 49.

^z *Clogher Mac Daimhin*, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the Feilire Aenguis, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermend Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermend Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Launy, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce juggling Answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the Register of Clogher."

illam meic uilliam bupc. Sloiccead la Domnall mac Muircfertaiḡ ḡ la ḡaoidelaid ióctair connacht i cephc meic uilliam po dáḡ ḡabála meic Siurptáin, ḡ Mac Siurptáin do lñḡh, ḡ ríð do ḡnaðmað eitir ḡallaid, ḡ ḡaoidelaid an éoicid don chur rin.

Sluiccead la hUa ndomnaill, Toirpdealbác, i tḡir nEóḡain ap cloinn Eḡrí uí néill, ḡ cephc ḡ oipcne aibble do denam leó ir in cephc. Clann Eḡri cona roḡrairte do éoet ina lñmain. Do pala iomairfec eitir na rlóḡaid cḡctairíð ḡo po ḡraoinead po deoid for cenél neoḡain ḡur po láð a náḡ. Ro ḡabáð dana, ḡrian mac Eḡrí í néill, ḡ tḡi bḡaighde décc do maírib a rlóḡ amaille ḡḡir.

Sloiccead naile la hUa nDomnaill ccedna co páinicc co Slisceach tḡia éairḡpe dḡoíma elaid ḡur po hñdḡad an tḡir ina nuirḡimcell leo ḡur po millrḡe ḡac ní ḡur a ḡanḡatḡair, ḡ do beairat cḡeacá ḡ édaia iomíð leo dia tḡir, acḡ namá po ḡonaitt uaitte do dñrḡh an tḡlóḡh.

Ionḡroigíð do denam la domnall mac Eḡrí uí neill ap ḡrian mac uí neill, ḡ a ḡabáil, ḡ cephc aibble do denam air. Ionḡraigíð oile do denam la Domnall mac Eḡri ḡo baile uí néill, ḡ bñ uí neill do bñrḡ lair, ḡ bḡaighde oile imaille ḡḡia, ḡ a mbñrḡ lair i nuct ḡall.

Ro tḡiallḡat ḡoill laiḡh ḡeall do denam ap mac Muḡchaðá, ap Art, ḡ a ḡabail. Acḡ éfna níḡ bó toḡḡa doib ap do éóḡḡum uaidib dia naíḡdóin a loḡ a lám ḡ a ḡaircicid cona po cumainḡḡe ní dó.

Domnall mac Muircfertaiḡ uí Concobair tḡḡḡna Cairḡpe ḡ Sliccigh ḡ bñḡ tḡḡḡna ó Shliabh ríor uile do écc i ccairlén Shliccigh ḡeacḡmain ḡia noblaicc.

^a *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^b *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows :

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus: ḡ do beairat cḡeacá ḡ édaia iomíð leo o'á oḡir ḡan oóar o'ḡaḡbáil acḡ náíma ḡopo ḡonaitt uacáð do deircað an tḡlóḡ.

^c *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught^a, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan ; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led^b by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough^c O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards^d, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before^e Christmas.

gree is given by Duaid Mac Firis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

^a *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh ríor. In this part of Ireland ríor means to the north, or northwards, and ruar to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirpírliaib na Seaágra, or the Curlicu

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

^e *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition pomh, before.

Αὐὸ mac Cατὰιλ ὅicc uí concobair mac mḡine Τοιρῖδεαλβαῖḡ uí concobair,
 γ Μuiuir mac Ρῶιλ ullταιḡ ollamh lḡḡḡir cénél cconuill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1396.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, τῖρί cεḡ, nochαττ, αδέ.

Αn τεppcop ὁ hḡḡḡa do écc.

Ματα ua lumín aipchinneac na hΑρῶα, pḡi ulcḡḡḡach, ι Seanchur, ι nḡán,
 ι pḡnm, γ ι lḡḡḡonn do écc.

Ο concobair ciarpaiḡe do mārbaḡ ι pḡiul dia pḡne pḡn.

Ο Cḡinneitciḡ ticcḡḡḡa upmuḡan do écc.

Ιḡḡal ua lochlann tḡḡearna cḡpccmḡḡḡaḡ do mārbaḡ do mḡac ḡḡḡḡ an
 αḡarταιρ δά οiḡcḡ pḡn, ι nḡḡḡail α ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ι. Μαοiḡcḡlann ua loch-
 lann po mārḡḡḡḡḡ pḡḡḡe pḡn.

Concobair mac Εḡḡḡḡ uí malle do ḡol ap ionḡḡḡḡḡḡ ι mārḡḡḡ Connacḡ

^f *Paul Ulach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, Mac Donlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archidiaconus Mac Branan Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit."

"Mac Altair (.i. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvedan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii: boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnius O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubcbla filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbriæ magnam victoriam de viris Regis Angliæ, et Anglis Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagessimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843."

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach^f, Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-six.

Bishop O'Hara^h died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Ardaⁱ, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

"Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronie. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor cum inferioris Connaciæ viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irruit ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, cujus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Mağ cezzne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donaldo a costodibus regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Fírb*."

"Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid*."

"Odo filius Domini O'Connor puaio a filiiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathractam interceptus.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Dubcoba filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

filiis Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid*."

"Tadæus O'Connor Kierry futurus Kierrigiæ Dominus cæsus ab [sic].—*Ibid*."

^h *Bishop O'Hara*.—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achonry, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achonry in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

ⁱ *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luét luinge. An long do líonað do máoimib 7 dédálaid na heicétra rin, 7 a mbaðad uile, aét mað aon duine eirtir Eirinn 7 árainn.

Maðm na císca le hUa cconcobair ruad cona braitirib, for Ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 for Aoð ua cconcobhair, for Chonn mac branán, 7 for Aoð ua náinligi taoíreac éneoil doðta; dú inar marbðad Conn mac branán taoíreac Chorcaclann, Sfan ó taðg, mac Sfan uí áinligi, 7 roéaðe ammaille riú.

O Domnaill do éét rlog 1 ccairppe, 7 dhong don trlog do brít ar cloinn Maileclainn éaoic mic Muirceartaig baí acc foraire, 7 acc forcoimétt do connaétab 30 ndírui móir marcluaig amaille riú. Ro ppaonead forpa la hUa ndomnaill 30 ró páccaibriot urmór a ních, 7 ro zonað arail diob, 7 térairft aroile allopp eirpiumail. Ro creachað iarañ Cairppe lár an rlog, 7 róad for ccularib cona ccíschaid.

Maileclainn caoc mac Muirceartaig mic Domnaill uí concobair do écc.

Maðm la hua ttauatail ar gallaid laigen 7 ar Shaxanchaid, airm 1 ttaucað ár aðbal ar gallaid, 7 do raðad re ríct cñh 1 ttauilbað 30 hua ttauatail la taob iliomaitt do braituib, 7 dedálaid airm, 7 each, 7 éirtig.

Cúlad mág añgura aðbar tighina ua neachad do marbðad la gallaid.

O hannluain tigherna oirtir do marbðad 1 pppul la dhím dia fine rñh.

Maire ingñh uí cáatán bñh uí doéartaig do écc.

^k *Between Ireland and Aran, eirtir Eirinn 7 Árainn.*—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift."

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following:

"Mailecluin mac Concobair ui maille, 7 mac teaboib na ceéerne do cloinn riocairb do ðol 30 Conmaicne mara forpeann loinge, 7 mac mic caatail buide ui flaébeartaig do marbðad, 7 a mbaðad uile 33. aig Árainn.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicne with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

¹ *The victory of Creag.*—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Crega with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor

that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran^k.

The victory of Creag^l was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branan, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech^m Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valourⁿ. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kaene^o, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaken with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

^m *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

ⁿ *By their valour*, *allop eiprumal*.—The *eiprumal*, or, as it is sometimes written, *eipromal*, is explained "*ḡairgeað*," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Verum *prædæ* quas quas cepit per insequentes Carbrios ablatae sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Fírb*."

^o *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "*do bpeiz umib*, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Fírb*."

Ḑrian mac Enri uí neill do fhuarlaccað la hUa neill ó Ua ndómnaill, 7 do rað eic, eirteaða, 7 ionnmur iorlapða ar, 7 do rað Ua néill eiríde do mac eile Enri, .i. do Dómnaill a fhuarlaccað a míc fín, .i. Ḑrian mac neill maille coméarib oile.

Sluaicceað la hUa ndómnaill Toirpðealbac mac neill gairb, 7 la Taðg mac caíail uí concobair go rangatpur go Slicceð go po loirccreat an baile uile eirteir cloic 7 épann, 7 po marbað mac Concobair maonmaige go roc-aíðib ele leó don chur rin. Ḑa doirg an baile írin do loirccað, ar ba dñrccaięte a cúmdaięte eirteir cloic 7 épunn.

^p *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell.

^q In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11 :

"*Ex Mac Fírb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbriis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Darrigíæ dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt."

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 2. 11 :

"David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullic Burk quievit.—*O' Mulconry.*"

"Tadæus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ aúne ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanmchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor [sic] ballaig O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*"

"Mac Gilla Patrick Ossoriæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Campanile .i. cloicéfc ópoma cliab fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*"

"Ullic Burk devastat Macáipe na mban [*recte* Macáipe na Mumán], et cremat Brugh-righ.—*Ibid.*"

"Maðm na crícca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullic Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*"

"Aurelia .i. oplacé filia Odonis O'Maelbre-nann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott Gall defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renunciaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donnchadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Ffailge defuncta.—*Ibid.*"

"Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormoníæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymond filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*"

Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Fírb. et Libro Lecan :

"Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell."

"Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliatur."

"Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy."

"Bellum inter Comitem Desmoníæ, et Dominum Mac Carthy."

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Conor^p, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid^q.

“Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmachæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit.”

“Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. estirpe Andreæ O'Conor) et alios apud Knock O'Conor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus.”

“Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Mucúide per Mac William Burk.”

“Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatu.”

“Bellum inter utrumque O'Conor, et Planities vastata. O'Conor donn dominum O'Conor puad deprædatus Condom Mac Branán, &c., ut supra, amisit.”

“O'Kelly, O'Conor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tomaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Conor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit).”

“Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leanaóan captivam fecit, villâ peritus incensâ.”

“Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Conor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Bellum inter O'Conor donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Conor puad in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1397.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ced, nochat, aSeacht.

Sluaicéad mor do éionol la Niall ó neill la Ríð cenél neoðain do ðul por Ua ndomnaill, Toirpðealbác, 7 por ðloinn Enri uí neill. O domnaill, 7 clann Enri do éruinnuccáð ploið oile ina aðaið. Báτταρ áταíð amlaíð rin aðaið 1 naðhaið na po éumainðpior ní dia poile. O Ro pciéigð uá neill cona plog, Ro triallpat por ecúlaib dia tciðib ðan aipuccað don tpiog oile. O Ro pátaigð an plóð oile inðrin po líncepior pðimealta ina lñhain ðo po mapðað apail do muintri uí neill, 7 co pparccaibpior eich 7 éðala iomða að cenél cconuill, 7 acc clonnn Enri don ðup rin.

Sluaicéad la Toirpðealbác uá ndomnaill la tciðina ðeimeoil cconuill 1 pðpðaið manac, 7 do bñit ðpna iolapða laip por loch Eipne, por oilenaið, 7 por innpðaið an loca ðup po hoipcead, 7 ðup po hionðpðað laip iaiðpðe uile cen moðát eccailpi, no nñmñða, 7 do bñit éðala iomða anpðoille laip, 7 iompaíðp ðan nað pppioðopðain.

Sluaicéad naile la hUa ndomnaill 1 ccapippe do ðioðup ðloinne Domnaill mic Muipceapitaið eipre ðo po loipcead an típ ðo lñp laip ðo cluain ðñpðpáta.

O'Coeman contra occisus et Cosnius filius Briani O'Dowd læsus est. O'Conor Donn suscepit dominum inferioris Connaciæ, facto apud tobap an éoipe in Lugnia. [hodie Tobercurry, villam in baronia de Leyny in agro Sligoensi.—Ed.] “propugnaculo, et filius Murcherti fil. Donaldi traditus est ei obses. O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit, ut supra.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clannrickardi regionem domini Bermingham incendunt. Mac William dominus Bermingham et O'Kelly Ardnariagh frumenta corrumpunt, non ultra progressi. Mac William Joannem O'Hara multis cæsis frustra adortus est. Et Episcopus O'Hara dominum Mac William comitatus a filiis Joannis Dexeter, cæso equo vulneratur. Pax inter utrumque O'Conor.”

After these additions he writes, *vide reliqua* “anni 1396 ad finem libri hujus.” But no other

entries belonging to the year 1396 are now to be found in the manuscript.

On the back of a blank page, which he inserted to make those additions, O'Flaherty writes, “Annales ex O'Malconry codice ad annos 1256 et 1396.”

^r *Skirmishing squadrons*, pðimealta.—This word is translated “emissariorum manipuli,” by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland. The word is used in this sense by Keating, as will appear from the following sentence in his account of the rescue of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster:

“Óála na pluag do éip triallao up an Mumain a ð-Connacaið aðup do léigeadap pðimealta ðo Muaið, ðo h-Ioppar, aðup ðo h-Umall do éionol cpeac ðo porlongpior Mumneach.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-seven.

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons^r in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition^s.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough^t; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha^u.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch:

"Ubi terrestres copię per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh amni adjacentes. Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prędę ad castra du-cendę causā."

^s *Without opposition*, *gan nac ffríoṣorḡam*, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, *fríoṣ*, or *fríoṣ*, denotes *against*, as *fríoṣbualad*, repercussion, *frío-beapt*, opposition. — See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

^t *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*. — O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough. — See note ^a, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnaile, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

^u *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

Α Shúile do fagbáil doiridí do Aoð mac Matgamhna tria troicead do denam ino onóir na croice naoim Rátha boeth, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha tuim.

Niall mor mac Aoða uí neill Rí énéel eoḡain, 7 iomcornaíais Erenn, inneoim órdain, 7 oirféair an flaitéinnair, tuir iomfulainḡ ḡac anppolainn, διορḡαιοιτιḡ ḡall, táταιḡtíóir ḡαιοḡeal, mórad eccairi 7 ealaḡan na herenn do écc iar mbuaiḡ nonḡta 7 naiéirḡe, 7 Niall óḡ a mac do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac donnchaid tpe hoilella do ðul ḡo Macaire Chonnaét (ḡo lion a éionóil, a maíne, 7 a innile) do éongnam ḡua éoncobair ḡonn, ḡur ḡabrat porlonḡporit aḡ cuirpeach chinn Eitḡ eitir daoimḡ 7 airnḡir mar a mbai ó concobair. Iar na clor rin ḡua concobair ruad cruinnḡir da ḡac taoib ḡo hén ionad Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Sír Emainn albanaiḡ, Clann éatail óicc uí éoncobair, Clann Aoða meic diarmata, Mainḡ, 7 clann mac Fíḡli-miḡ Fírin ḡo líón roḡraite ḡac aóin ḡiḡ, 7 ḡo ccoimḡionol ḡallócciaé ina ffarraḡ. Triallait iaririn do fáiḡiḡ an máaire, Acht éna ni raibe Ua concobair donn i ffarraḡ méic Donnchaid annir 7 noḡar airḡh Mac donnchaid an rluag no ḡo tḡáimic ua concobair ruad ronn móir mar rluaiḡ ina éimcel. Fíḡtar iomairicc létorra ḡo díóḡra duḡráḡtaé éḡtar da líona iaririn ḡur maiḡíḡ for Mac donnchaid cona muinḡir. Lḡhaid na bíḡpe ler bḡreḡ órra iad ḡur cuirḡiot a nár, Marḡḡar Mac donnchaid annir, 7 Aoð caóḡ mac aóḡa mic toirḡḡealbaiḡ uí éoncobair, Mac Suibne apḡcon-rapal connaét o rluab ríor cona diar ḡíḡḡraḡtar Donnchaid 7 Donnplebe, Cúaire mac Conaire uí Concobair, 7 Diarmait mac Donnchaid tanairi

^w *The image*.—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows:

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

^x *Niall More*.—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image^w of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More^x, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender^y [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh^z, where O'Connor was. O'Connor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Connor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Connor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them^a. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuaifne,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mac Fírbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provecam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

^y *Contender*, *iomcõpnamac*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is *imcõpnamac*, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "*cõpnam móp*."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ¹.

^z *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

^a *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [*beirpe*] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

ua noilealla ammaille le hiomatt duairib̃ ἡ δάρδομαιτίβ̃ α mbraiṛeac̃ ἡ α muinṛipe. ὅα διρίμ̃ δο αιρnis̃ α pṛit̃ dṛḗdalaib̃ ἡ masiomb̃ la hua cconcobair̃ ruac̃ don turur̃ rin ḡan airis̃ ar eachaib̃ ar arm, na ar édeaḡ. Oid̃ce céio p̃éile muir̃e foḡmair̃ tuccaḡ an maiḡm rin éinñ Eitigh. Iar̃ celor̃ na r̃ccel rin dUa cconcobair̃ donñ (an tr̃is̃r lá iar̃ ttabair̃e an m̃aḡma) tainicc̃ fo b̃óṭáinṛib̃ uí cconcobair̃ ruaiḡ, ἡ cloinne p̃is̃ḡlimiḡ, ἡ α mbuailṛe ar̃ na ruioiuccaḡ ἡ τιμ̃cṛeall liatṛpoma ḡo tṛucc̃ maiḡm imirḡis̃ or̃ra da ngoir̃ṛi an ḡealmaiḡm ḡo rucc̃ cṛeaḡa, ἡ édala aiḡble uaṭa don dul rin.

P̃is̃ḡlimiḡ mac Caṭail óicc ἡ Dubḡall mac Dom̃naill ḡallócclac̃ do dul ἡ ccs̃m í dom̃naill diarr̃aiḡ α cōnganta ἡ naḡhaiḡ α ñs̃c̃capaṛṛṛṛ. Ua Dom̃naill ḡo maiṭib̃ éipe Conuill do éoḡṭ ḡo Cair̃pṛe don c̃ur rin do c̃uioiuccaḡ le cloinñ Chaṭail óicc. Cair̃bṛiḡ ἡ oileallaiḡ do t̃eicheaḡ fo d̃ainḡuib̃, ἡ fo d̃roib̃elaiḡ an d̃uic̃ṭe p̃oim̃e. O dom̃naill do p̃oḡṭain ḡo haonaḡ éipe hoilealla, t̃iḡe iom̃ḡa ἡ ar̃ḡanna do loṛccaḡ da m̃uinṛip̃, ἡ c̃r̃is̃cha do denam̃ doib̃ ar̃ m̃ac̃ Cor̃bmaic̃ mic̃ Ruaiḡri. Maol̃p̃nanaioḡ mac̃ Donñchaiḡ t̃iḡear̃na t̃ipe hoilealla, Ua dub̃da, ἡ na h̃s̃ḡna do t̃abair̃e c̃or̃, ἡ siḡris̃ḡ dUa Dom̃naill ἡ do cloinñ Chaṭail óicc iar̃rin le ḡan c̃ur na naḡhaiḡ ḡo b̃raṭh. Siṭ do c̃s̃ḡgal s̃tor̃ra dua dom̃naill ar̃ an c̃coing̃eall rin, ἡ é p̃s̃iñ diomp̃úḡ ḡo t̃ip̃ conaill fo c̃édoiṛ. Clanñ Caṭail óicc, muinṛip̃ d̃uip̃rin, ἡ Mac̃ Dom̃naill ḡallócclac̃ cona cloinñ do t̃eaḡṭ ἡ c̃c̃air̃pṛe anñrin. Suiḡe doib̃ illioṛ añ Doill, ἡ α mb̃s̃it̃ aḡ p̃oim̃ na c̃r̃is̃ṭe s̃tor̃ra añ oid̃ce rin, ἡ p̃or̃ṭar̃ im̃r̃is̃ḡnaiḡ im̃pe. Ua Dom̃naill do éoḡṭ uaṭhaḡ m̃ar̃c̃p̃luaḡ ina c̃coim̃ḡáil araḡá̃r̃ach do p̃is̃ḡiuccaḡ s̃tor̃ra.

Muir̃c̃s̃r̃ṭac̃ bacac̃ mac̃ Dom̃naill mic̃ Muir̃c̃s̃r̃ṭaiḡ uí cconcob̃ar, ἡ clanñ

^b *Nobles*, ἡρ̃ομαιτίβ̃, literally, arch-chieftains.

^c *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Conor Don attacked the caep̃aiḡḡṭ, or creaghs, of O'Conor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

^d *An gheal-mhaidhm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

^e *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

^f *Aenach-Tire-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The carn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilioll, from whom Tir-Oiliolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

^g *To parcel out the territory*, aḡ p̃oim̃ na c̃r̃is̃ṭe s̃tor̃ra, i. e. to confer about what districts each

the son of Cuafne O'Conor ; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill ; together with other chieftains and nobles^b of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Conor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Conor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls^c of O'Conor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an ghealmhaidhm^d," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge^e, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella^f ; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory^g between them that night. But they disputed on this head; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh^h, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

^h *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke ; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to

O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoigeⁱ, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them^k [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival^l of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Cowaifne mac Cowaifne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyney, head of the Gallowglasses of Ighter Connaght, his two brothers, Donnsleive and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recoumpt, the spoiles of horses, armes, cowes, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an gēal-maíom ann ro). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donell, fledd into their holts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (aonach tīpe allealla), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyrcallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledges of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themself's against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Θιαρματ mac ιομάρ υι βήρη δο βήτῃ ι πριαβήρ, γ α βήτῃ ι ccoite φορ loch ονα εἰγῃ πῖν διολληραἰγῖο εἰγε Μηυρχαῖο mic Τομάρ, γ ἴνμ δο βήτῃ οό γαν πῖορ δο εάχ amach αρ an ccoite ιρη loch γο πο βαῖδῶα α ccedóiri.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, τρι céo, α hocht.

Τομάρ mac Μυρξῖρα μεic donnchaḡ eppecop achaiḡ conaire δο éγ.

Coγaḡ μορ δο ῖρηε ῖτιρι ua néll, Niall óγ, γ ó Doḡnnaill Toḡrḡdealbāc, γ α εαοιρῖγ γ α οipeēt δο εἰεγεaḡ uí doḡnnaill γο mbuí ι ccuḡga ḡioḡi occ cloinn Enḡí uí neill αγ cloinn εḡeaaḡn υι Ohoḡnnaill, αγ ua ndoḡaptauḡ, γ αγ cloinn εḡuibne. Do coḡo mac uí Doḡnnaill miall γapb, γ clann Doḡnnaill mic néll uí doḡnnaill φορ ιndḡoḡḡḡ ι panait γup po γabāo leó éoḡn mac Maolmuire meic Suibne, γ co ndepḡrat opγain. Toḡill γ γaoḡḡil coḡeḡo ulaḡo δο ḡul ι teach uí Neill, γ bḡaiḡde, γ umla δο εabairt oó cénmoḡá ó Doḡnnaill α aenap.

Sloicceaḡ μορ la Niall ócc ó neill Rí énel coγain, γ la cloinn Enḡí ι neill δο ῖaiḡḡḡ uí Doḡnnaill γο paimcc ῖḡḡ puaḡḡ γup aḡccḡioct an ḡaiḡḡḡḡḡ po na huile ionḡḡapauḡ, γ tíḡ aḡḡa γο huḡḡḡḡ. Oḡḡḡn δο muḡḡḡḡḡ uí Ohoḡnnaill δο εabairt εacáḡḡ doḡb. Aoḡ mac pḡḡḡail uí puaḡḡc δο γabāḡḡ don tuḡḡḡḡ ḡḡn. Ua neill doḡḡḡḡḡ γο tíḡ Coγain doḡḡḡḡḡ.

territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flathvertagh O'Royreck: with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoining to the towne of Lisandoyll; Clancahall sent their squadrons of horse" [ῖioḡḡae mapḡḡḡaiḡ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Ernye, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them: these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne^m, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drownedⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-eight.

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill^o, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirhugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

^m *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he lept out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July."

ⁿ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

^o *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-

Sloigheas la Tomár a búic tigeapna gall connaét, la hua cconcobair puas, la cloinn Chaéal óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diarmata go pangatar tír oilealla sup lín aircceiot í. Concobair ócc mac Aoða meic diarmata, 7 a braitre do éilleas ón plog iarriin do cuartugas moigi luircc. Físgal mac diarmata tigeapna moige luircc do dol in oídce rin go mainirtir na búille, 7 a bfuair do bias, 7 do corður innce do cup ar in mbaile dar ab ainm an éarraig dó. Lorcc na fíona do éscemal do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a lín-maim dóib. O Ró raéaigriot rom an toraigheét porra, gluaritc tré ran tír go pangatar Eadhuim mic naoda i tír baúin na rionna. Clann meic diarmata do lorccas émpail eachdioma orra. Concobair mac Diarmada, .i. mac Físgal do mairbas dóib, 7 rocaide da muirtir maille rir, 7 Maolruanaid mac diarmata do gabail, Eadail do denaín da neachaid, da nairn, 7 da nídhoh.

Murcheas bán mac Seáin mic Domnaill uí físgal dfgasbar tigeapna na hanraile pécce emigh, 7 oirdearair, gaile, 7 gairccid pleéta físgura orior a aoiri, do écc iar mbuas naéirige mí rra notlaic, 7 a adnacul i mainirtir leatráta i tomba a atar, 7 a íshatop.

Muirir mac Riapair dalatún do mairbas la Muirceptas ócc maz eoá-gán, 7 la brián mac uí concobair fáilge.

Glenn da locha do lorccas do gallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royreck was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

^p *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holtz" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge; Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, tooke all the victuals he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan: they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

^q *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led^p by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Conor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock^q. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha^r, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty^s.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus^t for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^u, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Conor Faly.

Gleann da loch^w was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

^r *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

^s *As booty*, écaíl do bennam, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

^t *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

^u *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

^w *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Μυρσεήταχ υα concobair do ðul ι τέρ Αοδα, α ιονντύð γο ηήρ ρυαὶð γαν μοράν έδαλα θφαγαίλ don ευαιρ ριν. Αοð υα θυρηνίη do ηρήε ορηα ανηρην. Ιompuaccað do tabairt doib φα bel ατα ρήναιγ, Each Αοδα do lot, Ερήη do leaccað, γ α μαρθαð ιαραμ.

Θεαροιτ ιαπλα θήρμυμην, ρή ρυαιρ ροιδέραç, do θαρρεचनाίγ do γαλλαίð Ερεανν, γ do μοράν θα γαιοðεαλαίð ι ναίηνε, γ ι neolur γαιοðelcce, ι νδάν, γ ι Sñcúr amaille ρε γαχ ρογλαίμ ele θα ραιβε αιcce, γ α έcc ιαρ mbuaìð ναίηρηγε.

Ιαπλα έίλλε θαρα do γαβαίλ don έαλθαç υα concobair, γ do μαρερλουαίγ θυιέçe ó ηραιγε, γ α έρ αρ λαίμ μυρχαίð υί Concobair.

Σηρ θεον ιαπλα θαρμυμην do βάταð ιρ ιη θυιρ γαρ blcc ιαρ ηγαβηαίλ να ηιαπλαçτα δό. (*Vide* 1399).

Cað do tabairt ρορ γαλλαίð θυα ηραμ, γ θυα τυαταίλ. Ιαπλα óμαρρ do μαρθαð ιρ ιη ccað ριν, γ άρ γαλλ ιmaille ριρ.

Ριονηγυαλα ηηγή ualγαιρcc móιρ υί ρυαιρ blñ τθεαάιη μόιρ υί εαγρηα θέγ.

Θαυιτ υα θυιðγιοννην ollaμ cloinne μαοιρμυαηαίð ι Sñcúr, βιαταç coiτ-έñηη compoγnah, γ ραοί θυιηε εαλαðηα do έcc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, *gleann* means *valley*, *δά*, *two*, and *loc*, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

* *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor, with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Bel-atheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite."

† *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

"The Lord Garet, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation, charitable in his deeds,

Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tirhugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinnin came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed^x.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond^y, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir^z, a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered^a.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan^b, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

^z *In the Suir*.—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"*Ἰρὶν ποῖνται*.—MS. L. dum agros Ormonia eomitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum α mbel αἰα an droicid for Siuir.—*Mac Fieb.*"

^a *The English were slaughtered*.—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyn and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

^b *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given

Ua concobair puad ἡ Mac Diarmata do òul pluaḡ lánmór ar cloinn nDonnchaíð tìpe hoilealla ḡo pangatatar maḡ tuipead. Creacá móra do denam doib. Clann nDonnchaíð do bpeat orra, ἡ Muirchíraí mac Domnaill, uí concobair cona leiptionol. Iomairpecc do cùr lctorra. Maíðm for ua cconcobair ἡ Domairle buíde mac domnaill cona muinistir do marbað ann.

Tomar mac catail mic murchaíð uí fírgail tigearna na hanḡaile eal-cuing eniḡ ἡ oirphcoir cloinne Rora do marbað ina baile fín irin ccoillín ceirúbach la gallaib na miðe ἡ la barún delbna, iar na cōgha ἡ tigeirnyr roimeryn ar bélaib a iñirior bratár, .i. Seasan ó fírgail, ἡ Seasan do oirðneat iarirín ἡ tigearyn na hanḡaile.

Maíðm mór aḡbal la Máḡ carḡaḡ ccairppeac for ua Shuilleabain, ἡ ua mac uí Shuilleabain, Eogan ἡ Concobair do marbað ir in ccairḡlaíð rin, ἡ rocanḡe imaille riú.

Ο ὀριαν μαοι do écc don tñðm ir in nḡallbacht.

Mac Muirir buíde uí mórða tigeirna rlebe maḡḡ, fíri coḡaḡḡthe dām, ἡ deopadh Eireann do écc.

Mac uilliam búrc do loḡccat Sluccíḡ.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief Chronicler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

^c *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Tuirrys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmactranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Ollillæ in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (τῖρ τυαḡail) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Connor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh^c, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor^d, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Connor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros^e, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach^f, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat^g was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Mairice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy^h, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligoⁱ.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

^d *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor*.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Connor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins.

^e *Ros*.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

^f *Coillin-Crubach*.—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

^g *A very great defeat*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthise gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sulleavans, killed O'Sulleavan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sulleavan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sulleavan Bearrie, with many others."

^h *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe mairge*.—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

ⁱ *Sligo*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Catal mac Ruaidri meḡ uidiu do marbað la heoḡan mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cúile mac Riliu mēḡ uidiu do marbað la teallac eacðach.

Clann Enri uí neill, ⁊ clann tSeacan uí Domnaill, ⁊ fir manach do tionol rloigh inð aighiu uí domnaill. Ua Domnaill do cruinnmuccað a rochraitte ina naḡhað don lñt eile, ⁊ a mbñt ⁊ nñb forlonporraib for aḡhað a cele ḡo po pccarrat po ðñoð ḡan nach nḡmñ noirðñp.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1399.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céð, noçat, anaoí.

Sluaḡeað la hua neill (mall oḡ) for ḡallaib ḡo po cpeaðoirḡð, ⁊ ḡo po hionnarbað lair a nñmñp.

Concobar maḡ carmaic epucc Raça boç ðuñb domnaill corca baipññ do écc.

Cuulað (i. cuulað ruað) mac neill móir mic Aoða uí neill ðécc don tñðm.

ðrian ua ðrian (i. mac maḡamñna) tñḡñna tuaðmuñan do écc.

Toirpðealbac mac mupchað (i. Mupchað na paitñḡe) uí ðrian do écc.

Þñðlmñð mac cataoir uí concobair tanairi ua ppañḡe ðecc (i. don tñðm) ⁊ tñḡh uí Raḡhñññḡ.

Clann enri í neill do ðol ap ionnpaḡið for ḡallaib tpaḡabaile. Ro tionoirpñot ḡoill ina naḡhað ḡo po paññññot forpa, ⁊ ḡo po ḡabað domnaill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

^k *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^l Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

^m *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile^k, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-nine.

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn^m, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrough (i. e. Murrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaileⁿ. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

"*Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tu-moniæ, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen sortita a Carbreo Baschaoín, cujus posterí ad multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri passim tradunt antiquarii."

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baiscín; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

ⁿ *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

mac enri, ἡ ὀρονς μόρι δια μιντιρι δο μαρβαδ. Domnall do cor go Saxaib ir in mbliadain ar ccinn iar pfeimðs a fuarlaitte.

Seaan ua Ferǵail tighina na hangaile, fñ earghaib, inntleactac, fñrach roglamta go noirdercur neimig ἡ nñghnam do écc.

Aod ua Donnchaða tigharina Eoganacta loca lñ, O bpoim, (.i.) gpalat mac Taidg, ἡ Toirpðealbac mac maolmuire meic Suibne fánact, ἡ Am̃laoib mac Pilib mic am̃laoib mic duinn cappaig méz uibir, toirpech muintire feo-dachain do écc.

Aod mag Matgaimna do écc iar ndol a rúl uaða.

Domnall mac Giollaiofa ruaid uí raiǵillig do écc.

Mag aonǵura muircfirtac ócc mac muircfirtaig moir, tigharina ua neðac do marbad dia fine buðein.

An cstramað Henriu do rioǵadh of Saxaib, 29. September.

baotgalac mac afdagain paol coitcionn i pfñeacur ἡ i rñnm, ἡ fear tige naidead nairdeirc, ἡ Giollananaom mac concobair meic afdagain apd ollam i pfñeachur do écc.

Iarla deapmuian Sñan mac Gearoirt do bádað i náτ Arda fionain for Siuir. (*Vide* 1398).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1400.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceτpe céo.

Aod ua maolmuaid ticcina bñr ccell, Laigneac mac ferǵail ruaid mic donnchaib méz eocagain Donnchað Dionnach tighina muintire taðgain, ἡ

^o *His ransom*, i, e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

^p *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

^q *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

^r *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the Rolls of Parliament, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom^o had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane^p; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.^a was made King of England on the 29th of September^r.

Bœthius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

^s See note ^z, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weaken'd and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inroad he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doyne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

taoiseacá tēba, Diairmait 7 brian dá mac Catáirnaigh mic an t-rionnaigh do écc.

Caírlén Dúin iomdoin do gabáil do mac an abaid uí concobair, 7 hoibíro mac Émáinn mic hoibíro a bairc do marbáid inn, 7 Mac mic Émáinn uí ceallaiḡ do bí illaímh ann do leccen amach.

Ḥriḡoir mac tanaíde uí maolconaire, rai foirbēte ina ealaḡdoin duēcoir, deaḡhaḡdair ollaim ḡil muirfḡhaiḡ eiride do marbáid ḡo tḡmaíreacá daon buille ḡa do láim uilliam ḡairb fop tochar dúin iomdoin 1 naímhioct. Sé ba 7 pé pichit do tḡaḡairt ina eirac iarrin.

Ruaíðri mac Airt mēḡ aonḡura tḡḡearna ua neachdaḡ ulaḡ do marbáid lá cloinn conulaḡ uí néill, 7 la cathbarr māḡ aonḡura a deapbrathair fen.

Sluaḡ móri la Níall óḡ ua Néill hī tír conaill ḡur mill moran do ḡortaid 7 darpannaib innri. Tanḡatar cenél cconail ina aḡaid ḡur po ríccesá iomairecc etorra ḡo po meabaid fop chenél Eoḡain, 7 ḡo po marbáid rochaidē díob, 7 ḡo po beanaḡ ech iomda díob don chur rin.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

'*Muintir-Tadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killcoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chanc. 42 :

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcourse, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Killcourse, called Mounterhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the

gain^t, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon^u was taken by Mac an-Abhaidh O'Conor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry^w, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

^u *Dunamon*.—See note ^r, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbott O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

^w *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a lance by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."

Mac maḡnara mḡs uioir, .i. ḡiollapatraicc da ngoipḡi an ḡiolla buide
dḡcc ina tḡiḡ ḡḡn ḡo biḡin cuipḡinne do legeaḡ dḡ.

Seaan mac ḡilib mic ḡiollaioḡa ḡuaio uí Raigillig tiḡearna bḡeipne,
aon do bḡearr enec, ḡ uairi da chineacḡ dḡḡ do bioḡḡ ina iomḡaoḡ i tḡulairḡ
mḡngáin.

Mac ḡiḡ Saḡan do tḡeacht i neḡinn.

Maḡnur mac conconnaḡt uí Raigillig aḡbar tiḡearna Mhuinḡipe Maoil-
moḡḡa [do ecc].

Concḡobar mac Domnaill mic néill ḡairb, mic aḡḡa, mic domnaill oicc
uí domnaill do dḡol ar cḡeicḡ tar ḡliaḡ ḡoir i tḡír cḡonaill, ḡ éḡḡn, ḡ eoccan
ḡuaḡ mac ḡuibne do comḡuicim ḡé aḡoile.

Clann ḡlaicḡḡḡḡḡ uí Ruairc do ionnaḡḡaḡ ar an mbḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ a nḡol ḡo
tḡír conuill, ḡ aḡaill do cḡenél cḡonaill do bḡḡḡ leo iḡin mbḡeipne co nḡeḡḡḡḡḡ
cḡeaḡa moḡa ḡoḡ ua ḡuairc ḡ do ḡaḡḡḡḡ leo i tḡír conuill iaioḡḡḡe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1401.

Αόιρ Cḡιοḡḡ, mḡle, cḡeithḡe chḡḡ, a ḡaon.

Maoileachlann ua ceallairḡ tiḡearna ua maine, ḡear dḡḡ eimḡḡ daon-
nachtaḡ, ḡ Tomáḡ mac ḡip émainn (.i. emann albanac) a buḡc mic uilliam
tiḡearna ḡall connacht do écc iar mbuaioḡ naithḡḡḡḡ. Da mac uilliam do
dḡnom tar éir Tomair a dḡḡc, .i. mac uilliam do denamḡ dUilleacc mac
Riocairḡ oicc, ḡ Mac uilliam oile do Uateḡ mac Tomair a buḡc, ḡ umla
uaioḡ do mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ ar ḡinnḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Domnaill ua maille tiḡearna umail dḡcc iar ḡḡoḡḡaḡ a aoiri.

Cathal ḡuaḡ maḡ Raḡnaill taioḡeaḡ muinḡipe heolair do maḡḡaḡ i
nḡḡuim chubḡa la Seapḡaioḡ mac Maoileaḡloinn mḡḡ Raḡnaill.

* *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*,
the yellow youth.

† *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now
Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of
the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's
castle stood, in this townland, is now generally
called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

‡ *The son of the King of England*.—This should
be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of
Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in
Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See
Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 106,
and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapatrik, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe^x, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain^y.

The son of the King of England^z came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain^a eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra^b, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

^b *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a town-land in the parish of Cill Tæcómairc, or Kil-

Μαολϋαναιὸ mac Cathail ϋuaiὸ meḡ ϋagnail̃ do m̃arḃaḍ la cloinn an Maoileachlainn c̃stena a ttopaig̃eḗt a c̃ceiche.

Concoḃar anabaiḍ ua ceallaiḡ do ḡabáil t̃iḡernaiḡ uíḃ maine déir a athar.

Carḡac locha cé do ḡabail la cloinn f̃r̃iḡail meic Θιαρματα. Θαοιe iom̃ḁa do m̃arḃaḍ, ḡ do bathaḍ na t̃imcheal, ḡ lucht a coim̃eda da taḃaiḡe uatha daḡ c̃f̃nn coim̃aḍ.

F̃edlimiḍ mac cathail óig uí concoḃaiḡ do ḡabail la mac uí c̃oncoḃar ḁuinn.

Coimne do ḁf̃naim̃ eiḁiḡ ὁ néill, .i. niall óḡ ḡ ὁ doim̃nail̃ Toip̃p̃ḁealḃaḗ aḡ caol uir̃ḡe ḡ Síḗ do ḁenoim̃ doib̃ pe aḡoile don chur̃ rin.

Coccaḍ ḁf̃ir̃ḡe eiḗtiḡ ua ñdoim̃nail̃ iariom̃ ḡ ḃriaiḡ mac eñr̃í uí néill, uaiḡ t̃uḡ ḃriaiḡ pl̃óḡ laiḡ ḡo t̃ir̃i conail̃, ḡur̃ iḡo ioññrois̃ long̃poḡt uí ḁoim̃nail̃, ḡ iḡo m̃arḃaḍ Mac néill óig mic neill ḡaiḡḃ mic aḗḁha mic doim̃nail̃ óig, ḡ maoileac̃cloinn mac pl̃aib̃f̃ir̃taiḡ uí Ruaiḡc ḡ rochaide oile leo. Do deachaḍ ὁ doim̃nail̃ co na cloinn, ḡ muiñtiḡi ḁuiḡñín iḡ in ló c̃f̃ḁna illeañm̃aiḡ ḃriaiḡ ḡo ḡucc̃raḗ f̃aiḡ, ḡ c̃reac uí ḡaiḡm̃leaḍaiḡ (.i. eñr̃í) ḡoim̃e iai m̃arḃaḍ eñr̃í laiḡ. R̃ḁ f̃iḡeaḍ iom̃aiḡf̃iḡ aḡñuḡ eiḁiḡ ua ñDoim̃nail̃ ḡ ḃriaiḡ ua néill, ḡ iḡo m̃arḃaḍ ḃriaiḡ laiḡ, ḡ iḡo ḡḡaioineaḍ foḡi a muiñtiḡi iai ḃḡáḡḃail c̃reac̃h ceñél Moaiḡ. Ro m̃arḃaḍ ḃeoiḡ rochaide oile im̃ail̃i f̃ḡi ḃriaiḡ aḡ an laḗhaiḡ rin. Soaiḡ ua doim̃nail̃ pl̃án cona muiñtiḡi co neḁalaib̃ aiḍ̃bl̃ib̃ iai m̃buaiḍ ḡ coḡccoi.

Coḡḃmac mac ḃriaiḡaiḡ t̃aois̃reḗ coḡco aḗl̃aḡḁ do m̃arḃaḍ la a ḃriaiḗḡib̃ i f̃ell, .i. Concoḃar Mac Seaiḡaiḡ meic ḃriaiḡaiḡ, ḡḗ.

Doim̃nail̃ mac Eñr̃í í néill ḁḡuaḡc̃leaḍ ὁ ḡallaib̃h.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1402.

Αοιḡ C̃ḡioḡt, mile, ceith̃pe cheḁ, aḍó.

Coccaḍ moḡ eiḗtiḡ ua néill, ḡ clann eñr̃í í néill, ḡ an t̃ir̃i ḁo milleaḍ aḡ ḡaḗ t̃aeb̃ f̃toḡḡa.

M̃uiḡc̃f̃ir̃tach ua pl̃annaḡaiḡ aḡch̃iḁeoḗaiḡ oile f̃inn ḁécc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

^c *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Conor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born

Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh^c O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branan, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.

Coccað eioip iarla upmuman 7 iarla deapmuman, 7 an da mac uilliam do ðul do ðongnam la hiarla upmuman.

Carpac locha cé do gabail la Concobar ócc macc aða ar cloinn fñgail meic diar mata.

Fñgal ua Ruairc aðbar tiðearna bneipne, fñr bpuetmor beoða dealbða ðeigemoð, do marbað ina ðið fén la cloinn cába 7 (a) aðnacul 1 mainurtip Sliðð.

Niall óð mac Néill moip mic aða uí néill (Ri cenel neoðain) ðécc iar mbuað eioð 7 oiprðfcaip ongtha 7 aithriðe. ðrian mac Néill óð ðécc iarttain (.i. ðon galap bñc).

Muirchírtac mac Donnchað uí ðuðða paóí coitcinn 1 nuairle, 7 1 neineac ðécc, 7 a aðnacul 1 nApo na piazh

Maða o Scingín do écc ðon fiolún.

Pilib mac briain móip með matðamna tiðfina oipgiall ðécc, 7 Apðgal mac briain do gabail tiðhñair na ðeoið.

Cúconnacht mac maðnupa mic conconnacht uí Raiðillð tanairi bnepe do écc. Una ingñ coiprðealbaið uí concobair a mathair pñe.

ðrian mac Domnaill uí flaitbñrtaið aðbar tiðearna cairn geccaið ðécc.

Feolmíð mac cathail óð do legeað ar a bpaððenup.

Mainurtip chuínche 1 ttauaðmumain 1 neappuccoiðeaçt cille ða lua do toccbail do bpaithribh .S. Pñonper la Siða ccam mac conmapa tiðfina cloinne cuilein po ðaigh ðo mað í bað Roimh aðhnaicthe ðó pein, 7 ðia ðenel.

Aoð pfanchaiðh ó ðomnaill Saoi pfñchaða do écc.

Coccað móip eiptip ua ndomnaill (Toiprðealbac mac neill) 7 ua caðain (.i. Maðnar) ðo po hinðreað, 7 ðo po cpeaðoiðfñ oipeaçt uí caðain la hua ndomnaill, 7 ðup po lñimilleað an típ uile laip.

^a *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Caves, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

^e *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note ^o, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

^f *Fiolun*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

^g *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

^h *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba^d, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac^e.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún^f.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach^g, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge^h, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuincheⁱ, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory^j totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

ⁱ *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note ⁿ, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

^j *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.

Aois Críost, 1403.

Áoir Críost, míle, ceithre ched, a trí.

Domnall mac ení uí néill do gabail tigeapnair típe heóghain.

Tadh mac cathail óicc uí concóbaire do mairbhad la cloinn toirpdealbaig óig uí concóbaire, 7 d'Éogan mac an abaid uí concóbaire for machaire na naileac, 7 a adnacal hi tomba Domnall mic cathail a rínathar.

Concóbaire an abaid mac Maoileachlainn uí ceallaiḡ tigeapna ó maine, Nathair neime a chinid 7 na ngaoideal ar chfna do écc iar nonccad 7 iar naítrige, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir eoin baíre hi tair maine.

Rionnguala ingín toirpdealbaig mic aida mic eoghain uí concóbaire bín Maoileachlainn uí ceallaiḡ (tigeapna ua maine) do écc iar ndeigbeathaid.

Sluaigead la hua cconcoaire ndonn, 7 la Muircfirtac bacach mac domnall (tigeapna Sligig) i nuachtar connacht dar gabrat neart ar riol nanmchada. Tiaḡaitt i cloinn Riocaird ara haide do congnam le huilleac mac Riocaird i naghaid maineac sup chuiprete a tairén oppa diblinb.

^k *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

^l *The tomb of Doennall*.—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius i tomba cathail mic domnall a rianathar.—O'Mulconry."

^m *Donnell, son of Cathal*.—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

ⁿ *Monastery of John the Baptist*.—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^x, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

^o *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called Ui Maine, anglice Hy-Many.

^p *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha*.

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which country they possessed themselves of."

^q *Ulick*.—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Uliog nomine scilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighter, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

^r *Obtained sway over both*.—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Bacach, the son of Donnell),

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech^k, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Conor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Conor, and was interred in the tomb^l of Donnell, son of Cathal^m, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptistⁿ in Tir-Many^o.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Conor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Conor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha^p. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick^q, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both^r.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchey; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrough O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulicke mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Conor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Conor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Conor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."

Μυρχήρταῖς βααῖς mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaigh tigherna ioch-
tair connacht do écc (ir in pfoḡmar) i ccairlén Sliccigh.

Coccaḡ dñrḡe eoir bpeirneachaib ḡ clann ndonnchaib dāp marbāḡ
tomaltach ócc mac tomaltaiḡ mēḡ dorpchaib deoḡflaiḡ cheneóil duachain
don aicme rin, ḡ Muirchērtach óḡ ó héliḡe bpuḡhaib cedach conáich, ḡc.

Maolmorḡa mac concondacht mic ḡiollaíora puaiḡ uí Raigilligh do ḡabail
tiḡrḡair muintipe Raigilligh.

Maḡnur mac Conmaigh uí caḡáin tigherna ciannaḡta do écc.

Felim mac domnaill mic Muircheartaigh uí cōncobaip do écc.

Cúulaḡ mac ḡiollaḡátraiḡc meic caḡmaoil do marbāḡ (.i. i ppuill) ina
oirḡḡur dá ḡaoimib fñn.

Corbmac mac Donnchaib meḡ carḡaiḡ do écc.

O ceinneirḡiḡ Donn do marbāḡ la clonn Philip uí ceinneirḡiḡ,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1404.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cethpe chev, a ḡsthair.

Tomár baipeḡ eppcop oile fñnḡ paóí epeann i neaccna ḡ i naiḡḡ eolur
diaḡa, do écc, ḡ a adnacal in Aipigh locha con.

Concobaip ócc mac afḡha meic Diarmada tigherna muiḡe luipḡ, bñḡip ar
beoḡaḡt do ecc (.i. ir in pfoḡmar), ḡ Tadhḡ mac afḡha meic diarmada do
ḡabail tighernaip.

^s *Died.*—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^t *The last chief, deoḡflaiḡ.*—The particle deoḡ when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Sardonapalus deoḡflaiḡ Aḡarḡa, "Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians."—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

^u *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Fimbises of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note ^h.

^w *Thomas Barrett.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

"A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bushop of

Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died^s in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, the last Chief^t of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach^u, &c, were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Cooley O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapattrick Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Thomas Barrett^w, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con^x.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour^y, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Lough Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

^x *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^d, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

infra.

^y *A bear in vigour*.—The word beṛip is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called τρε πεῦσις Σλειβε Cuillinn, τρι βειρεαῶα beoḃa, and τρι leomum leapa Connpac, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diarmada do marbhad ar pluaiḡeas i cloinn Ríocaird in iomruaccað lá marcpluaḡ cloinne Ríocaird aḡur tuadhmuḡan.

Inḡean uí Choncobair fáilḡiḡ bñ ḡiollapatreaiḡ uí mórda do écc.

Maidm aḡa duib la ḡiollapatreaiḡ ua mórda tiḡearna laoiḡiri for ḡallaiḡ, i ttorcraḡar dāoine iomda. Eḡail each, arḡm, ḡ édeas do dñom oḡra.

Iapla upmḡan ceann cpoḡachta ḡall eḡeann do écc.

Donnchað bán ua maolḡonaiḡe allam ríl Muireasdaḡ i dñchar do écc.

ḡiollaḡuibin mac cruitin ollam tuasdmḡan le rñcar, ḡ le Semm décc.

Cearball ó dálaiḡ ollam corcomodruas, Domnall mac Donnchaða uí Dhalaiḡ da ngoiḡi bolḡ an dana, Flann mac Seasain uí domnallain ollam ríl muireasdaḡ i dñan, Uilliam ua deoraḡám ollam laiḡñ i mbreiḡñnar, Nualað inḡñ Domnall mic Muircḡraiḡ uí concobair bean Fearḡail mic corbmaiḡ meic Donnchað, ḡ Donncaḡhaiḡ mac Muireasdaḡ mēḡ rñlaoiḡ bḡuḡað céasḡ conáḡ do corco aḡlaim, ḡ lamḡear ḡraða do Ruaidri ó concobair do riḡ connaḡt déḡ.

Eoḡan mac Murchaða mic caḡaiḡ uí concobair do marbhad la hiarla cille dāra.

Anḡriu bapioḡ do marbhad la huiḡ murchaða.

Coḡað deiḡe eiḡiri maḡ cáḡtaiḡ ḡ ua Suilleban buide. Toiḡḡealbac meit mac maḡḡaḡna do beit ina loimḡeoiḡ aḡ maḡ carḡtaiḡ an tan rin. Dḡeit dó ar ua dñlleabain ar fairḡḡe, ḡ ar cloimḡ diarmada mēḡ carḡtaiḡ baḡar aḡ cuioiḡað leḡ i naḡaiḡ mēḡ cáḡtaiḡ. Ua Suilleabain do baḡað don dul rin dó, ḡ domnall mac diarmada mēḡ carḡḡaiḡh do ḡabail.

Maḡḡamain mac conmaḡa do écc for dñiḡi na Rōma.

writer ; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands ; died between Mychaemas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide.”

² *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“Cormack Mac Dermoda was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year.”

^a *Head of the prowess*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

Cormac Mac Dermot² was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess^a of the English of Ireland, died.

Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana^b; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature^c; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust^d to Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Connor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott^e was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith^f Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

^a A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

^b *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

^c *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenaise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroughs of Lynster."

^d *Úainfeap gráda*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

^e *Barrott*.—The name *барроти* is to be distin-

guished from *барпéо*. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note ^v. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

^f *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Μαοιλεαχλαinn μάζ οipeάταιγ ταιοipeαé μuintipe ποδuibh do ecc.

Donnchað mac caémaoil ταιοipeαé an da cenel peapaðhaiγ do mapðað la Μάζ uidiρ.

Peðlimið mac aðða uí τuaάail τιγεapna ua Μuiρíðhaiγ do écc.

Caéal mac Ταðγ meic donnchað aðbaρ τιγεapna ua nAilealla do écc.

Ταιéleé mac donnchað uí duðða, γ Tuάaíl mac Maοilíschlainn uí doinnalláin aðbaρ ollamhan iñil Μuipeaðhaiγ ι ndán, γ Ταðγ mac baíεgalaig meic aððagáin aðbaρ ollamhan ioέταιρ éonnaéτ ι ppeueúρ, laidiρiðe ina ττpup do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1405.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, cίthpe céð, acúicc.

Slóigeað la Ταðγ mac aððha meic διαρμαða τιγεapna maige luirg διαρpáð α τιγεapnaiρ ap pñochτ concobaiρ mic ταιchliγ, γ φορ lucht αιρτιγ apéñha, amáil po buð dual ðpiori α ionaio do γpér. Μuintipe αιρτιγ do έαρpαιng uí concobaiρ ðuinn, cloinne μuiρéñtaiγ μuiñniγ, γ cloinne pñígaíl meic διαρμαða cuca ι naγaið meic Διαρμαða. Cpuiñniγið ι ccoinne apoile go loé labain ι ccpic αιρτιγ. Pñitħar ðeaðaið ítoppa. ðpupρ mac διαρμαða γ Donnchað mac meγ Domnaill (α Conpabal) cona μuintipe diblinib ι éúr an laoi φορ an ccumupcpluaγ ccíthapðaða batap ina aγhaið gup po mapðað moρán ða ppoðaoiñib don puatħop pñ. Tioðé tuc pñ eiγin ðpianlaé an maðma aγaið ap an ionað in ap ðócha laiρ mac Διαρματα do ðeie co ττυg upéop do pñighitτ nduaiðpñiγ ndoeaðpána ða ionnpoiγið, gup ðeanaρtaiρ go cíτ coiméipeαé ina bpaγaið ðó go ττορχaiρ (no gup ecc) Mac Διαρματα ταðγ diρiðe α ccionn τpeéτmuine ina éiγh pñ. Ruaiðpρ mac aððha meic Διαρμαða do gáðail τιγεapnaiρ maige luirg iappñ.

Maγñup mac aððha uí uiginn do écc.

Αοðh ua hanlígi, Ταοipeαé éneél doðéτa do écc. γ α aðnacal ι ccluiñ coippte.

^s *The Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^c, under the year 1180, p. 51-54, *supra*.

^h *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note ^z, under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlin Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^g, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda ; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlin O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry ; and Teige, the son of Bæthius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chieftainry from them, as was always due to a man in his stationⁿ. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labainⁱ, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army^k opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Cluain Coirpthe^l.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

ⁱ *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

^k *Fourfold mixed army*, cum arcploig cfech-

arpoa, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

^l *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : "In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrocínio

Ριρδρδ butilep δα ηγοιρεi cor cpuaδ do μαρβαδ la mac pachena uí mórδa.

Coγaδ aγ mac mupchaδa pe gallaib, γo τταινιc δεριδe an cονταe ριαδaδ do cpeacλopγaδ laip im cήctiopλαc, γ im διpeapτ διαρμαδa.

Ριρδeτ μαγ Ρaγnaill aδδap τaοιpιγ na neolapaδ do ecc τpe aηmήcpaip oίl.

Ua concobaip ciappaige Διαρμαιτ mac doηnchaδa do μαρβαδ la Mac Muipip ciappoige.

Ingñ Doηnaill uí δpian, bñ Pilib mic mathγaηna ouinn uí chinneioig do ecc.

Giollananaom mac Ruaiδpí uí cianáin ollam Seanchaip pεap manac do

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncraff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncraff, and Clooncraff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncraff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note ^d, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

^m *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

ⁿ *Faghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

^o *Contae Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and wars between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,

Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh^m, was slain by the son of Faghtnaⁿ O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh^o, together with Carlow^p and Disert-Diarmada^q, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit^r in drinking.

O'Connor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contæ Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an contæ galloa, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is contæ loca Garman, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

^p *Carlow*, cŕethioplac, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name cŕethioplac, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadruplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

^q *Disert-Diarmada*, i. e. the disert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note ^r, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

^r *Surfeit*, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Τρε ανμεαραποαεε qil uirge beaεα."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of uirge beaεα, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebagh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

écc go hobban 1 τιγ mic neide uí maolconaire, 1 ccairpre gabra, 7 a aónacal imairtir lēraṭa.

Feaṛgal mac corbmaic meic Donnchaíð aḃbar ταιοιγ uā nailealla do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1406.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, cŕithpe céð, a sé.

Comarba caindigh do écc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Toirpdealbāch óg mac aḃha mic toirpdealbāig, etcetera, tuir coṭaigṭe 7 coranta enig 7 oirpdearcar connacht do mārbaḃ la catāḃ dub mac uí cōncobair ruāḃ, 7 la Seāan mac Hoibert mic emainn mic hoibert mic Sīr dauiṭ a bupc (ḃar mathair beanmumān ingean mic feḃlimiḃ) 1 τιγ Riocairḃ mic Seāain buide mic emainḃ mic hoibert ip in cpeaccan la taḃḃ fīḃici 1 cloinn connmaigh, 7 Sīan mac hobŕp do tuirim lá hua cconcobair ar an laṭair pīn.

Maolruanaíð mac taíðg meic Donnchaíð tiḡŕina tpe hoilealla do écc ina tiḡ fŕīn, iar mbuaíð naiṭpige, 7 a aónacal 1 mairtir na búille.

Maíðm ḃŕimair la mupchaḃ uā cconcobair tiḡearina uā bpaile (conā mac an calbaḃ maille pīr, 7 go cclōinn uí cōncobair ruāḃ, .i. catāḃ dub, 7 taḃḡ go mbuidiḃ mapeŕluaig immarāon piú iar nḃol ar cuairt ḃóib co huib

^s *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

^t *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Cannech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note ^c, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

^u *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballimoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Fēdhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbre-Gabhra^s, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.

The Coarb of St. Canice^t died.

O'Connor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Connor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beanmumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan^u, beside Fidhici^w in Clann-Conway^x; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Connor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance^y, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit^z), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoyninge to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clynn Conway."

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third King of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

^x *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note^t, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

^y *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

^z *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

faile) for gallaib na mīde, 7 for eoġan mac an abaið uí concobair coccī-
 ēirīn cōngbala connacht immaile fīrī. Co ndeacadar na fluaig rīn dīblmīb
 1 nuachtar gēirille 7 co ndeacaid mac an Abaið cona corugað ceithirne
 buðdēin go cluain immurroir go baile an gīolla buide mic maolcorra go
 pucc oppa annrīn an calbac mac Murchada uí Choncobair 7 Cathal mac
 uí concobair ruaid Seppear marcac, 7 Eoġhan gona muinīr ag denom ēdāla
 an baile. Daoí oigīn ōn ccalbac ua cconcobair ar iaracē ag fīr an baile
 rīn ag denom lenna, 7 ar bpaicrīn an calbaig cūige dō aread do ráid. Ag-
 rīn ēoigīn acc an cceirīrīn a calbaig, 7 ruaghrām duit é. Gabaim lair rīn
 ionad ina bful ré ol an calbac. Daoí in toigīn annrīn for muin óglaoid
 do lucht papaiġē an baile, 7 tug an calbach ó concobair upchor aithearac
 do cloic tarla ina láim docum an óglaoid gur po ammair an toigīn, gur
 bīn ruaimm 7 foērom an oigīn (iar mbēim na cloice dō) bloirg bfohgað
 omnaighēac a cpoide gaē aoin daor na roghla gur gabrat bīrēad cuca
 pochētoir. Leantar go lānaēlam iad go tēugað oirleach 7 athcumma oppa.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus :

“Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

^a *Cluain-immurrois*.—This, which was the name of a townland in the parish of Killeigh, near Geshil, in the King’s County, is now obsolete.

^b *Took to flight*.—The construction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation :

“The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Conor made a successful shot of a stone, which happened to be in his hand, in the direction of the youth, so that he aimed the cauldron, so that the noise and report of the cauldron, after being hit by the stone, struck a sudden dis-

mayng panic into the heart of every one of the plundering party, so that they took to flight.”

The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1406. Murrogh O’Connor, prince of Affalie [Offaly], with his sonnes and kinsmen, and alsoe with the helpe of the two sonnes of the Kinge of Connoght, Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrogh entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath as to defend himself and his country from them, gave a greate overthrow to the Abbott O’Connor’s sonne, and his retained kearne of Connaght. The said Abbott’s sonne, with his route of kearne, went to a place in the upper partes of Gesell, called Clon-Imor-rosse, to the towne of one Gilleboye Mac Moylecorra (from whence it had been better for themselves to have stayed), for they were overtaken there by Calogh mac Murrogh O’Connor, with Cahall O’Conor, and the number of six horsemen onelye, who finding the said Con-

and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Chuain-immurrois^a, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight^b. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbott's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweenc that place and Clonarice, in Krigh-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their men, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfyinn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Saturday the tenth day of Julye this yeare."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainder, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough."

This Murrough O'Connor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duald Mac Firbis and others: Murrough, son of Murrough of the Rock, who was the son of Murrough of Dublin, the son of Murtough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murtough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuafne, who was son of Murtough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Μαρβταρ mac an abbaio uí concóbaip fop an mónaig alla tuaið don baile annrin, 7 noðap lúga ina trí céo 1 neapbavha eioip gallaib, 7 gaoiðealaib, óthá rin go cluain Áine 1 ceirich na ccédach. Ar don toirc rin do benað aipmionn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraig do bioð 1 noile pinto do gallaib.

Ταὸς mac donnchaio uí binn taoipeach tipe briuin na rionna décc.

Νιὰλλ ο γαιρμλεαυθαίγ αὐβαρ ταιοριγ cenél Moein do écc.

Μαριςρεγ ινγίν Τοιρρδελβαίγ mic eoðain meic ruibne bñ τδβαιν mic doinnail mic neill uí doinnail do écc.

Αὐὸ mac donnchaio mic Μυιρςήρταίγ uí concóbaip do mapbað la a bpaiprib pñn lá Μαγναρ mac donnchaio, 7 la hΑὐὸ mbuidε mac donnchaio.

Mac Conmapa taoipeac éloinne cuiléin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1407.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceithpe céo, aSeacht.

Μυιρςήρταέ (.i. mac mic maine) ua ceallaig Aipdeppcop connacht, paioi 1 neccna, 1 nlineac, 7 1 cpabaio dég.

Seaan mac tauðg uí Ruairc aubap tigeapna bpeipne deð 1 muig luipg, 7 a aonacal 1 nopuimm leathain.

Mac Ταὸς mic mathgamna duinn uí éinneoiðg tigeapna upmuman uach-tapaigε do mapbað la hua cceapbaill.

Μαιðm la gallaib fop gaoiðealaib na mumian dú map mapbað tauðg ua cspbaill tigeapna éle, pñíceam coitcñn do cliaipab epenn eipide.

^c *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioich na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghagan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was coumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

^e *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Firb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Scroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine^e in Crioch-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig^d, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English^e over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati^f of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all !

^f *Of the literati*, οο ελιπαριῶ. — The word ελιπαρ does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows :

“ A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of greate accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Μαϊὸμ ἔille hachaið la hua cconcobair ruad la cloinn Maoileaclainn uí ḉellaig ḡ la Mac diaρματα πορ mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð, ḡ πορ cathal mac Ruairðri uí Choncobair (dia po ḡoircað ainm riḡ connaḉt deir uí Choncobair duinn do mairbað) ḡup bpipeað πορpa diblinib ḡup ḡabað Catál ó concobair, ḡ uilliam a búpc, ḡ Remann mac hoibsrð, ḡ ó hñðin iar mairbað moρáin da muintip leḉ πορ leḉ. Ro mairbað ann Raḡnall mac doinnailл óicc mec doinnailл, ḡ Seaan ballaḉ mac mec Henpi. Ro ꝑaccaibpiot eich ḡ éitcað iomða ip in maïðm pin.

ðpian mac Doinnailл mic Muipceaptauḡ uí Concobair, ḡ clann ndonnchað po ḡoirpḡt an ḡairm riḡ pi do chathal mac Ruairðri πορ capn ꝑpaoiḉ dia tḡúðcaibpiḡt co machaipe connacht ḡup po bpiḡpḡt caplen tobair tuillpce.

Εοḡan mac cathail mic aeða bpiḡpuiḡ mic cathail ruaið uí concobair do écc, ḡ a aðnacal imainipip na búille.

Conmac Ua ꝑñḡhail do écc.

Catál mac uí concobair ꝑailḡiḡ do mairbað la cloinn ꝑeopair.

Αὐὸ μαḡ añḡupa tiḡeapna ua nechðac do mairbað da bpaiprib ꝑñin, ḡ dá aipect.

Sluaḡeað la hua ndoinnailл Toipðealbac mac neill i ccairppe ḡo po cpeachað cpiot capppe laip.

Αὐὸ Μάḡ uðip do ḡabail la Nialл ua ndoinnailл, ḡ la Catál ua ruairc, ḡ Μαḡnur foḡanaḉ máḡ uðip, ḡ a mbpiḡt dionnpaighið uí doinnailл, ḡ O doinnailл do léḡað Aoða ap ꝑlánaibh Eoḡain uí neill ḡ Meḡ uðip.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale.”

^s *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John’s, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O’Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

^q In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O’Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O’Conor, Wilielmus Burk, aððap mic Uilliam Cloinne Ricairð, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O’Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírb*.”

^h *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled.

ⁱ *Coats of mail*, *éitcað*.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by “shirts of mail.”

^k *Had inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed; for the breaking down of the castle of Tusk, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O’Conor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1407. The overthrow of Killeachye was given this year by O’Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O’Kellie, and by Rorye Mac Dermod, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-

The battle of Cill achaidh^g was gained by O'Conor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor (who, after the killing of O'Conor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Conor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh^h, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mailⁱ were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated^k this Cathal King on Carn fraoich^l [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce^m [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feoraisⁿ.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

liam Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slaine and taken therein.

"The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before" [on a former occasion] "by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familye of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnefroighe, to be created King of Connaght."

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Conor has not a word about these transactions in his Memoirs of the House of Conor.

^l *Carn fraoich*.—See note^a under the year 1225.

^m *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i. e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

ⁿ *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Αὐὸ mac Αἰρε μέγ ἀνῆγυρα τιγεαῖρνα ua neachdach do iondarpad la cloinn Conulad í néill, γ la a bratair pín, .i. Mac muiréshraig óicc meḡ aongyura ar a tír buddhín i cḡic mec an trabaóirig, γ ιαττ δια lñmain ip in tír pín ḡo po rraóinead lairruim fopra, γ ḡo po mairb Mac ḡiollamuire.

Αὐὸ ua plaitbshraig τιγεαῖρνα ιαῖταιρ connact do écc ιαρ ccian aoir.

Eogan ó docharraig adbar tairirigh Αῖρνα miodhair do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1408.

Αοίρ Cḡiorc, míle, cethre chéd, a hocht.

lapla cille dapa do ḡabail do mac Ríḡ Saxon.

Sluaigead la ḡallanb Αῖθα chaḡ im mac Ríḡ Saxon ḡo lairuib. Hicirín Oíúio do mairbad fop an pluaigead pín, γ ba móirpearbad eiríoe.

Tomár mac Hoiberd mic Emainn mic hoiberd do mairbad dason urchor poghla la ḡiollananaom mac uilliam ḡallba uí tairḡ.

Maghur mag Samraóain do mairbad don baoshán mac ḡiollapuaio duriar do chuaille.

Milir dalatún do mairbad lá a bráitrib buddéim. Α mac do mairbad ιαρ pín la Shiocht Chaḡail uí fshḡail, γ a chaipen do bḡirpad.

Peapḡal mac Conconnact uí fshḡail do écc.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

° *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, anno 1407.

° *The son of the King of England*.—Mageoghegan, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has at the beginning of this year :

"Prince Thomas, the Kinge of England's son, came to Ireland this year."

In Ware's Annals of Ireland, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammas day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

° *He was a great loss*, ba móirpearbad eiríoe. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuíte, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge."

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire° on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England^p.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss^q.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy^r.

Myles Dalton^s was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

^r *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

^s *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duald MacFirbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobar mac iomair uí Ainlige do marbāð la corcaib aélann ⁊ la cenél doðeta buðóein for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbpuach nouð (⁊ ba cpuaid an la rin do cloinn iomair uí ainlige, ⁊ do chaatal ouð ua concobair), ⁊ a aónacal i Ror commáin.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, ⁊ cland duinn mész Samradáin do dul i tip conaill do éogað for bréirneachais.

Mac brian ó ccuanac do marbāð i meabail la gallaib, ⁊ lar an mbreic-leigech.

Taðg ua gráda taoipeac éenél dúngaile do écc.

Sían cam ó Síchnaraiḡ do marbāð la Mac uí loclainn ar rugrað ar fuitce cluana rampotta.

O hscheidein do marbāð do uib dalaiḡ i macaire Maonmaiḡi.

Mac giollamuir do marbāð i meabail i ccappaic fíḡura la cloinn mec a trabaóirig.

Coccað ag Mac Murchaða pe gallaib, ⁊ aré Mac Murchaða ba cor-copach.

Coccað mori acc ua cconcobair failḡe pe gallaib ḡo ro aircc, ⁊ ḡo ro mill ile uaidibh.

Mac an bairp cúile an uprain ollam ua Maine do écc.

Cairlen baile an dúin do denamh la Concobar mac taiðg mec donnchaid.

Cairlen cuile maóile do denamh la Murchað mac corbmaic mec donnchaid.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note 7, under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

^c *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

^u *Cluain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Corc-Achlann, the extents of which are well known.

^v *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

^w *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

^x *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, now anglicised Clon-

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves^s, on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach^u, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh^v (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach^w.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda^x.

O'h-Echeidhein^y was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire^z was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain^a, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Caitheirim Thoirdealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

^y *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

^z *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

^a *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloor-tan, or Cooloor-tan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note ^d, p. 72.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1409.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cethpe céu, anaói.

Ὀριαν mac δσαιν υι ἰγῆρα eppcop achaið conaípe do ecc iar mbuaíth ongta ἡ αἰτρίγε.

Mac ríð sáxan do págbail epeann, ἡ lapla cille dapa do leigean dó ría na imteét.

Ατῆταοίρεαδ do dénoí do Maoileaclainn mop máð eochagain, ἡ fearðal ruad mac fearðail ruaið mic donnachaid do óirðneadh ina ionad.

Cop Ríðeíro a búpc do búiρεαð la coin baói ina ríot do buam dó, ἡ α ecc tpeimíðríðe.

Cpeach beoil lece la Tígeapnan ua Ruairc ap ua ndómnail, ἡ for cáthal ua Ruairc, ἡ for Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua ndómnail ἡ cenel conail do beith i forlongpopt alla tall don eap, Cátal, ἡ eogán don taoð abur don eap cteena go tuccrom an cpeach uaða diblinb.

Forlongpopt do denam dua cconcobair ruad ἡ dua cceallaið i ttimcell Ropra comáin dia po míllpíot apðanna an baile ἡ na mainírtipe, ἡ po cuíppeat na bpaípe ap in mainírtip dscela pcel do poétain anonn don caírlén.

Sluað mop la Ὀριαν mac Dómnail mic Muírcheartaið uí Concobair, ἡ la Mac donnachaid éipe hoilealla, ἡ la cloinn tígepnáin uí Ruairc gur po chuípríft coprup ἡ lón i ccáírlen Ropra commain daímdeson pfi cconnact ó rliab ruar, ἡ iate in aoin tíonól ara ccíonn do coir ἡ deach. Áður tangadap tap a naí an oíðce pín ipín Áípm, ἡ apnamapac dia ttiðib.

Muínrtip chuípnín do denam mapðta for apoile, .i. Seaan ἡ Connla do mapðað la Dīarmait mac Muírcheartaið uí chuípnín i ttið uí Duibgionnain baile coillte poðair. Dīarmait do dul iarpín go teac Choncobair cnuimm

^b *On one side.*—Literally: “O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract.” It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note ^a, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleck [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side^b of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Connor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards^c, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm^d, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair^e; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

^c *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curliu mountains.

^d *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

^e *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according

mic ταιῶς uí Ruairc a tígḡina ἡ α' cónalta buddéin. Concóbar dá gabáil po éiteoir i ccionnaí a mígḡíoma, ἡ α' ταιρβετ uairh do muintir Ruairc ἡ do muintir chuiprín, ἡ α' beít i mbraighdenur ara haithle go cḡn coíctíoiri ἡ mac Seasain uí chuiprín dá marbaḡ iarain.

Muircheartach mac aḡhaḡáin ollain bpeitheaman fear tteatba raíoirceḡi ḡḡna ina ealaḡain peirin do écc.

Maelreclainn mac Maelpuanaí mic donnchaí, ἡ Sfan buíde a bratair do ionnraighíḡ Thairḡ mic Maoilpuanaí mic ḡillciorc mic donnchaí i maíḡ luirḡ, ἡ Ταḡ do gabáil doib. Tionól an típe do bḡit forpa, ἡ teabáí do cōp stoppa, ἡ raíḡt do chur i Maoileclainn mac mic donnchaí, ἡ α' écc ar a lōp.

Coccaḡ mor eitir uā mbriain cona cloinn ἡ clann briain uí briain. Dō pala stoppa gur po rraoínḡh for uā mbriain, ἡ po gabáḡ mac lapla cille dapa do pala ina parráḡ ἡ Diarmait, ἡ po hiondarpbaḡ ó briain arin muman móir amach la cloinn uí briain.

Maḡ cáptaiḡ cluapach, .i. Dōinnall mac pínḡin mic donnchaí mic diarmata ríḡair do écc.

Pínḡin mac meccon mic Pínḡin uí eideppceoil do ecc.

O hḡidippceóil ócc do écc.

Muirceartach mac ḡiollaulltain raíi ríḡhaḡa do ecc.

Eiccneac ó duinnín adbar ollain dḡmuman do écc don plaíḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1410.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, ceithpe chéu, a dech.

Dōinnall uā néill tíḡearna típe heoghain fear go nḡairin ríḡ a cēmóil do gabáil la briain maḡ maḡḡáinna mar nap cūbaí, ἡ α' tabairt ar cōmtaíb deoḡan ó néill, ἡ eoḡan dia cōp dia iomcōimeḡt go Maḡ uíoir.

Raḡhnall maḡ Raḡnaill taoipeac muintipe heolair do ecc iar nongāḡ ἡ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

^f *Received a javelin.*—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: "A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

^g *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin^f, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was, also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach^g, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin^h, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

^h *O'Duinin*.—This name, which was that of a family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where it is very common.

ιαρ ναιτηριγε, γ Κυμρεπαδ μάς Ραгнаиλλ до сур ι παοιριγεετ ινα θεοιδ, γ α εεε ριθε hi ccoinn coicrigiri ιαρ ριν.

Ρεδlimið cleirpac mac Αβηα mic ρεδlimið uí cōncobair do écc.

Ταδς caprac mac τοιρρδεαλδαγ θυινν uí cōncobair do écc.

Μαοileachlann mac eoγain uí Ruairc do μαρδαδ la conallchaid.

Caírlén ðuin ccremtannain do bloðað dφsφaid cairppe γ do bpeirneachaid.

Τομάρ mac Μαοlmuirpe meccpait ollan τυαδmumian le dán do écc.

Σαδб ιηgφη Concobair uí bpiain bñ uatep α býpc do écc.

Corbmac óγ μάς cáptaiγ δέγ ι ngeimeal mész cáptaiγ móip ag ábraçair.

Ταδς mac Μαοileaclann mic uilliam mic Donnchaid muimniγ uí ceallaiγ τιγεарна ó maine, plaitpeар deapcach daonnachtaç do écc ιαρ mbuaið naitpige.

Ταδς mac uilliam mic cōncobair mec bpanáin παοιρεαδ corco aclann do écc lá Samna ινα τιγ πέιν ι ccoillið móip cluana ρfñcha ιαρ nonγað γ ιαρ ναιτpигhe ndiongmala, γ α aðnacal ι mainprip na mbpaçar ι Rorp commain ι nomðaid α achar γ α ρfñathar.

Donnchaid mac Μαοileaclann uí ceallaiγ do γabail τιγεарнай ρop uib maine ι ndeoid Ταιδς.

Cuig céð bó do bpeit do cloinn uí cōncobair θυινν o muinrip uí cōncobair ρuaið (ι τιmcheal na Samna) o Ráit brenainn.

Τοιρρδεαλδαç γ Ταδς da mac uí μαοilmuaið, γ Domnall mac mic hoibcín uí μαοilmuaið do μαρδαδ la cloinn Mhaoilugpa.

Μαοileaclann mór mac ρfngail mic ρfngail mic Μuiréφταιγ móip mész eocharγain τιγεарна cénél ρiachach do écc ιαρ mbuaið nonγéta γ naitpige.

Domnall mac corbmaic ui eaγpa aobair τιγεарна luiγne décc.

Ο bpiain do τεετ ι τυαδmumian ιαρ ndenám ριoða ρpια α bpaçpib, ι. le cloinn bpiain-υι bpiain.

Caírlen maiγe bφcφaiγe do γabail la γallaib miðe γ lap ιn lupτίp ap ua ρfφγail.

ⁱ *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore, near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish of Bumlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^k *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him ; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Ach-lann, died on Allhallows Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha¹, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Conor Don, from the people of O'Conor Roe at Rath Brenainn^k.

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe¹ was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39. ¹ *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note ^a, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke^m, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.

The Holy Crucifixⁿ of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Annmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden^o, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna^p of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett^q.

Melaghlín, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^b, under that year.

^o *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ οὐκ εὐχαιροῦτο.

^p *Roydamna*, προῖδαμνα, i. e. materies regis.

^q *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, that

Concobar ua cataraig aircindeac fearainn muinire cataraig i ndam-
mair, 7 lohaner mac rgoioige aircindeac a fearainn fñin i por airtir décc.

Muirceartac miðeac mac briain uí feargail tigearna an éalað ir an
anǵaile fear nað ar himdearǵað riam décc.

Concobar mac giolla moðuð a uí řuillebain do marbað da braitirib fñin
i řpiull.

Mairitir eanaigh dúin do lorccað.

Domnall doirdola o bfcain paos řfnchaða do ecc.

Diarmait mac giollaiora meǵ crait ollam tuaðmuman le dán do écc.

Domnall mac catail uí řuairc do ecc.

Taicleac buide ó hǵra do ecc.

Sirriam na miðe do ǵabail la hua cconcobair řfailǵe, 7 řuarlaccað mór
do bñin ar.

Máǵ cártaiǵ mór do ionðarbað la huib Sulleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do ǵabail la hua ndomnall tre ionnlað 7 řoar-
çoraoitt apoile dia muinir.

Taog (.i. Caoc na moiceirǵe) mac diarmata meǵ cartaiǵ aðbar tig-
earna dřmuman do marbað i řpiull la řeidlmið mac diarmata meǵ cártaiǵ.

Mac maǵnara tire tuatail 7 a mac do marbað la cloinn Ruaidri meç
maǵnara.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and
the paternal uncle of Thomas.

^r *Mac Sgoloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This
surname is now very common in Fermanagh,
but anglicised Farmer.

^s *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath,
of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-
Ree, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of
Longford. For a list of the townlands in this
territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisi-
tion taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the
tenth year of the reign of James I. The name
of this territory is still well known and its
limits pointed out by the natives of the barony
of Rathcline; and the inhabitants of the barony
of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree,
seldom call the barony of Rathcline by any

other name than “the Callow.”

^t *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This
Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gil-
licuddy, commonly called “Mac Gillicuddy of
the Reeks,” in the county of Kerry, which is a
branch of the O’Sullivan More family. His pedi-
gree is given as follows in a copy of Keating’s
History of Ireland, in the possession of the Edi-
tor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son
of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was
son of Gilla-Mochuda Caech, the progenitor of
the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the
son of Donnell More O’Sullivan of Carrig-Finvoy,
the common ancestor of the families of O’Sulli-
van More, O’Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy,
Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence.
The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige^r, Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly^s, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda^r O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke^u, died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe^v), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus^w of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

^u *Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.*—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et atatis.—MS. L."

^v *Caech na Mocheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

^w *Mac Manus.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilronan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Maḡnupa tṛpe tuathail .i. fírlḡal, 7 a mac .i. aoḡ do mapḡaḡ la cloinn Ruaidrí Mac Maḡnupa .i. Eoḡan cam [co na ḡear-ḡraḡrṃb], 7 Mac Maḡnupa do ḡairṃ don eoḡan cḡona.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírl.*"

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, μίλε, cετρε cεο, α δεc, α νό.

Dealb Muire aṯa tpuim do denam miopbal nomda.

Domnall mac néill uí domnaill décc.

Αοδ mac enpí uí neill do élud α hac cliaṯ iar mbíṯ do dec mbliadna illam ḡ tucc fór móran do bpaiguib oile lair ap an elúd rin pa mac Még uioir, ḡ pa mac uí néill .i. mac α deplraṯar fín, ḡ ba ap ron í neill do coio-pium i mbpaigodnar, ḡ iar nélud dó po meapcebuaidreac an coicceao uile ag tobaṯ í néill ap eoḡan ua neill, ḡ ap ua ndomnaill, ḡ ap Maḡ uioir, ḡ ap oirḡiallaib.

Tighearnan ócc mac tighearnain móir aṯbar tighearna bpeirne decc iar ran peireacṯ bliadain tpuocat α aoiri α mí appil do ionraṯ.

Cúconṯacṯ mac tighearnáin taoireacṯ tealraig dúnchaṯa do marbaṯ la fíraib manac ina ciḡ fín hi ccpuacain mec tighearnáin ap ḡrñir oioṯe, ḡ tuca-tar ár fíri, ban, ḡ lñam, ḡ po loircepiṯ an baile uile, ḡ tiaḡaitc iapaṯ tar α naip.

Donnchaṯ mac domnaill mec gille finṯeín décc.

Riocarṯ baipéd do teaṯ ap cpeṯ ḡo cúil cñraṯa, ḡ daoíne uairle an típe do bpeit fair, ḡ α chup ḡur an muaiṯ, ḡ α bathaṯ fuirpe ḡo rochaioib dia muinṯip immaile fpuir do bátaṯ ḡ do ḡabáil.

Eṯa léir ḡ mac iapla cille ṯapa do comṯuicim pé apoile i ccill moceallóg.

^x *The Image of Mary.*—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

“A. D. 1412. Dealb Muire aṯa tpuim do denum miopbuile mór pa bliadain ri.”

“A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year.”

^y *In demanding O'Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

^z *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i. e. Mac Kiernan's round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

^a *Coolcarney.*—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note ^p,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary^x of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years ; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill^y from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orielians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain^z. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney^a ; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis^b and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog^c.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ lorice hic partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Firb*."

^b *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825. the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh I. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

^c *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað eirir ua ndómnall 7 ua ccaátain 7 clann tpeaain uí dómnaill, Táinnice epá ua ccaháin 7 clann tpeaain cona íocraide hi tpeir conaill, 7 po marbað ceépi pír dég do muinntir uí dómnaill leó im mac peðlimið uí dómnaill 7 im caatal mac paðnaill uí buigill.

Mópi íluað lá brian mac dómnaill mic muirceaptauð uí concobair im luðnapað i ngailengaið apéur. Apriðe i cloinn cuain, hi cfiá hi conmaicne éúle tólað, 7 puc leir clann Muirir na mbrið cona ccaopaiðeaát ip in epic pin. Ro éionóirfe clann uilliam búrc, uí flaitberpauð, muinntir máille, bairédaig, gailenga, 7 goirdealbaið apa cinð, agur ní éuccrat pin uile tpeio ná caáap dó, 7 do loirce brian a ceipioá da naimeéoin, Cia do mill a nguipr, 7 cia do loirce a longporra, .i. caipén an bapraið, let inpi, baile loca mfpcca, 7 páðbair clano muirir cona ccaopaiðeaát ina tpeir pfin, 7 puair íte o na gallaið 7 ó na gaoidealaið pin don éur pin, 7 tainic péin plán dia éið iaprin.

Sluaiðeað uile lá heoðan mac dómnaill mic muirceaptauð uí concobair co macáipe connaát po toðaiwm cloinne toirpdealbaið uí concobair gup millpfe cuio cloinne mic peðlimið don macáipe 7 puccrat bú, 7 bpaigðe leó iap pin.

Saðb ingfn éiðeapnáin uí Ruairc bfn emainn mic tomáip mic caatal uí pepðail décc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mochcallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloc of Cill Dachelloc (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note^m, p. 45.

^d *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

^e *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowlasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other] ; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh^d and their creaghts^e. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields^f, and burned their fortresses, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh^g of Leth-inis^h, and Baile-Loch-Meascaⁱ. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell^k, son of Murtough O'Conor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Conor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

^f *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*so geapp a nguipre uile*, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

^g *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it tooke its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note ^v.

^h *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

ⁱ *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

^k *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

Ruaiðri mac catáil uí fírhgail do mairbáð i macáiri cúircne dúpúir poigðe.

An cuicceað hennu do rioḡað or Saḡaib̄ .20. marpa.

Sluaigead̄ la ḡrian ua cconcoḡair i tḡir naḡa, ḡo po loipcc ḡo murbáð, ḡ ḡo po marḡ coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha ríḡaigh.

Máḡ brḡḡaiḡ taoipeaḡ cúile ḡriḡḡín, Maḡnur máḡ paḡnaill, Mac Loḡ-lainn uí ruairc, ḡ Cuab̄a máḡ ḡormáin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceḡne céo, a dech, atri.

Henrí baip̄eð do ḡabáil la Mac baip̄in (i. Roibeḡo) hi tḡeampall aip̄iḡ loḡa con, ḡ a bḡeít ar eccin iar ráruccaḡ an baile. ní paib̄e mac baip̄ín én oiðce naḡ tḡicceað naom̄ an baile (tiḡeap̄nna aip̄iḡ) i naip̄linge cúicce aḡ iap̄raíð na brḡḡaḡ ḡo ḡpuair a haireaḡc po ḡéoið, ḡ tuc mac baip̄ín ceḡ-paime feap̄aionn do tiḡeap̄nán aip̄iḡ ḡo brat̄ i népaic a rárpaiḡce.

Concoḡar ua doḡap̄taiḡ taoipeaḡ ap̄ḡa mioḡair, ḡ tiḡeap̄na inḡi heoḡain p̄r lán ḡp̄éle ḡ deimeaḡ coiḡcín̄ p̄ri tḡpaḡaib̄ ḡ boḡtaib̄ do écc.

¹ *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^m *Henry V*.—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

ⁿ *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirlugh, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note ^h, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

^o *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note ^x, under the year 1348, and note under the year 1378.

^p *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maoilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-

Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Ma-chaire Chuirne¹.

Henry V.^m was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Connor into Tirhugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvaghⁿ, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^o, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman^p, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con^a by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin^r passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him^s.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

^a *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, pp. 12, 239.

^r *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

^s *As an eric for having violated him*, ἡ ἐρικ αἰτίαν ἔτι, literally, “in eric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary.”—See note ^s, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Τυαταλ ó máille do ðul ap congímáil hī ccúicceað ulað, 7 a bñt bliaðain innre 7 aḡ roað dia ciḡ luēt reēt long im fél colaim cille, Ro éiriḡ anpað na mara iar ðóib, 7 ro fuadaigeað iad lañ ðar pé halbain gur po báideað, pé longa cona pfoiruib ðibride im dá m̃ac τυαταλ uí máille, im ðonnchað mac eoḡain connáctaiḡ mec Suibne, im ðomnall ballač mac mec ruibne ḡirr, 7 dá píct ap dá céð immaille ppiá, 7 τυαταλ péin do tēct ι επιρ ap eiḡin ι nalbain.

Catal mac eoḡain uí madaðáin tiḡearna pil nanmchaða déḡ.

Tomár óḡ ua Raḡallaiḡ 7 clann cába do ðol ap ionnroigið ipin miðe, 7 loiḡcti 7 aipḡne do denañ ðóib innre. Ḥoill do bñt oppa. Maḡamain mac cába, loclainn mac cába, 7 ðronḡ mór dia muintip do marbað. Ḥa do bñn hī ccoip tomáir óicc, 7 a bñt bacac ó pin amac.

Corbmac mac Taiðḡ mic Ruaiðri uí concobairi décc an .ui. Al. man.

Toiriðealbac mac uí concobairi pailḡiḡ do éḡ do earḡar.

ðebind inḡñ Ruaiðri, mic tomaltaiḡ, mec donnchað bean eoḡain, mic ðomnaill uí concobairi décc.

Luimneac uile eitip cloic 7 cran do loḡcað lá haon m̃naof.

Maiðm la Mac Murchaða (.i. Art mac Art áomanaḡ) tiḡearna Laiḡñ ap ḡallaið na contaε riabca, 7 rocaide mór do marbað, 7 do ḡabail ðioð.

Maiðm mop la hua mbpain ap ḡallaið ata cliač map an ccéðna eitip marbað 7 ḡabail.

Colla mac taiðḡ uí ceallaiḡ aðbar tiḡearna ua maine, Maioleaclainn mac Maḡnara mec ðomnaill O meacairi taoipeac ó ccairín, 7 Mac alðagain upmunan paof ι ppeimſchur, iatḡride uile do écc.

O ploinn taoipeac pil maiolepuain do marbað la mac Muipcſritaiḡ ui ploinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmacduagh; also note ^b, under the year 1225, p. 239: "cið dia pum pápaiðir, a Aeð?"

^c *Military service*, ap congímáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "ap buannačt," i.e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

^u *Conte Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See ^o note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service^t, to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Caves went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh^u ; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many ; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell ; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin^w ; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus^x, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

^w *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

^x *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceit̃ri céo, a dech, a cftair.

Domnall ua heógan deganach loca hepne deḡ an .3. non. october.

Μαμριτῖρ Shccig do loṛccað lé comdill i neappað na bliaðna po.

Clann enpí uí néill do ionnroiḡið eoḡan mic neill óig uí néill, ḡ eoḡan do ḡabáil dóib̃ hi ngeall rṽr ua néill do baóí illaím an tan rṽn aḡ eoḡan, ḡ a léiḡean amac díblínib̃ i naḡaið apoile, ḡ a tiḡearnur f̃ín do ḡabáil dua néill .i. domnall.

Μαιðm mór lá mupchað ua cconcobair tiḡearna ua f̃failḡe ḡ lá feargal ruað maḡ eoḡagan tiḡearna cenél riachað mic nell por ḡallaið mibe hi ccill éccán in po marbað barún na r̃c̃píne ḡ ðronḡ mór do ḡaop̃clandoib̃ ḡ ḡaop̃clannaib̃ immaille f̃rṽr, ḡ in po ḡabað mac barún Sláine ar a b̃p̃rít c̃h̃t̃pe céo décc marḡ, in po ḡabað ðona ḡaop̃ir̃p̃eð ḡandḡe ḡ an líon oile ar a f̃p̃rít dá céo décc marcc cén mo tá luac̃ l̃íṛra ḡ im̃p̃iðe.

Αοð mac caṡail uí concobair décc.

Μαḡ cáρthaḡ cairb̃p̃eað .i. domnall mac domnaill do écc.

Iapla deap̃m̃uían do t̃eaçt i nepinn, ḡ ṛaxanaḡ iom̃ða do t̃abaip̃t laip̃ do milleað muían.

Iapla up̃m̃uían do toçt i ñEpinn o Ríḡ Saḡan.

^a *Dean, deḡanaç.*—This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it *deáḡanaç*, and explains it "deacon."

^b *A great defeat.*—Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfited by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

^c *Cill-Echain.*—This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Fírb.*, in H. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

^d *Dardis the Lawless.*—This might also be read *ḡep̃olḡe*, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlins-town, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.

Donnell O'Howen, Dean' of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat^z was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain^a, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless^b was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe^c.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach^d, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond^e came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

^c *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

^d *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [H. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished 'at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

^e *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

Iohn Zanolae .i. p̃r̃i ionaid̃ ñiḡ p̃axan do t̃eaçt̃ i nepinñ p̃ear̃ na tucc caður̃ ñó t̃r̃imanñ do t̃uait̃, ñá deacclaiṛ, ñá dealaðain an m̃éð gup̃ a p̃áimicc açt̃ a ccup̃ p̃r̃i p̃uaçt̃, p̃aiḡðe, 7 gop̃ta. A p̃é no aip̃g mall mac aod̃a uí uiginñ i nuirneach m̃iðe, 7 no haiṛgeað̃ Semur̃ diúit̃ 7 muiñtiṛ an p̃iḡ la hañr̃í ðalaṭún, 7 tucc bó p̃a mboiñ ðona hoip̃gmið̃ p̃iñ do m̃uiniṛ uiginñ, 7 no ioðlaic̃ i cconnac̃taib̃ iad̃ iarp̃r̃iñ. Ro aop̃pat̃ iap̃am̃ muiñtiṛ uiginñ im mall Iohn Zanolae, 7 ní p̃aiðe beó iap̃ p̃añ aóir̃ p̃iñ açt̃ cúicc p̃eaçt̃maine namá an tañ p̃uaiṛ b̃ár do ñl̃m̃ na naop̃, 7 ap̃é p̃iñ an ðapa p̃ioṛt̃ p̃il̃ið do p̃onað̃ p̃op̃ mall ua nuiginñ, .i. clanñ conðmaiḡ do lethað̃ aith̃ce cpeicẽ néill hí claðaiñ, 7 Iohn Zanolae do écc̃.

Concobar̃ mac Sepp̃raiõ uí flannagáiñ aðb̃ar̃ taoip̃iḡ cloinne caṭail̃ décc̃ an p̃eiṛeað̃ lá p̃ia p̃am̃aiñ.

Eochaiõ m̃ág maṭḡam̃na tanaiṛi oip̃ḡiall̃ do ḡab̃áil̃ lá b̃p̃iañ maḡ maṭḡam̃na 7 la ḡallaib̃h.

Mupchað̃ na haongupã tiḡear̃na cloinne colḡañ décc̃.

Ap̃t̃ Caom̃ánaç̃ aðb̃ar̃ p̃ioḡ laiḡñ̃ do écc̃.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

^f *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

^g *Uisneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

^h *Out of the preys*, do na hoip̃gmið̃ p̃iñ, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuite and the King's party.

ⁱ *Do leaṭað̃*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: "oiç̃ m̃óp̃ ðaoine do taðaiṛt̃ ap̃ p̃ear̃aib̃ b̃p̃eiṛne eiop̃iṛ leaṭað̃ 7 maṛḡað̃; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing."

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archæological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that "the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death."—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An *aop̃iṛ* is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley^f, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach^g, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys^h [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfitureⁱ of the Clann-Conway, the night they plundered Niall at Cladann^k; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennesy, Lord of Clann-Colgain^l, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

^k *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck; in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

^l *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of Ui Failghe:

“Τασιρυχ οίλε αρ αιέντιο δαμ
Ο'haengura αρ ελάρ Colgán,

Μαολρυαναϊδ mac φήγαιλ mec διαρματα τήγεαρνα μαίγε λυρcc do ecc.
Ο ήνδιρρccoil μόνρ do μαρβαδ la λυτ λυγγε cήνδαιγε ι φφyll.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1415.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μίλε, ceτpe céδ, a dech a cúicc.

Emann μαγ φινδβαιρρ φριόρ μρρ μόνρε loca γάρνα do éγ an 27. Appil.

Λορo Purnumail do τέετ ma λυρτιρ ι neρinn. Λαιογιρ uί μορoα do milleaδ λαιρ, γ cαιρλέn mic φαcτνα uί μόνρoα do γαβαίλ λαιρ beop. Αιργνε μόνρα do βυαιβ δεαcαιβ γ διnnιb do βρiεc όό a ηαιργιallaiβ, γ meic na mbrfēnac do milleaδ γ do opγain, γ γεapóio mac τομάιρ cαoić don φυil γεapaltaić do cρochaδ λειρ. Ρο αιργ beόρ opoηγ μόνρ θαop oάna epεann, .ι. ua oάλaiγ μiόe (διαρμαιτ), aοδ όγ μαγ cραιτ, duβēac mac Eochaδa eolaiγ, γ μυιργεap ua oάλaiγ. Ιρ an paμpaδ ap ccinθ oηa po αιρcc ua oάλaiγ

Ḡlan a oucaio cap fén Fáil
Do dlúcaig le céib Cruacám.”

“ Another chief, to me well known,
O’Hennessy, rules over Clar-Colgan,
Fair his country beyond Fail’s territories,
Which borders on the grass of Croghan.”

It appears from the old map of Leix and Ophaly (made in the reign of Philip and Mary, as already stated), that the territory of Tuomoy (the *tuat* *muige* of the Irish), extended from the river Mongagh, which divides it from the county of Westmeath, to the northern boundary of Clannmalieri; and, in the other direction, from Edenderry to Philipstown: from which fact it may be clearly inferred that the territories of Tuomoy, Nether and Upper, as shewn on this map, were formed into the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown; and, this being proved, it will be seen at once that the *tuath*, or cantred of Clann-Colgan, which lay, according to O’Heerin, as above quoted, at the hill of Cruachan in Offaly, could be no other than the barony of Lower Philipstown, at the northern

boundary of which the hill of Cruachan is situated. The kindred families of O’Hennessy and O’Huallahan were by turns the chiefs of this cantred previous to the English invasion. Their descent from Colgan, the progenitor of the Clann-Colgan, is given as follows in Duald Mac Firbis’s Genealogical work :

1. Colgan, *a quo* Clann-Colgan,
2. Cumascach,
3. Aengus, *a quo* O’Hennessy, 3. Fogartach,
4. Donnell, 4. Uallachan, *a quo* O’Huallahan,
5. Teige, 5. Mac-Tire,
6. Uallachan, 6. Conor,
7. Teige, 7. Cuilen,
8. Uallachan, 8. MacTire O’Huallahan.
9. Hugh,
10. Donnell O’Hennessy.

^m *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamlua*, now Inishmore, an island situated in that part of Lough Gawna which belongs to the barony of Granard, in the

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna^m, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnivalⁿ came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach^o, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Cholúim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

ⁿ *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Hal-lamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

“On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin” [Richard Talbot], “carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all.”—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

^o *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.

ῥορκαμοδρυσάδ .i. φρίγαλ mac ταιῶς mic αονῆυρα ρυσάδ. Ro αἰρεε βρυνῑῑῑῑῑῑ
δά cocca immacaίρε εῑρενε, ní hῑῑ amáin acῑ ní εῑῑεε τῑρmann do naomῑ iná
do neimeadῑ in παῑ do βασί in ῑρinn.

Creacῑ mór do denamῑ dua maille .i. aeῑ for diarmaidῑ ua maille, ῑ diar-
maidῑ do ḡabáil oilén uí maille, ῑ aodῑ do dulῑ i niaimῑῑracῑ diarmaidῑ, φρίταρ
iomairῑῑ ῑτορρα, ῑ po marbadῑ aodῑ ua maille τῑḡearnῑ umailῑ annrῑn lá diar-
maidῑ ῑ α mac concobarῑ, ῑ mac tomáirῑ uí maille. Ro marbadῑ ann dῑa
domnall mac diarmaidῑ uí maille. Ro pcar oipeacarr umailῑ pé phioῑe aodῑ
ῑ rῑn amacῑ, ῑ ḡabaῑῑ diarmaidῑ τῑḡearnῑ.

Tomaltacῑ ρυσά mac concobarῑ mic muirḡíra décc.

An clarcῑ ua cobῑtaḡ raiῑ pé dán, ῑ pe daonnaῑe décc.

Diarmaidῑ mac diarmaidῑ mic concobarῑ mic tomaltacῑ mec diarmaidῑ
do marbadῑ la cloindῑ uí concobarῑ duinn, ῑ α aῑnacalῑ i mainirῑr aῑa da
laarḡ.

Caῑaoírῑ mac donnchaῑa uí fearḡail do écc.

Aeῑ mac donnchaῑa uí écallacῑ décc.

Tomaltach mac ταιῶς uí ḡrῑn do marbadῑ i nḡrῑr oioῑe la fearḡail mac
diarmaidῑ mécc Raḡnailῑ hῑ cluain ríῑe i mbaile ellῑ hῑ τῑḡ mec an donná-
nacῑ, ῑ inḡḡn loῑclainn uí áinḡḡ do lorccadῑ ann beῑr an .ui. iour ianuairῑ.

Concobarῑ mac briain mic uilliam mῑḡ eoῑacḡáin do marbadῑ i ocill cuair-
rῑḡe.

^p*Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Ḍruí-
ḡean mór*, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brine-
more. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the
townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drum-
maney, and in the territory now locally called
Cuireneach by the old natives, but in all legal
documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny
West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort
of earth two hundred and four paces in circum-
ference, and containing within it the ruins of a
castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes
to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuireneach
from the period of the English Invasion till Crom-
well's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled
ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of
it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of
Westmeath, under the name of Brinemore, which
is placed midway between Athlone and Bally-
more Lough Sewdy. There was originally a
circle of large standing stones around the fort,
from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that
this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or reli-
gious purposes, as well as for defence. For some
historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac
Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy),
p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81;
and the curious historical tale, entitled *Ṭoḡaḡal
Ḍruíḡne da coga*.

The territory anciently called Cuirene, or
Machaire Chuirene, and now locally Cuireneach,
comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga^p in Machaire Chuirene. And not only this^q, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island^r, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from^s the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O'Coffey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe^t, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairsighe^u.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forgneý lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

^q *And not only this, ní head amám.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word*, or *in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

^r *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Cliara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

^s *Was wrested from*, literally, "the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh."

^t *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncruff, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncruff River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

^u *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccað eittir lúigneachaib fñn, 7 toðar doib fri apoile, 7 bñreað for an lúct ðoir 7 daoine do mārbað diobh, 7 Art mac í fñra do gabáil go ro epochar leó hé aza ttið.

Clann diaimata ðuib uí flaitébfñtaið do mārbað 7 do gabáil da mbñait-
ñib fñn, 7 lar in ngiolla ndub ua pflaitébfñtaiðh.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1416.

Αοίρ Cñiopt, mīle, ceitpe céð, auec, apé.

Adam lexið eppcop apðachaið, bñatari gallda epñe do loꝛccað i páit eppuicc, 7 conðobar mac fearðail mic Conconnaet uí fñrðail do toða lá copaið apðachaið ina ionað.

Deaccanað Cille hAlað (.i. ó hainmce) do écc.

Muirðñr ua coineól comarba ðroma claið do loꝛccað na ttið fén lá poð-
laðaið.

Tomár mac inð óccelaið aircñndeac cille hoñrñð, 7 apð maiðñrñti conðaet i ndlið do écc iar mbuaið naiðññe.

Lucár ua tpeaðair aircñndeac cille fearcca décc iar ndñðbfñthaið.

Maiññrñti rñccñð do cumñðac (iar na loꝛccað fearct rñam) lá bñian bñ-
taiñ mac diaimata mec ðonñchaið.

ðopmlaið ngññ néill móñr uí néill bfñ Seain uí ðomñnaill do éð.

Apððal mac bñian móñr með maððamna ttiðearna airðñall do écc.

Art caománað (Ri laiðen) mac airt éaománað mic muirceapñtið
éaomanañ mic muirñr éaománañð, 7cā., aon Roða ðaoñðeal epeann inð
eneac 7 in fñgnom do écc iar mbuaið naiðññe ina longpoñt buððéin.

^w *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "Minimè hospitalis, do loꝛccað i páit eppuicc initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry.* Ordinis prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg.* apud *Camd. Brit.*"

^x *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Αοð ðlar eapðoð Raða na n-eap-
poð a n-iarñññe." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Rað na n-eapðoð, and sometimes Rað eapbuñ, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.

Adam Lexid^w, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig^r; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh^y, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga^z, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian^a, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh^b (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

^y *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

^z *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

^a *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“ Qui divino amore captus sæculo renun-
ciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

^b *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note ¹.

Cúmeaða mac Sfein mec conmapa aóðap taoipiz cloinne cuiléin do écc.

Ionnpoizid lá mac Siúptain Dexepra cona bpaipib pop cloinn Seaan uí fígra, ua hfígra fíin, 7 taoipdealbác cappac mac domnaill mic muirceap-taiz uí concobair, 7 mapcefluaiz capipre do éaccmáil pé taoipreac na fíona rin mec Siupráin, 7 ua hfígra do mapbaó, 7 maiznap mac donnchaio mic muirceap-taiz uí concobair, 7 mac aóða mec donnchaio, 7 taoipdelbac cappac mac domnaill do lot. Mac Siupráin do denam cpeac na cpice iarpin, 7 an típ uile do éionól, 7 do óul na ttopaizgeact. Spaoimteap leo pop mac Siupráin, 7 po mapbaó é, 7 aéð ua Ruaoáin, 7 ua Ruaoáin feipin, da mac tomair mec maolip, 7 mac duarcain (.i. tizeapna cúla nhipib) do mapbaó ann beóp co poaioib oile cín mo éat.

Coccaó eitip peapairb manac 7 pip bpeipne fá éiop catail mic aóða uí Ruairc, 7 catail allhíe manac an tan rin. Tuccaó ppaimeao pop muin-tip aóða mész uioip 7 catail uí Ruairc lá Taóiz 7 lá domnaill ua Ruairc in po mapbaó taóiz mac peapizail uí Ruairc 7 naonbar imaille pip, 7 po bhaó aoín eac décc uioib don éur rin.

Ionnpoizid oile do éabairt lá hao mbuióe 7 lá taóiz ua Ruairc 7 la máz caba pop muin-tip peodaáin, 7 pip manach o loc epne pip do bpeith poppa. Rucc oppa uin catail ua Ruairc 7 eoian ua Ruairc, 7 po fuilngíop clann uí Ruairc an tanbpoplann rin nó zo pangattap a cceann a ngallocclac po fágaipíe a cceilec ina fpeomair. Ro iompaioipíe díblínib iapom pip an tópaiz, 7 po mapbaó leo Donnchaio 7 Sfein ua Ruairc, 7 dá mac maoleac-loinn mic plaitbear-taiz uí Ruairc, 7 po mapbaó oéap 7 da píeít imaille pipú do peapairb manach.

Domnaill mac tizeapnain móip uí Ruairc do ecc do galap bpeac, 7 ba hfíbaio móip do gairbepian connaet oioeao an pip hipin.

Spainne ingín plaitéip-taiz uí Ruairc décc.

^c *Concerning the rent*, fa éiop.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is fá éúip, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

^d *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muin-tir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

^e *Overwhelming numbers*, an tanbpoplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cú-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcán, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent^c of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne^d, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers^e that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlín, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of galar breac^f. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbhthrian Connacht^g.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Caves, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

^f *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

^g *Gairbhthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Ταὸς ὅcc mac ταιὸς ρυαὶδ mec διαρμὰδα γὰλλ τιγῆαρνα αιρτιḡ δο ἔγ ι
 νδριαὶδ pele nichil ι τιγḡ na mbraḡar ι πορ ḡomáin, γ α ἀὸnacal ιρ ιn mairiḡar.

Τῖmpall ιnḡi μοιρ loc ḡile δο λορccαὶδ, γ ρcpepḡpa uí cuipḡn ιmon leaḡar
 nḡearḡ mairiḡe cuipḡnḡ ḡo ρεὸδαὶδ ιomḡa oile ap ḡeana.

Semur mac Rirḡḡirḡ mec ρeopair δο ecc.

Σfan mac ḡoirḡelb δο ḡol ap cpeich πορ ἔmann an mḡaḡape, cpeaḡ mḡr
 δο, γ epḡn δο μαρbaḡ ḡaḡn upḡor ρaiḡḡe ιar ccup na cpeḡḡe πορ ḡairḡḡn.

Σfan ὁ cḡḡoubain ρeapḡrḡn Τḡpe ρiachḡaḡ muiḡe δο ecc.

Ρειḡlimiḡ mac aḡḡa uí concḡbair δο mḡrbaḡ la cloinn uí concḡbair
 ḡuinn.

Creacḡa moḡa δο ḡenaiḡ la hḡmann α ḡupc ap Mac ρeḡpair, γ Mac
 ρeopair δο ḡabáil la hemann, γ α ḡup ḡo baile locha mḡpca.

Σιḡh δο ḡḡenaiḡ ḡua ḡomnaiḡ γ δο ḡrian ὁ ḡconcḡbair ρḡi apoile.

Μaiḡm moḡ δο ḡaḡairḡ la hua cconcḡbair ρḡaiḡe πορ ḡallaḡ na mḡḡe,
 γ ἔḡala moḡa δο ḡḡn ḡiḡḡ δο ḡraiḡḡib, ḡeaḡaḡ, γ ḡḡḡḡh.

Saxain ιomḡa δο τεḡḡ ι nḡrḡḡ.

Μaiḡm δο ḡaḡairḡ δο Mḡac mupchaḡa ap ḡhallaiḡ na conḡae ρiaḡca,
 γ ρeḡḡ ρiḡḡ ḡḡcc δο mḡrbaḡ γ δο ḡabaiḡ ḡiḡḡ, γ ρiḡ δο ḡenaiḡ ρḡiḡ araḡa-
 ρaḡ, γ ḡraiḡḡe δο ḡaḡairḡ ḡḡ.

^h *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caech Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb*.

ⁱ *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

^j *Screaptra ui Chuirnin*, i. e. O'Curnin's manuscripts. Colgan renders τεαḡ ρcpeapḡpa by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word ρcpeapḡpa would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturæ*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of ρcpeapḡpa Uí Cuipḡn, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (cuipḡ cum-ḡaiḡ tiompan γ claiḡpcaḡ), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

^k *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge^b, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Morⁱ, in Lough Gill, was burned ; and Screaptra ui Chuirnin^j, and the Leabhar Gearr^k of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James^l, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey ; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham] ; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask^m [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peaceⁿ with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath ; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty^o ; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

^l *James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath “peste in Midia obiit,” and quotes “*Mac Fírb.*”

^m *Ballyloughmask*, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note ^x, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note ^c, p. 202.

ⁿ *Made peace*, literally, “a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other.”

^o *Three hundred and forty.*—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained “*innuera spolia*” on this occasion.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1417.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṛpe céo, aṛec, a ṣeaṛt.

Αρτ mac αρτ mic muirceaptauḡ mic muirir tiḡearna laiḡen, fḡr do ṣorain a cúiccead daimḡḡoin ḡall ḡ ḡaoíḡeal ó aoír a ré mbliadān décc ḡo cḡnn a ṛpí fíciṛ bliadān. Fḡr lán ḡḡineac, ḡeolar, ḡ ḡeangnam. Fḡr lán do paṛt, ḡ do rioḡachṛ, fḡr méḡaiḡṛte ceall ḡ mairirṛpeac la a almpṛanaibh, ḡ ḡḡabaptauḡ do écc (iar na bḡt ḡa bliadān cṛpaṛacat i ṛtiḡearnup Laiḡen) peṛṛṛmain iar noṛṛlaicc aṛbaṛh. Aṛbḡpaṛ aṛaile ḡup bo do diḡ nime tucc bḡn hi Roṛp mic bḡuim ḡópaḡ ḡ ḡua ḡḡópaḡ bḡḡṛṛḡn laiḡen ḡia ḡo eccpaṛ ina noírí. Donnchaḡ a mac do ḡabail a ionaḡḡḡ ḡia éir.

Μαιḡḡṛṛ Seon Pḡḡṛḡn daimirir décc.

ḡiapmaḡ laiḡḡeapḡ mac αρτ ṛaḡmaḡaiḡ, mac Riḡ laiḡen, décc.

Ruaḡḡḡ (i. ó ḡubḡa) mac ḡomnaill mic bḡiaḡ mic ṛaichliḡ uí ḡubḡa ṛḡbaḡ ḡonupa ḡ ḡaḡbḡioṛa ua pḡiaṛac déḡ ma baile fḡn iar pḡél bḡḡḡe i cḡḡ mḡoṛa ḡeṛpaṛ, ḡ ṛaḡḡ ḡiaḡac a ḡeapḡḡaṛaiṛ do ḡabail a ionaḡḡ.

Ruaḡḡḡ mac mupchaḡa uí pḡaṛṛḡḡṛaiḡ, Ruaḡḡḡ mac ḡiapmaḡa ḡuḡ

^p *Lord of Leinster*.—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

"Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniæ, columnen provinciæ suæ contra Anglos et Hibernos 16^o ad 60^m, ætatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42^o regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspicione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniæ iudici, cum eo simul extincto, a fæmina apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417." He then remarks: "Unde in Januario 14¹/₇ eum dececisse colligo."

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note ^w, under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrough, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

^q *Ros-mic-Briuin*.—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuin, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

^r *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavderg from the ancestor of that sept of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster^p, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin^q, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg^r, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taichleach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town^s, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place^t.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called *Shloct Diarmada lámóeipg*, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

^s *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duaid Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmaeshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^t *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: “*Re linn an tairbhg rin do rcpriobad leabap oipir leacan.*” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: “*Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriæ et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriæ defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibique ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria ædificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus; 37 annos, &c. ut supra—Mac Firb. Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—Ibid.*”

uí plaitbertaig, 7 ré pír óécc óib plaitéirtaig imaille ppiú do bátað for éuan umail.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciarraige do mārbað lá Sémur mac iarla dearmuman.

Maeta mac cononnaet uí fírgail tigearna maige treaga do écc.

Cormac ballac mac fírgail mic cononnaet uí Fhírgail do mārbað lá gallaib.

Coccað mór eitir ua neill 7 cenel cconail, 7 indroigib do thabairt dua néill ar neachtain ua domnaill dia forlongport ir in oioche i carn glar eitir Ráth both 7 domnach mór 7 breit forra ina ccuolað, 7 da pichit each do blin óioib, 7 euala móra déioibh darrm, 7 dedach dpaighbáil dóib, Einéir óécc eitir mārbað 7 gabail do buain oioib, 7 Neachtain buðein do tépnub do éopað a calmaatar a fhgnaia 7 a eipiomail.

Una mēgn domnaill uí néill bean Néill óig uí néill do écc.

Coccað mór i laigmb eitir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1418.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, míle, cetpe céo, auech, a hochtt.

Αν τεppcob ua hñoirpceóil, 7 Maccon ua heioirpceoil (α deapbpaatar) tigearna corca laighe, 7 diarmuib mac mēg cārtaiḡ cluairraiḡ tanairi ua cairpui óécc.

^u *Bay of Umallia*, Cuan Umall, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

^v *Carn-glas, between Raphoe and Donaghmore*.—This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

^x *Corca-Laighe*.—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: “Myross, Glanebarahane” [now Castlehaven], “Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere.”

^y *Hy-Cairbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia^u.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas^w, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe^x, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre^y, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS. :

A.D. 1201. Slua geas mo pasbul la hulliam
 7 la gallaib aipchena su ppiapad muman uli
 .i. im Murcperas ua brian 7 im conchobur
 pas im donnachas carbreac cum alip multir
 i noepumain, gur curir a ppiethi pas mur-
 gpaig mizaini, go deapnpat aipgn mo pas ann,
 7 appain doib go ceann eich gor pabapad
 peactmain ann 7 go noepnpat chreacha mo pas
 7 pa lupcat aipbeanna imda gahc imas imma
 pascatar 7 dno po mapas amlaib ua don-
 nubain ri ua cairbri leo 7 do po mapbat

Cṛeacá móra 7 ainge do óenaim lá miall ua ndomnaill ar ua néill, 7 a díocur tar banna fair hī cclinn mec uíðilín.

Ainge móra do óenaim lá Lopo fupnumail for aed mac airt méz aongura tigeapna ua neacðac ulað. Maḡ aongura .i. afo, 7 mac uí nell buide do ðol 1 ttopaigeac̃t ḡall 7 a cṛeac̃, Ro rraoínreac̃ forpa iar bṛáḡbáil na cṛeac̃. Ro marbað 7 po ḡabað líon dírim̃ dona ḡallaiḃ don cúp rin lá maḡ aongura.

ḡrian ballac̃ mac aoda mic feðlimið uí concobaip r̃f̃i ná po éi neac̃ riam̃ im nac̃ ní nó biað ina cúmanḡ décc, 7 a adnacal 1 Rop commáin.

Eóḡan mac tigeapnám̃ m̃óir uí ruairc tanairi bṛeipne do baṭað iar notlaicc acc teaḋt a hīñp̃i na ttopc for loḋ rionnm̃aiḡ, 7 é aḡ ðol for cuairc do com a aṭar baof 1 nḡalar a écca an tan rin.

Tigeapnám̃ m̃óir mac ualḡairḡ uí Ruairc tigeapna bṛeipne fear ip cpoða 7 ar calma tainicc do áat ua mbriúin, fear po b̃ñ a dútað ar éccin dá ḡccairiðib̃ tṛia ñh̃t a laiṃe décc iar ccian aoir im féil bṛiḡde, 7 a adnacal hī mainip̃t̃ip̃ r̃h̃iḡḡ. Aoð buide ua Ruairc do ḡabail ionaid a aṭar.

Taḡ .i. maḡ planchaða, mac caṭail mic taiðḡ taoíreac̃ darp̃t̃aiḡe décc iar ñul ip na mancharib̃ ðó coíctiðip̃ r̃iaran tan rin, 7 a m̃ac cathal do ḡabail a ionaid.

Rip̃ð̃ip̃ mac tomair uí Raḡallaiḡ tigeapna na bṛip̃ne ṭair do baṭað for Loḋ Síleinn, 7 Eóḡan ua Raḡallaiḡ a mac, p̃il̃ib̃ mac ḡiollaiopa mec ḡap-

paireann díbrum im mac oip̃elb̃ 7 cum alip̃ mul̃t̃ip̃.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ayscaugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E.:

"A. D. 1201. William" [de Burgo], "with the rest of the English, made a great army" [i. e. hosting] "against the Nobilitie of Munster .i. about Mortagh O'Brien and Connor Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*, in Desmond this yeare, so that they put" [sent] "their forelorne hopes" [r̃ip̃t̃h̃i] "throughout Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarried seaven dayes, and they tooke greate preys, and they also burned much corne in all places they reached. They also killed Amlaibh O'Donnubhain King of O'Cairbry, and some of them was killed about Mac Oisdelb̃ *cum aliis multis*."

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh became master of all the vast territory now called the Carberys, and compelled the O'Donovans, O'Mahonys, and O'Driscolls, to pay him tribute.—See note ^m, under the year 1178, p. 45; note ^o, under the year 1200, p. 126; and note ⁱ, under the year 1254, p. 352.

² *Mac Quillin*.—He was seated in the territory called "the Route," in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin^z.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy^a set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh^b, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc^c, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More^d, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Dartry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean^e; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

^a *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

^b *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

"Nunquam prælis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

^c *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^f, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcap a mbeul oipeactar."

^d *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

"Rí bpeirne bapp or cionn 40 bliagán, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut *supra*.—*Mac Fírb*."

^e *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

ραιὸ δεccanac̃ droma l̃stain ἡ biocáipe eanaig̃ ḡairb̃, ἡ rocaide oile do d̃f̃-
ḡaoimib̃ do baṡaḡ inmaille p̃riú. T̃earna ep̃á p̃ionnguala ingean m̃eg Raḡ-
naill b̃h̃ uí Raig̃illig̃ ón mbaḡaḡ p̃in do ṡopaḡ a p̃naṡa.

An caiplén becc do ḡenaṡ la huilliam ua cceallaiḡ p̃riú p̃é cóig̃ lá ñoḡs̃
h̃i p̃orr̃ commáin ap̃ aḡaḡ an caiplén m̃óir̃ daim̃deóin ḡall ἡ ḡaoideal con-
naṡt̃ (doneoc̃ bátaṡ ina aḡhaḡ aḡ congnaṡ lé cloinn toirp̃dealbaig̃ uí con-
c̃obair̃) ἡ paṡir̃aḡ na bliḡḡna po.

Mop̃rluaig̃eaḡ la cloinn dom̃naill mic muirceap̃taiḡ uí concobair̃, ἡ lá
cloinn ñdonncaḡ do ṡogail an caiplén b̃icc, ἡ ní po air̃f̃reaḡar ḡup̃ po
ḡaḡrat longp̃ort̃ ina tim̃ceall dá ḡaḡ l̃ñt̃ ḡiḡeaḡ ñir̃ bó taṡba d̃óib̃ it̃ir̃ uair̃
po cor̃naḡ an caiplén co p̃ear̃p̃da p̃riú, ἡ o nár̃ p̃éḡrat ní ḡó, Ro cuir̃p̃st̃
lón ip̃ in caiplén m̃óir̃, ἡ po loir̃p̃st̃ ceall cúile p̃ilinne d̃on cup̃ p̃in.

Laṡaṡp̃p̃ona ingean caṡail mic aḡḡa b̃reip̃niḡ bean maoileaḡlainn mic
p̃laṡḡb̃r̃taiḡ uí puair̃c do écc.

Sít̃ do ḡenaṡ la cloinn donnchaḡ p̃riú ap̃oile an cc̃in ñó m̃aṡp̃eaḡ Mac
donnchaḡ, concobair̃, ina ṡiḡf̃ina aca.

Dom̃nall mac Maoileaḡlainn mic Muir̃ḡiura mec donnchaḡ do écc ina
ṡhiḡ p̃éin.

Coccaḡ mop̃ eit̃ir̃ mac uí neill b̃uḡde ἡ albanaiḡ ἡ ḡoill ulaḡ ἡ an Rúta.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1419.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cet̃pe céḡ, a dec̃, a naóí.

Eoin mac cap̃maic ep̃rcop̃ Ratha both do écc.

Aoḡ ua p̃lannaḡáin p̃rióir̃ l̃f̃ra ḡaḡail d̃écc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

^f *Eanach Garbh.*—This is the parish of An-nagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

^g *By swimming.*—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat more briefly, but better, as follows :

“ A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sigh-leann to meet the English, but was drowned on that excursion, together with his young son, Owen, and two masters [professors] of his people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac Rannall, escaped by swimming [ap̃ ṡopaḡ a p̃naṡa].”

^h *The Small Castle.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this is called Caip̃len na mallaṡt̃, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh^f, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming^g.

The Small Castle^h was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donoughⁱ, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin^k, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

ⁱ *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

"Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; po loirgea-

oap Maḡ loirḡ; Mac William de Clannrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*"

^k *Donnell, son of Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*"

Coccað mór do shíge eitir ua neill, domnall mac enrí aimiríð, 7 eoðan mac néill óicc rioðarína cénél eoðain. Tainicc eoðan i mbáid uí domnaill, toirpðealbais, 7 do róme a cāpaðpað durnaidm ppi. Tionoilte pluas lánmór do ðul i eitir eoðain. Tainicc ip in roðpaide rin, brian mað māðgarína tiðearna oirgiall, 7 tomár māguíðir tiðearna pear manac, 7 iar ná ttorpaçtain go haon māigin co toirpðealbac do deacatar uile i eitir eoðain, 7 po hoirgeað an tīr co léir leo, 7 po ionnarbrat ó néill fo ðimíað a tīr eoðain uile gur por cuiprte i mírð gall tar banna anonn, 7 mac i neill buide do ðenam cpiçh fair ip na gliuibh.

Mórpuaicceað lá brian ua concobair 7 lá hioçtar connaçt uile co ngallais iomðais leó tria porcongra 7 toðairm uí neill gor po millpet tīr aóða uile oða at na ngall co haç peanaig eitir pēir, arðar, 7 poirccnsm, 7 po loirccpct murðac longporc uí domnaill an ccéin baóí ó domnaill cona ploghaib i eitir eoðain. Soair brian mac domnaill mic muirceartaig gona roðpaide dia ttiðib iartain.

Aoð buide ua puairc tiðearna bpeifne ppi pé bliaðna co leit do écc, 7 taðð ua Ruairc do toða ina ionað lá muinir Ruairc ó pñab an iairn riar 7 apt mac taidð mic ualðairð do toða ina aðaið o pñab an iairn fair la muinir Raðallais, 7 lá tealñac ndunchaða, 7 la pñioçt maoleacñainn mēð Raðnaill gur po buaiðpeað gairðerian condaçt uile ttorpa.

Catal mac aóða mēð uíðir ðfðaððar tiðearna ðpñais manac, pear a aoiri po ba mó ainm 7 oirðeart ða pñibe ina tīr ina aimir ðécc.

¹ And drove him, gur por cuiprte, i. e. gur cuirceapap é, so that they drove him.

^m Committed depredations upon him, do ðenam cpiçh fair.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynnns, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

ⁿ Glynnns, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

^o Ath na-n-Gall, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (Óún na ngall, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

^p While O'Donnell.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him^l over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him^m in the Glynns^a.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirhugh, from Ath na-n-Gall^o to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell^p was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha^q, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht^r was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirhugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

^q *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^r *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicceirce mac néill uí maoilmuaid do écc.

Feircéirce mac uiginn mic giollananaoim uí uiginn ceann fine pleacta giollananaoim uí uiginn décc.

Dauid mac tanaide uí maoilconaire do écc do plaiḡ ina tigh fín i ccoill moir na mbríenac iar naiéirge 7 iar nonḡad, 7 a aḡnacal i mainirtir eoin bairte i mbaile aḡa tpuim. Mac ollaman fíl muircaḡaḡ an dauid hírin.

Diarmaid ruad mac toirirdealbair ḡicc uí concobair décc.

Murchad mac briain uí plaitbearraig tighearna iarḡair connacht déḡ.

O Neill do ḡol do tigh Eoghain uí neill, 7 rít carḡanaḡ cairḡmhal do denam ḡoib re roile 7 a tighirnar fein do tadbairt dua neill.

Taḡ mac doimnaill uí ceallair tighirna cloinne mic nloḡain do écc.

O hḡoirceoil mór, 7 An Rḡirpe pionn cona mac do écc.

An calbac o concobair failge do ḡabail i ppuill la mac Sḡr libiner Prene, 7 a rḡic re Lorḡ fupnaual re fḡr ionaid rḡḡ Saxon i néirinn, 7 an oirce iar na ḡabail an fḡr do baí ina comḡlar do elḡḡ lḡr dia tigh fín.

Mac Murchada tighirna laḡen, .i. donnchaḡ mac Airḡ caomanaḡ do ḡabail le Lorḡ Fupnaual 7 fá lén mor do ḡaoirdeabhb eiride.

Tomar bacac mac iarla upmuimán do ḡol do congnaim la Rḡḡ Saxon hi ccoccaḡ na fḡraici, 7 a écc tḡir i fḡarraḡ Rḡḡ Saxon, 7 upmḡr a ndeachaḡ lair a heirinn do écc irin fḡraingc 7 hi Saxoib on muḡ ccéona.

Fḡraḡac mac taḡḡ mic doimnaill uí ceallair do marbaḡ la mac mic uilliam ḡicc uí ceallair.

Donnchaḡ mac Muirḡraig uí concobair do écc do earccar i ndorup cairléim rḡiḡḡ.

Murchad ua concobair aḡbar tighirna ua fḡailge, Catál mac aḡḡa méḡ

^s *Kennfinè*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.— See note ^t, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

^t *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyfenrath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

^u *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clanmacnawen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonmacnoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè^s of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach^t, after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain^u died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene^w, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough^x, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh^y, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway^z of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

^x *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4^o Maii captus."

^y *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the lame.

^z *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θύρα*, or *θύρις*, and literally signifies a door, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.

υἱοῖν, Διαρματ ρυαῶ mac uí concobair ὀυῖνν, γ Mac Muirir na mbríg ραοί
 1 neaccna γ 1 neolar do écc.

Ο ουιβδῶρμα γ Muircechtaḥ mac catail mic aoda bpeirniḡ do écc.

Ḥiollananaom o micheḡm comarba an bealaiḡ do écc.

Tomaltach maḡ planncharḡ do écc.

An barrach mor γ O Suillebain do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1420.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, míle, ceḡrḡ cḡd, pice.

Maíneρτιρ .S. ppanpḡir 1 nḡr ḡephḡtine ipin muḡain ap brú na Sionna
 1 neppcopóitteaḡt luimniḡ do denam do bpaithḡib .S. Ppanpḡir la hiaḡla
 deapmumain, γ do chumḡdaḡ tumba ḡḡ pḡin, γ dia pḡol ina deaḡhaḡḡ innḡe.

Maḡa ua branain, maḡḡirḡir, pḡrḡm, γ aipcinḡeaḡ doḡpe maolain dḡcc
 an. iii. iour Sept.

Caḡrlén bona ḡpḡbaoiḡi do ḡionnḡḡnaḡ lá bḡian mac doḡnnaill mic muir-
 ceapḡaiḡ uí concobair. Cenel conaill do ḡeaḡt do ḡoḡpmḡḡḡ na hoibḡe cona
 pḡcḡraide imaille pḡiú. ḡḡian do cpuinuccaḡ pḡóicḡ oile ina naḡaiḡ, .i. a
 bḡaiḡḡi buḡm, ua Ruairc, .i. ḡaḡḡ, γ mac donncharḡ cona pḡcḡraidiḡ conár
 lamḡat cenél cconaill dul ḡap an upḡcḡáḡa pḡap don cḡp rin. ḡaḡoḡi conal-
 laiḡ 1 pḡpḡongḡpḡoḡ pḡá cḡuan eaḡpa Ruaiḡ. Ḥanḡaḡḡap clann uí doḡnnaill,
 Niall ḡarbḡ, doḡnnaill, γ neaḡḡain dḡoḡrma maḡcḡluaḡ ap an maḡ. Ḥanḡaḡ-

^a *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

^b *O'Duirdirna*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^c *Murtough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

^e *Eas-Gephtine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephtin, now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

^f *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maelan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Conor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh^a, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvdirma^b, and Murtough, son of Cathal^c, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach^d, died.

Tomaltagh Mac-Clancy died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine^e, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain^f, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi^g was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha^h on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moyⁱ; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

^g *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

^h *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 nīp lām in

pluaig Ulstach dul tap an uprgaeta riap cucu don dul pīn; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “tap an uprgaeta riap.”

ⁱ *The Moy*, an mağ, i. e. the plain, now always

ταρ clann brian uí concobair marcrluaḡ ele do dol dḡḡḡain aṡa rḡḡaiḡ conur tapla dḡbḡ ḡḡaiḡ ἰ naḡaiḡ aḡḡaiḡ rin. Tuccrat conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbḡeachaiḡ dia po marbaḡ Seaan mac brian uí concobair aḡḡ buiḡe mac domnchaiḡ, caṡal mac diaḡmaḡa mic coḡbmaiḡ mic Ruaiḡri, ḡ eoḡan ó dubḡá, brian ua concobair iaroḡḡ (iaḡ ccloiḡḡeaṡṡ na ndḡoiḡḡḡél rin do) do ṡoṡṡ cona roṡḡaiḡe for maiḡ eni, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ ṡoiḡḡḡealḡaṡ cairḡaṡ clann domnailḡ mic muirceapḡaiḡ do dol hi cceann cóicc noiḡṡe iaḡ rin ḡo marḡḡḡuaḡ móri tap ḡḡḡ ruaiḡ anonn ap ionḡḡoiḡiḡ óiḡṡe, ḡ clann uí domnailḡ do bḡṡṡ buiḡean marcrluaḡ ḡḡ poḡṡ na longḡ don ṡaḡḡ ṡall don ear iaḡ nól ḡíona, ḡ iaḡ bḡaḡail a ḡeara rin deoḡan po ionḡḡoiḡḡ iaṡṡ, ḡ po marbaḡ domnailḡ mac ṡoiḡḡḡealḡaiḡ uí domnailḡ aḡḡap ṡiḡearḡna ṡíḡe conailḡ don ṡur rin leó ḡ ḡaoine ele náṡ aipeḡṡep. Do cóiḡ ḡin nialḡ ua domnailḡ ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do ḡeachaiḡ for ḡḡaiḡ ἰ luḡḡ ḡona longḡaiḡ cḡḡḡaiḡ baói ḡḡ in ccuan. Soaiḡ brian ua concobair dia ṡiḡ iaḡḡan ccoḡḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaiḡri uí concobair decc an ṡḡear calainḡ do maḡṡa, ḡ a aḡnacal ἰ cluaiḡ mic noiḡ.

ṡaḡḡ mac ḡearḡail uí ḡḡḡa ṡanaḡi luḡḡe decc.

Caṡal mac ṡaiḡḡ níḡḡ ḡlanḡḡaḡa ṡaoiḡeaṡ ḡapṡḡaiḡe do maḡḡaḡ lá a bḡaiṡḡib ina ṡiḡ ḡéin im ḡél bḡiḡḡe, ḡ aeḡ buiḡe mac ḡlanḡḡaḡa do maḡḡaḡ imaille ḡḡḡ. Aṡiaṡṡ na bḡaiṡḡe ṡaḡḡ, Muirḡ, ḡ éḡḡi.

Iapla upḡḡḡḡan luḡṡḡ na héiḡenn do beṡḡ ἰ ccoḡaḡ ḡḡi huḡṡaiḡ ḡḡ ḡaḡáil neiḡṡ ḡua néilḡ ḡur chuḡḡ Máḡ aḡḡḡḡa po umḡa ḡó, ḡ co ṡṡapḡ a bḡaiḡḡe ḡua néilḡ.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlainḡ mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡap ṡiḡḡḡna ó Maine ḡḡḡ lán do Rath ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ do écc iaḡ mbuaiḡ onḡṡḡa ḡ aṡḡḡiḡḡe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

* *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo.

same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Connor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot^k, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Connor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Connor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long^l, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels^m lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Connor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Connor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

^l *Port-na-Long, at the yonder side of the cataract*, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

^m *Merchant vessels*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that "Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour."

O neill do indarbhad a coigeas ulað la heóghan ua néill 7 la Mac ui neill buide 7 la Niall ngarb ua ndomnaill go maithib an chuigib ar cña 7 tocht dó co Sligeach co teach brian mic domnaill mic Muircéirteag tigearna, iochtar connacht.

Cogas i bpsaib Manac eitir Aodh mág uíor 7 Mag uíor féin, 7 Mac afoha, .i. domnaill do marbad ar an ccogas rin.

An bapnach mor, .i. Seasan do écc.

O pollamán, .i. a fò buide do ég.

Siolla na naoim ó huiðrin raí rfnchaða, 7 Ruaidrí mac dauid ui duibgen-náin raí rfnchaða oile, 7 Fergal ó dálaig ollam corcomodruas i ndán do écc.

Eppcopoitte Rátha boð do gñougað do chum uí gallcóbar.

Eachmarpac Ruas mac conuide raí rin dána do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1421.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, ceðpe céð, píce, a haén.

Nicolár mag bradaid eppcop na bpeirne raí i neccna 7 a ccraðaid i nóige 7 i mndpacar décc.

Tomar óg ó Raðallaið aðbar tigearna ba rñr oineac 7 fñgnam taimicc do cat aeða rinn ina aimpir do écc ina tig féin.

Ruaidrí mac aoda mec diaimada tigearna maige luirg, féclm coitclnn gan diúltað ria ndpeic duine do écc ip in ccappaic an .xi. callann Mau, 7

ⁿ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

° *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cu-coigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

^p *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught^a.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin^o, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennau, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher^p.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Nicholas Mac Brady^a, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn^r, was the most distinguished for hospitality^s and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

^a *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

^r *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^s *Distinguished for hospitality*, &c., literally. "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

α ἀνῃαλ ἡ μαιμῖτιρ νὰ βυλλε, ἡ τομαλταῖ ὅς μακ κονκοβαῖρ δο γαβῆλ α ἰοναῖδ.

Μυρchaδ υα κονκοβαῖρ τιγεαρνα υα ππαλῆε πεαρ πο βυρ ιολῆατα φορ, γαλλαῖ ἡ γαιοῖδελαιβ νό βίοδ ἰνα ἀγαῖδ ιαρ μβρεῖτ βυαῖδ ὁ ὁμῃαν ἡ ο ὁμῃαν δο ἔcc ἰνα ὀύναρυρ πέιν, ἡ α ἀνῃαλ ι μαιμῖτιρ cille hachaiδh.

Coccaδ δο ειρῆε ειδιρ μυιτιρ Ruairc ἡ clann ndonnchaiδ. Ua Ruairc δο ἔσγλαμαδ ἡ δο ἑιονόλ πλόιγ μόιρ γο haoímonaδ, ἡ υα δομῃναῖλ (τοιρρῶεal-bac) cona ῥοῖραιδε δο τοῖδεαῖτ δια πυρταῖτ ἡ νεαρταδ, ἡ Aeδ μάγ υιδιρ cona ἑιονόλ, ἡ υα Ruairc πέριρ cona μυιτιρ ἡ ιαδῖρῖδε υιλε δο ὅολ ἡ τιρ νοιλεαλλα, ἡ αν τίρ δο λορccaδ leo, ἡ caṭal mac mec donnchaiδ δο μαρβαδ don cup ριν, ἡ ῥοῖαιδε ele beop.

Niall υα δομῃναῖλ ἡ α πλυαῖ, ἡ υα Ruairc cona ἑαοραιγεῖτ λαῖρ δο τοῖτ γο cuan ῥῖρα Ruaiδ. Clann ndonnchaiδ ἡ caṭal mac Ruaiδρι υί κονκοβαῖρ δο dol co longpoρτ υί Ruairc ταρ α νέρι, ἡ αν baile δο λορccaδ ἡ αν caṭlén δο leḡaδ ἡ δο βυρεαδ leo, ἡ cñmtyp na τίρε δο mülleaδ υιλε. An πλυαῖ conallaṭ δο bñt ι φορlongpoρτ ι nAṛδ πέρνα, ἡ caṛppuḡ δο bñt ῥό caṭlén-bona oρoδaoίρι, ἡ aoíne ιomḡa ἡ ech δο bñt occa μαρβαδ ἡ oḡá lot (τορρα γαῖ λαοί. Μυρceαρταῖ βυῖδε mac αν ἑορναμῃαιḡ υί ὀυβoα, υα μαοραιḡ, ἡ mac donnchaiδ ἑαομῃαιḡ δο μαρβαδ lá ceṇel conaῖλ don ḡup ριν, Aeδ mac μυιρῖδαιḡ ρυαιδ mec loḡlann δο baṭhaδ φορ aṭ ρῃναιḡ. Siṭ δο ὀέναῃ δοῖb ιαρρῖν.

Ionnpoiḡiδ oῖḡce δο ἑαβαῖρτ lá caṭal υα Ruairc ἡ lá α ḡloinn φορ μάγ πlannchaiδ co hῃmῖ caoῖn φορ loḡ melḡe, ἡ luṭt coῖmeda αν loḡa, .i. meḡ

^t *A man who had gained many victories*; literally, "a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish." The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote a defeat, as, "the breach of the Boyne;" "the breach of Aughrim," &c., which are but translations of βυρεαδ νὰ ὀόinne, βυρεαδ Eacḡpoma, &c.

^u *Killeigh*, Cill aḡaiδ, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County.—See note ^t, under the year 1212, p. 176, *supra*.

^w *Creaghts*, i. e. the shepherds and care-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

^x *Ardfearna*, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.

^y *O'Maonaigh*.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*

the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle ; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh^u.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place ; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts^w, went to the harbour of Assaroe ; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna^x ; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes ; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh^y, and the son of Donough Caemhanach^z, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion ; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin^a, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin^b, [an island] in Lough Melvin ; and the guards of the lake,

Fiachrach, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

^z *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

^a *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

^b *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amœna*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.

Ἰολλαῖς δὸ ἐάβαιρε ἴταρ ἀν λοῶ δὸ ἐάταλ cona ἔλουνν, ἡ μαῖς πλαννχαιὸ ὄς δὸ ῥαβαῖλ δόιβ, ἡ loc melḡe cona ἄιρλέν. Cócceap δὸ ἡακαῖβ μέῖς πλαννχαιὸ, ἡ ὅρονς ἡορ ὀφearaῖβ ὀαρτραιῖς δὸ ἡαῖρβαδ δοῖβ, ἡ clann μέῖς πλαννχαιὸ δὸ ὀυλ hī ccairppuῖ ιαρῖιν.

Μόρ ιηḡḡḡḡ ḡῖοιῖν υῖ ḡῖοιῖν beaḡ ἀατεῖ α βύρῖ, ἡ βύρῖ, ἡ δὸ βαοίῖ ια ἡḡαοῖ ἄḡ ναδḡ ua ḡearḡaῖll ἐν βḡḡ δὸ ḡearῖι αῖτεḡ ἡ οῖneaḡ, ciall ἡ cῖabaδ δὸ βαοῖ ιο ἀοḡ αῖμῖῖῖῖ ῖῖα illeḡ moḡa décc. Μόρ muḡaḡ na muḡmneaḡ ἀτεḡεῖῖ ῖῖα.

Cormac na coille mac μέῖς cairḡaiḡ (cairḡḡῖḡ) mac τῖḡḡḡḡḡ ῖο βα ῖḡῖῖ δὸ muḡmneaḡaῖβ ια ῖῖ δὸ ἡαῖρβαδ lá clounn eoḡaḡḡ μέῖς cāῖῖaiḡ.

Ἀν Ἰιolla ῖῖabaḡ ua cleῖῖḡ ῖaοῖ ῖeanchaḡa décc ιαρ ḡḡeḡḡbeaḡaḡ.

Εοḡaḡ ua néill δὸ epḡabaῖl lá mac υῖ nell buḡḡe ἄḡ ὀol ι coḡḡḡe ἀν ιαρῖa co δύν ὀeaḡḡaḡ.

Mac ḡiollaῖapaḡῖaḡ ἡ mac libnéδ α ῖῖene δὸ ḡallaῖβ δὸ ἐocheḡ maḡlle ῖe ὀa ῖḡḡḡḡ décc δὸ ἀḡῖaῖβ leδ ap cῖeḡḡ ἡllaοḡḡῖῖ, ἡ ḡḡ ῖο ἀḡῖaḡ ḡo ῖaḡḡaḡaḡ ḡo maḡḡῖῖῖῖῖ laοḡḡḡῖῖ. Tapla ua conḡoḡaῖῖ ῖaḡḡe ap α ccoḡḡ ῖῖ ιο τῖῖ ἡ ῖο ḡḡῖaḡ mac ḡiollaῖapaḡῖaḡ ἡ na ḡaḡll ḡῖῖ ῖο ῖῖaοḡneaḡ laῖῖ ῖoῖῖa, ἡ ḡῖῖ ῖο chuῖῖ α ḡáῖ, ἡ ῖuaῖῖῖḡ α muḡḡῖῖῖ eoḡáḡa moḡa ὀeḡḡḡ, ὀaῖḡḡ, ἡ ὀῖaḡḡḡ na ḡḡall. O conḡoḡaῖῖ (i. muῖḡcāḡḡ) δὸ ḡeḡḡ ὀia τῖḡ ιαρῖῖḡ, ἡ ḡalaῖῖ aḡḡaḡ ὀia ḡabaῖl, ἡ α ὀḡḡ ῖῖ na ḡῖaῖῖῖῖῖ ι ccoḡll Ἀchaḡḡ, ἡ αῖḡḡḡe ḡῖaḡaῖῖ δὸ ḡabaῖl δό uḡḡḡe, ἡ α ḡῖaḡḡaῖῖ ῖeḡḡ δὸ ῖáḡḡaḡ ἡoḡa ἡoḡaḡ ῖῖa ḡḡáῖ i. ὀiaῖῖaḡḡḡe ὄ conḡoḡaῖῖ, ἡ ua conḡoḡaῖῖ δὸ beḡḡ ḡḡ ῖῖ na ḡῖaῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖa na écc, ἡ aḡḡaḡ ῖo ὀeḡḡḡ ιαρ ḡḡeḡḡbeaḡaḡ.

Ο Ruairc δὸ ὀenaḡḡ δὸ Ἀῖῖe mac τaḡḡḡ υῖ Ruairc ι naḡḡaḡ ḡaḡḡḡ ḡḡe cῖḡearḡaḡḡ.

^c *Mag-Gollaighs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

^d *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim, and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

^e *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

^f *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

^g *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

^h *The monastery of Leix*, maḡḡῖῖῖῖῖ laοḡḡῖῖe, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs^c, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle^d. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille^e Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery^f, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillapatrik and the son of Libned a Frene^g, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix^h; but O'Conor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillapatrik and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Conor (Murrugh) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Conor, in his place. O'Conor was [only] a month among the friars, when he diedⁱ, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke^k, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan^l.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

ⁱ *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Conor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *po deoió*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

^k *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

^l Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1422.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛri céo, piche, aoó.

Τοιρρδεαλβαḱ mac neill ḡairḃ uí doṁnnaill τιḡearna éipe conaill do ḡol
i naibíte mánaiḡ i mainpṛir earra ruaoḱ iar mbriṫé báire an bḱta pṛeac-
naire, ḡ a mac ṛḡin, mall ḡairḃ do oipṛneaḱ ina ionaḱh.

Ruḡraide ua Concobaṛ (i. mac concobaṛ) τιḡearna corcamoḡruaoḱ do
marḃaoḱ la a ḃraiṫriḃ ṛḡin la cloinn ṛeḡlimiḱ uí concobaṛ ina baile ṛḡin hi
ccaṛlén na duṁca.

Eoḡan ua néill do ṛuaṛlaccaoḱ lá a ṁnaoi ḡ lá a cloinn ṛḡin ó mac uí neill
ḃuide.

Διαρματοḱ mac ταιḡḡ mec διαρματοḱ do marḃaoḱ.

Doṁnall ṛiṁo ua ṛlaiṫḃearṫaiḡ do marḃaoḱ la cloinn doṁnnaill uí ṛlaiṫ-
ḃṛṫaiḡ.

Slóigḱ lá hua ndoṁnnaill i. mall, ḡ la hua nell, la heoḡan ua néill, ḡ la
mac uí néill ḃuide ḡo maiṫiḃ an éoiḡiḱ ar éṁa, Ro loṛccṛṫe ḡ ṛo aṛccṛṫe
caṛṛṛe uile co Slṛceaoḱ, Tioṁoiliḱ eoḡan ua concobaṛ, ḡ τοιρρδεαλβαḱ
caṛṛaoḱ, ḡ ua Ruaire a ṛoḱraide ar a ccinḱ i Slṛceaoḱ, ḡ τυḡραṫ deaḃaoḱ
don ṫṛluaḡ anair, ḡ ṛo marḃaoḱ móṛṛeṛear ḡiḃ lá connaḱṫaiḃ. Do éotaṛ-
aṛṛiḱ hi oṫṛi noilealla, ḡ ṛo ṁillṛṫe an ṫṛi co léir.

An Coṛnaṁaiḡ óḡ mac aeḡaḡain ollam énel ṛiachaḱ, ḡ uí concobaṛ

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time :

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun, almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three houres till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or man on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mac Murrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, changes the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

^m *Present world*, an bḱta pṛeacnaire. The word pṛeacnaire is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world^m; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Connor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumhchaⁿ, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Connor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy^o by his wife and sons.

Dernot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Connor, Turlough Carragh^p, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated^q the entire territory.

Cosnamhach^r Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Connor

"*presens tempus*, .i. in aimprep ppeacnaipc." *L. Ballymote*, fol. 171. "Ina ppeacnaipc, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Ro battar hi ppeacnaipcar, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

ⁿ *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish *Caisleán na Dúimhce*, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidhneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

^o *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

^p *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Coirpaelbac cappaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Connor.

^q *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

^r *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an *giolla rua*, i. e. the red youth; an *giolla dub*, i. e. the black youth; an *oibbat-zaic*, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

faillí lé bpeitinnar do marbað lá cloinn uí maoíleaclainn daon uréar do foigir i naimhriocht.

Niall garb mac toirpdealbais mic neill garb uí domnaill do dol i ppear-oib manac i nirt do gabáil dó for mág uidir, i for Mag matgamna, i for Mag aínigura, i a mbreit lair i cceann uí cátain gur bo mparac dó, i a nól ar rin i cceann mec í neill buide, i clann cátain leó, i na glinne, i Mac Eóin bipétt do argain go tom, i an tír do lopecað, i a nól i ccloinn Aóda buide, i i maig line, i a cpeaca do breit doib go carraice pfigura i a tteact iarttain dia ttióibh.

Eogan ó neill do fuarlaccað dá mnaoi i da cloinn ó ua neill mluide veallac, do eacab, i do comtaib ele.

An Seircað Henri do pioḡað ór Saḡaib, 31. Augur.

Sluaigead la Niall ua ndomnaill, i la hua neill, i le maib an cuicció uile i cceann i neill buide. A dainḡnscha i a coillte do imtect dóib go po gabrat nirt fair, i go tarpet a braigde dua neill, i po bñað de an uile coma po bñrom a heogan ua neill maille pe comtoib oile.

An mall cetna do tiompachað maite an cuicció in én ionað, .i. O neill, i clann Enrí í nell, i Eogan o neill cona cloinn, i cona braibrib, i clann Chonulað ruaid ui neill, fir manac i oirḡiall pa Mag matgamna i pa mág uidir, Mag aínigura, ó hannluain, i Mac ui neill buide cona tionol, Clann cátain, i conallaiḡ buðóin cona ngallocclacab, i co ngallab an cuicció do tteact ar pluaiḡead i cconnaictaib. Clann corbmaic mec donnchaib i clann Maolpuanaib mec donnchaib do bñt aga tappainḡ ar an pluaiḡead rin iar na ccup ar a nouchaiḡ lá Mac donnchaib lá deapbraitar a naḡar, .i. la concobar mac donnchaib i la a cloinn, i la Tomaltac occ mac donnchaib,

⁵ *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynn of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

⁶ *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

⁷ *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

⁸ *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the 'great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

⁹ *Which he had obtained for,* po bñrom, &c., literally, "which he had wrested for Owen O'Neill," i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire, Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynnys [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset^s, and burned the country^r; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed^u by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August^w.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnel, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalents which he had obtained for^x [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roe O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition^y into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

^y *Expedition*, *pluaigeas*.—The Irish *pluaigeas* has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

όρι το ρόναδ cairlen la Mac donnchaíð i pphann cloinne Maolruanaíð mec donnchaíð, .i. i ccairéal loca dhíccáin, a mbairr γ α nguirt do milleaδ go lom, γ α mionnarbaδ iarptain i nuét Mheic uilliam bupc, γ α mbhíé ag tap-painz an tploiz rin do milleaδ ioétair connaét.

Αν ρluaγ μόρι rin do éeaét i ccoirppe, γ uaoíne do lot γ do mārbaδ doib ag cairlen bona oρoδaoiri, Αn tíρ do lorccaδ γ do milleaδ doib, γ α tteaét go Slicceaé. Eoγan mac domnaill γ toirpdealbac caprac do bñíé φοιρα, γ puaiac do éabairt doib do dhíreaδ an tρluaiz rin, γ moirpñíreaρ do mārbaδ doib, eic, γ uaoine do lot. Αn ρluaγ do bhíé i ccuil iprae an oíðce rin, γ α nδol apabaraé go tíρ píaépach do milleaδ an típe. O duδa do éeaét ina cceann, γ púé do denam dó pe Niall, γ bpaíge do tabairt tap cñn a tpe do niall, γ α nδol ap rin i tτίρ oilealla γ ip in Copann, γ an tíρ do lorccaδ, γ do milleaδ doib. Clann corbmaic γ clann Maolruanaíð do bhíé ag lorccaδ uaétair an típe. Tomaltaé ócc γ clann mec donnchaíð do bpeit oppa lam le cluain gaδ, γ bñírim do éabairt doib da céle. Muir-γñí mac corbmaic, diarmait mac maolruanaíð mec donnchaíð, γ Mac domnaill mic Aoða na gaδbca do mārbaδ ann. Αn Sluaγ ulltaé do bhíé an oíðce rin i ccairiol loca deapγáin ap milleaδ an típe, γ α nδol ap rin i ccenn uí puaipe γ o Ruaipe do gabáil leó, γ α nδol apíðe tap Eirne tap a nap.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1423.

Αοίρ Cριoρt, míle, cñípe céδ, píce, atpí.

Concoðar o comeoil ep̄cop do écc.

O beolláin comarba op̄oma cliaδ do écc.

^z *Lock-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

^a *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

^b *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Conor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain^z, and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh^a, came up with them, and routed the reere of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra^b for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad^c, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha^d, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain^e ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-three.

Conor O'Coineoil^f, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

^c *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

^d *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

^e *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^f *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Μυρριρ μάc ματά mec οργαιρ μέg υιθιρ αιρσίδεοάm cloάιρ, 7 peaprrún achaið urcáιρ, τιγεαρna claoín ιnι 7 Ropra αιρτίρ δεg an. 6. Callann maii.

Τοιρρðealbác mac nell gairb uí ðomnaill τιγεαρna τιpe conaill cenél moáι 7 ιnι heoγaii, peap píoτcánta poçonaiγ, poineamail dέcc ι naibíτ manaiγ ι mainιrτιρ Eappa puaíð ιaι mbuaíðh onγta 7 αιτηpíγε.

Sloiγsð lá hua nell .i. ðomnaill, 7 la hua nðomnaill, .i. mall, 7 lá heoγan mac néill co ηγaoíðealaib ulað apéçna do píoγið gall. Apeað lotaι cetup co τpαιγ baile co macáιpe oirγiall go luγmaγ, 7 apriðe gup an miðe. Tuc-paτ ðeabaíð ðpior ιonaτ píg paçan, 7 po mapbað (.i. la Maolmuirpe Mac Suibne connachtach conpapaι uí ðomnaill 7 ap laiρiðe po bpιpeað pop gal-laib) an pιðιpe ba tuaiργnιð caτa do gallaib co nopuιγ mοιρ (ceð ba peað lion topcaι) imaille ppiρ ðia mumτιρ, 7 puaiρiτc éðala aiðble ðon τυpuρ pιn. ðo gniað ιapaι pιτ pe gallaib, 7 paγbaíð τpαιγ baile 7 a mbaoí ιna ccompoçraib do gallaib pó cíop ðoib ap a haíτe.

Caipλέn aτa peanaíγ ðo ðénaι lá mall mac τοιρρðealbaiγ uí ðomnaill.

O ceinnéιττιγ pιn τιγεαρna upmuian do ecc.

Paolán mac an γobann paóí pñchaða do écc.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

^s *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

^h *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

ⁱ *Under tribute*, po cíop, literally, “under rent.” This is what the English writers call “Black rent.” This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

“Sic ðo buain ða namðeóin do gallaib epeann dóib 7 cíopa buan tpe biçe poppa maille le comtaib mopa, 7 le bpaíγoib a nγioll an cíopa pιn.”

“A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [tpe biçe], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for” [the payment] “of the tribute.”

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Lord of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May⁵.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England^h, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tributeⁱ.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh^k was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan^l, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sradbhaile" [Dundalk], "and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sradbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight" [ceann tpođa] "among the English, and many others of the English besides him; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c."

^k *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

^l *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

Aois Críost, 1424.

Áoír Críost, míle, céite céo, fiche, a cétair.

Concobar o fírigail earpucc Conmaicne fíri co nairmicitin, 7 co nonoir, go naitne, go neolar go nderepc, 7 go ndonnacht do écc.

Giollaiora mac briain mész tigeapnáin aóbar tairiúg tealaiúg eacóac fear éige naoidead coitcínin décc iar mbuaió naitriúg.

Donnchaó mac maóileaclainn uí éallaiúg tigeapna ua maine do marbaó duircor do roigic occ fterpáin a muintipe fíin for apoile.

Coccaó mór eirir muintir Ruairc i ndiaó aóda buide uí Ruairc. Taóú mac tigeapnáin uí Ruairc do denam ríóda le muintir Raúallaiúg 7 pe heoúan mac reasin uí Raúallaiúg, 7 tigeapnur na brieipne do éabairt co hiomlan do taóú iar éabairt ionnroigíó dó ar Airt co maú anaióe sup ro loirgead an baile lair, 7 airt do éabairt úmla dó iar mbeic i fíriéabairt fíri apoile fíri pé ceíte mbliadóan úó fíin.

Maóileaclainn mac caba conrabal an da brieipne 7 fíri manac, 7 oir-giall décc don pláig.

Saxanaig íomóda do écét i nepinn la hiarla urmunan, 7 nšit mori do ecét i ngallaió deiríde. Cífeha mora do denam lar in iarla, la a Saxancoib, 7 la gallaió na míde ar mácaipe arda macá, 7 ar mácaipe mucnaima. Ino-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

^m *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “aóbar tairiúg tealaiúg Donnchaó,” i. e. materies of a chief of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan. The family of Mac Thighearnan, or, as the name is now made, Kiernan, had no pretensions to the chieftainship of the adjoining territory of Teallach Eachdhach, or, as it is now made, Tullyhaw, which belonged to the more warlike sept of the Magaurans.

ⁿ *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

^o *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

^p *With the O'Reillys*, le muintir Raúallaiúg, i. e. the Muintir-Reilly, or family of the O'Reillys. The construction of the original is faulty, because Muintir-Reilly includes Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, as well as all the other members of the name. It should be “Taóú mac heoúan uí Ruairc do denam ríóda le hUa Raúallaiúg 7 le heoúan mac Seasin uí Raúallaiúg, &c.”

The whole passage should have been written as follows :

“After the death of Hugh Boy O'Rourke, a great contention arose among the O'Rourkes, respecting the succession to the lordship. Teige, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, entered into a league of amity with the O'Reilly, and with Owen, the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-four.

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teal-lach-Eachdhach^m, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelinⁿ, while interposing to pacify^o his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys^p, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe^q, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable^r of the two Breifnys, and also of Fernagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons^s, and the Galls of Meath^t in Machaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty."

^q *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

^r *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

^s *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

^t *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating

raigið ele do denam leó ar Mág aſhſura. Cairlén loca bñicpenn, Cairlén még aſhſura do bñireað leſ an iarla, 7 laſ na gallaib ñempáite 7 conſabal gallóglach még aſhſura do marbað leó, 7 lucht iomcóimeda an chairlén uile dupmór. Coſað 7 combuaíðreað mór do beir 1 ccoigeað ulað ó gal-laib don chur rin. Maithé an coigið im ua néill, 7 im ua ndomnaill Niall, 7 im Coſan ua néill eirir tigeapna 7 uppiſ 7 taoipeac do éionól ñe haſaíð gall. Soáaíðe do maírib an coiccið do ðol 1 ccléit gall ar an ccoccað rin, .i. Mac í neill buíðe, ó hannluain, 7 Maſhnur mág maſgaíma. Maſ aſhſura do inoapbað ar a éirí la mac í neill buíðe 7 la gallaib, 7 a éaéct 1 cclno ſaíðel an coiccið.

Maſ aſhſura .i. Aoð do ecc don tſíom, 7 a mác Ruaiðri doirðneac ina ionað.

Mac uilliam cloinne Ríocairð, uillſec a búrc, do écc ina tigiſ ñſin iar mbuaíð o ðſman 7 doſman.

O ceallaiſ tigeapna ua maine, .i. Donnchað mac Maoileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchaíð muiñniſ do marbað la cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiſ le cloinn a ðſñbpaetar ñſin aſ tabac a tigeapnaſ poſpa.

Maolmuire mac Suibne Conſapal tipe Conaill, ñinn cōpanta 7 calmaéta an coiccið do écc.

ſiollaiopa mac bñian mec tigeapnaſin taoipeac éeallaiſ dunchaða do écc.

Iarla of marſ .i. ñſi ionaíð an Ríſ do éaéct inð epinn po ñéil Michil, 7 ſoill eſeann aſ ñſſcſpa dó.

Ruaiðri mác ñuibne mac meic ñuibne Connaétaigh do marbað le Caſal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

^u *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

^w *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loc muc-

ſnáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 8, note v.

^x *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha^u, and Machaire Mucnamha^w. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Bricrenn^x; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglasses, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy^y, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magennis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to^z the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clánnrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship^a.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons^b.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Bricreanus."

^y *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

^z *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

^a *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

^b *Rose up at his summons*, *Goill Epeann ag ppeaccpao dó*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

noub ó cconcobair 7 Gallocclaiḡ eile zenmoṭáron. Concobair mac muir-
ceartaḡ mic cátail mic asoda bpeirniḡ í cconcobair do marbaḡ don chur
rín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1425.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, míle, ceṭpe céo, píce, a cúicc.

An tceppcop toimíneach, .i. Tomar mac uilliam duib mic maigfog do écc
peacṭmain ría ppeil bpiḡhde pfi lan dscena 7 deolar 7 daithne iṛidhe.

Iarla of marp, pfi ionaidh Ríḡh Saḡan i nepinn do écc don plaiḡ im pfi
bpiḡhde.

O Neill 7 Eoghan o neill, Neacṭain o domnaill, 7 mac í neill buíde, Mac
uóilin, Mac domnaill gallocclaiḡ, 7 o Meallán maor cluicc an uḡacṭa
paṭpaicc do pala i tciḡ an iarla do ḡabail la Lopo Fupnaual .i. iarla
Saḡanaḡ iar necc iarla of marp, 7 na maite rín do bpiṭ lair illaín ḡo
haṭ cliaṭh.

O maóilmuaidh .i. miall mac Ruaidṛí, tḡḡearna pfi cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muirfḡac Stiuarḡ, 7 a mac .i. Ualtar Stiuarḡ, 7 Muirmóir

^c *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muircheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duald Mac Firis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

^e *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchlair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

^f *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called "the English Achilles," from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

^g *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Murtough^c, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.

Bishop Tomin^d, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will^e, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival^f (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March^g; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland^h, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs:

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mae Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mae Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

^h *The King of Scotland*, R. Alban.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain: "[ní fuil

línna do mairbad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí baccag, 7 mac ele an Rí .i. Sémur Stiuarb 7 clann Muirmoir línna da ionnarbadórom ino Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do ruarlaccadh o gallaib.

Órian ballac mac uí nell buide, ainepar po ba fearr eimeac 7 tiobla-cad, aine 7 eolur i nealaðnaib examlaib dá raibe a ccomairprip prip do mairbad la baclaicib na cairpce, 7 Seasan mac Enrí uí nell do mairbad imaille prip.

Thomlað ingín doinnail uí concobair bñ tigeapnáin uí Ruairc dég iar naireuge.

Taðg ua pallamain taoíreac cloinne huadað do mairbad i fell na cair-lén pñn dia braitpib.

Ruairi ruad ua huiuginn paí pñ dāna epide décc.

Mag epaitb, .i. mac ploinn meg epaitb ollam tuadmumian le dan paí pñna pñdbip do écc.

Mac a gōbann na pccél ollam uí lochlann cōpcumpuad le peanchup, .i. tomair mac giolla na naom mnc a gōbann do écc.

Órian garb 7 Maghmar da mac mec donnchað típe hoilella .i. Maol-puanað mac taidec mec donnchað do mairbad la cloinn catail mec donnchað .i. clann dñbrathar a nathar.

ΑΟΪΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1426.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, míle, ceithpe céo, píce, a Sé.

Neactain o doinnail bai illáin ag gallaib ruarlaccad dua doinnail dia ðeapbraðair .i. mall. Níp bó hupupa a pñm no a áipñn a tuccad oionnur ar la taob brağat ele do pağbaíl dia éip.

po poilléip].” The fact is, that it has been incorrectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“A. D. 1425. Muirpeac Soibap .i. pñmpra na halban do millead, 7 a mac .i. Uatzar, 7 a mac eile, 7 mormaer leamna do millead a fell le rí Alban, 7 Semur Soibap dñ-nupba a nÉirinn.”

“A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “of Scotland, was destroyed, as were his son, Walter, and another son; and the Mormaer” [the great Steward] “of Leamhain” [Lennox], “was treacherously destroyed by the King of Scotland, and James Stuart was banished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“Mordacus hic .i. Muirpeac fuit Dux Albania

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain¹, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry^k of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle^l.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hiberniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

¹ *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

^k *By the peasantry*, la baclaicanb.—The word baclaic literally means a shepherd, being derived from baicall, a shepherd's crook.

^l *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς ο δομναίλλ δο παεεβαδὴ ἰν ἰοναδ Νεαχταῖν δο ἐλυδ ο ἡα-
λαῖβ, ἡ εἰῆραρ δο βραιζοῖβ ele ἀμαίλλε φριρ.

Ο concobair puad, τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac αοῦα mic felim, fear millte ἡ
coranta connaet paoi ar aithe ἡ ar eolur gaca healañan δο ἐcc iar mbuaio
naietrige iar mbrit buada o doman ἡ ó deamian.

Feðlimið mac muirceartaiḡ mic domnaill mic muirceitaiḡ uí concobair
δο ἐcc. Αοβαρ τιγεάρνα ιοῦταιρ connaet eiriðe.

Concobair o briain tigearna tuadmuman décc iar pñdaraio paṭarin
carḡ, ἡ ταῶḡ mac briain uí briain δο oirðnead ina ἰοναδ.

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς mac maḡamna buioi tigearna corca bairrcinn δο μαρ-
βαδ ἡ δο lorccad lá a braitrib pñn ar gpeir aithe, ἡ é cian aoirda.

Concobair cñom mac taiḡ uí Ruairc décc.

Ruairi (i. Maḡ aḡgura) mac αοῦα meḡ aongura δο μαρβαδ ina τιḡ
pén lá briain maḡ aongura.

Enri i. caoc, mac uí néill buide δο ðallað la a braitrib i. clann briain
ballaiḡ mic í neill buide.

Ταῶḡ mac ḡille pinnén ἡ a mac δο μαρβαδ, i. αοῦ lá harc mac eoḡain
uí nell.

Ua duibḡhñáin cille Ronam, i. Pilib mac dauið décc, ollam cloinne
maolpuanaio le pñchar eiriðe.

Ó heilide mói, i. Concobair caoc o heilidhe δο ἐcc.

Siṭ δο denam δο clandaib Neill pe poile, i. deoḡan ἡ dua neill, ἡ Eoḡan
δο ðol i tciḡh í neill, ἡ gac pñann da mbaoi ina neccmar pe pñ a naim-
peitiḡ δο bñt aḡa tabad aca.

Cian mac ḡiolla oilbe micc a ḡabann paoi pñchað, ἡ fear τιḡe naoið-
eao coitcinn δο μαρβαδ δο ppeir eic.

beðinn mḡñ tiḡñnain ui puairc ticcñna bpeirne δο ecc.

Rirdearð mac Siurcain na coille δο ḡabál la heoḡan mac uí plaitbear-
taiḡ, ἡ a tiðlacad δο Mhac Siurcáin duibh ḡo po millead la.p.

rony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, in
the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-
Many*, p. 19, note ^m.

^m *Destroyer and defender*, i. e. he was the de-
stroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his
own followers.

ⁿ *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^o *Corca-Baiscinn*: a territory comprising the
baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender^m of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaughtⁿ.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn^o, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magennis), son of Hugh Magennis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magennis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony^p in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him^q.

county of Clare.—See note^m under the year 1399.

^p *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^q *Who destroyed him, go po millead laip:*

Ἐρπαδὰς mac ḃrian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don plaigh.

Seaan mac mec feopair do marbhad le tomar mac a ḃrḃrathar fín.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1427.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitḡe céo, fíce, a Seaót.

Ο Μαιλμυαδḡ, ḃrḡal, τιḡearna ḃrḡ cceall do écc, ḡ Ruaidḡr mac neill uí maoílmuaí do oirḡnḡḡ ina ionaḡḡ.

Ruaidḡr ua duinn taoipeaḡ ua riaccain do ecc.

Domnall mac Airt mic ḡiollacairt uí ruairc do ecc.

Μυρḡad mac toirḡḡealḃaiḡ mic mupchaí na raiḡmḡe uí ḃrian do marbhad lá a ḡearḃrathar fen.

Διαρḡματ ua maḡḡamḡa τιḡearna an fúinn iarḡaraiḡ raiḡ ḡfḡeimḡ naḡ éḡ neaḡ im ní décc iar mbuaí naḡmḡe.

Corbmac ócc mac διαρḡμαḡa décc.

Καταρḡíona ingḡn Aḡḡḡail mḡḡ maḡḡamḡa ḃn uí neill .i. eoḡain mic néill ócc décc.

Una ingḡn aeḡa meḡ uíḡr ḃn uí Ruairc, .i. taiḡḡ ḃn bá feairḡ oineach deḡe ḡ cḡaḡad do baói i moḡtar connacḡ ina haḡmḡr décc i ndḡreacḡ an cḡḡḡr.

Ἐρḡal mac τιḡearnaḡin aḡḡar taoirḡḡ teallaiḡ dúnchaḡa décc.

ḃrian mac ḃrḡail mec raḡḡaḡáin mac taoirḡḡ teallaiḡ eaḡḡaḡ décc.

ḃrian ua daḡmḡn taoipeaḡ tíḡe ceannḡḡa décc.

Αine ingḡn uí ḃirḡ bean meḡ Raḡnaill (.i. Seḡḡaíḡ) décc.

Mac domnaill mic Maḡḡamḡa duinn í ceinneitḡiḡ τιḡearna upmuḡan uaḡtaraiḡe do marbhad do Ualtaḡ toḡín daon upcḡr ḡae.

Sluaḡeacḡ la niall o ndomnaill .i. ó domnaill τιḡearna tíḡe conuill i tḡḡan congail i naḡḡaíḡ í néill do congnaḡ la cloinn mḡeic í neill ḃuḡe. Maíḡm do éḡaḡairt la hua ndomnaill ar Mac uíḡlin don dul rḡn, ḡ roḡaíḡe

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him." The word *milleaḡ* is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

¹ *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Ivahagh, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradhach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fircall, died; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach', a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgall^s Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy¹, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I-Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people; and

^s *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

¹ *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

μορ δια μιντιρ δο μαρβαδ ανη, γ θα mac donnchaíð mec ruibne baol ag congnaíð la mac uíðilin do gabail la hua ndomnaill. Cpíca moia γ edala aibíle do bñé ag muintir ui domnaill γ ag muintir cloinne meic í neill buide ip in ló rin.

Sluaigeað la hiarla urmuman i muintir Maoilmorða, baile uí Raǵaillig do lorccað laip, γ an caiplén do bripfð.

Αοð O Máille .i. mac διαρματα, aðbar τιγεαρνα umaill do ðol ap loingíð i típ conuill, γ a maρβαð ðaon upéop paigðe ap úñpeað a muintipe ag teaçt do éuin a lunge.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1428.

Αοip Cpιοpτ, míle, ceítpe çet, píce a hoçt.

Mac Mupchaða .i. τιγεαρνα laiǵen .i. Donnchað mac Aipτ éaomaraig baol illáim i Saxoib ppi pé naol mbliathan do puaplaccað dia éúiceð pñn, γ ba pccél poçair do ǵaioðealaib moipin.

Διαρμαít ua caçain τιγεαρνα ciannachta γ na cpaioib pñ lán do patb γ do onoir do écc.

Roiðeapð comopba caillin vécc.

Αοð an ðinǵ mac pilib meǵ uiðip pñ po bað mó clú γ oipðeapcyp einig ðá mbaoí hi comaimpiti ppið ðecc hi ccino Sáile an ééð oioçe táinic i nepinn iar ndenaíð tupaip S. Sem an tpeap iouip augupci iar naítipǵe ðioçpa ina peacçaið. Tomár ócc maǵ uiðip baol ina paipiað do éaðaipτ a éuip laip co copeaig, γ a aðnacal innte.

Ma Conmapa taoípeað cloinne cuiléin paol ðepeað ðeigemig peap po çoirç meple γ ǵoio, γ tucc pið γ páime ina ðuçaíð vécc.

Coipmac ua bipn taoípeað típe bpiúin vécc

Αοð oǵ maǵ uiðip .i. mac, aodá do maρβαð lá Mac ǵillepinnéin γ lá cloinn donnchaíð ballaig méǵ paipiaðáin.

Caiplen cloinne Αοða méǵ uiðip do ǵabáil la maǵ uiðip γ la a cloinn, γ clann Αοðha do çup ap in típ amach, γ a muintip do aipǵain ǵo lom.

^u Robert, Coarb of Caillin, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

^v Ceann-Saile (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county

the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin^u, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale^v, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James^w, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafinnen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by a strong fort, called Charles Fort.

^w *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do mairbad i meabail la a clannmaicne fíin.

Θίλλιβεαρτ ua flannagán aóbar taoiriḡ tuaiṫe páta do écc.

Indraiḡd do denam la mac Siurpáin dextpa, ḡ la Seaan mac oirḡelb i ttip namalḡaí ar éomár barpett, ḡ ar éloinn meic baitin, ḡ cpeaá do denam doib, Rirḡepd barpett do mairbad i tóraiḡeēt na cpeice rin, ḡ Sfan pionn mac oirḡelb do mairbad don chup ceona.

Henri barpett mac baitin do écc.

lomár mac Emáinn meḡ paḡnaill aóbar taoiriḡ muintipe heolair do mairbad la caṫal mac meḡ Raḡhnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1429.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, míle, cḡtipe ééd, píce a naói.

Semur Stiuarḡ Mac Ríḡ Alban, ḡ ríogḡamna Alban beop iar na indarbad a halbain i nepinn do écc, iar tpett loingir ó fḡraib alban for a chḡno dia Ríogḡad.

Níall o dochartaiḡ taoíreac arda miodair do écc.

ḡrainne inḡḡh Neill móir í neill bḡh í domhnaill .i. toirpḡealbac an fiona, do écc.

Ua flannagan tuaiṫe Raṫa .i. ḡiollaiopa do mairbad la cloinn aóda meḡ uidiḡ ina tḡḡ fíin ar ḡrḡir oíḡce.

Coccaḡ eirip ua Ruairc, taḡḡ, ḡ ua Raigillig .i. Eoḡan. Clann maṫḡamna uí paigillig ḡ ḡaill na mḡde do ḡrḡe i naḡaíḡ uí Raigillig la hua Ruairc, ḡ baile uí Raigillig do lorccaḡ leó. Ua Raigillig do tabairt uí neill éuicce dia éomḡurtaēt. Airḡialla ḡ pip manac ḡ a éapraiḡeēt do éop dó la hua neill ḡ lár na maṫib rin co hachaḡ cille móipe. Ua Ruairc, ḡ máḡ maṫḡamna, ḡ barún dealbna, ḡ Mac caba do toēt pluḡḡ mór

* *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albaniae de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note ^h, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

^y *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called Creaghts by English writers.

^z *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons. Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.

James Stuart^{*}, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turrough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts^y, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire^z. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin^a, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

^a *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,

ina lñmain co hachað cille móipe. Ua néill, a élaun, a galloclaéa, pñp
mānāc, ua Raigillig, 7 a bratair da mionnroigib annpñ 7 maibm achad
cille móipe do bñpeað forpa. Bañm dealbna, Mac caba, Enñi mac caba,
diarmaitt ua puairc, 7 rochaide oile do gabail 7 do marbað don ÷up pñn lá
hua néill.

Donncað mac gille pinnein décc.

Aodh dipeach o doñnaill .i. mac toiprðealbais an pñona 7 a mac do
marbað la toiprðealbað mac neill gairb i doñnaill .8. febru.

Rudraige ua docharpaið decc an paite ceðna hi ppaðain Mura othna.

Oíth mór daoine do thaðairt ap pñraib bñeipne uile eipñ lñcað 7 mar-
bað la muinipñ pñóðachán ap tulaið oðpa ap pñiað da ÷on conap luða ina
oá pñchit i neapbaio im Concobair mac doñnaill mec Suibne ap ndul oó tñia
baioir 7 oíge for an pñobal pñn, Cuio do darptraigib 7 cuio oile do muinipñ
cloinne afoha méz uioipñ do marbað ann.

Mupchað mac ui bñain do écc.

Maoilpeachloinn mac Concobair anabaio uí ÷eallaið mac tiðeapñna
ó Maine do marbað daon upçopñ do ga la Seaan cam ó tñaiðð do muinipñ
uí ÷oncobair.

Maoileaclainn ó Máille aððap tiðeapñna umaill do marbað la cloinn
uí Mháille.

Maðha mac tomair uí ÷uipññín ollañ na bñeipne, paioi coitçenn i pñncup
7 hi pñinn do écc ina tið pñin.

O cobçaið .i. Maoileaclainn mac an ÷lappraið uí ÷obçhaið do marbað la
hémann mac hoibepñ dalaçún.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160
and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical
poem.

^b *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

^c *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died
the same quarter.

^d *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen,
about six miles to the north-west of London-
derry. A monastery was erected here by St.
Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treat-
ing of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, de-
scribes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in
regione de Inis Eoguin." The parish church
here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in
ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly,
but its remains are of no antiquity or interest.
The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated
at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in
great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern
Hy-Niall, particularly the O'Neills, who consi-
dered him as their patron saint. His crozier,
called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan,
as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach^b, the son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year^c afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna^d.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra^e, in Sliabh-da-Chon^f. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth^g. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh^h O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam-O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffeyⁱ, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

^e *Odhra*, now Ora, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

^f *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

^g *Through folly and youth*, *τῆς βαοίης 7 ὀίγης*.—This should be *τῆς βαοίης na hóige*, through the folly of youth.

^h *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note ^c, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

ⁱ *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1430.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceτρί céδ τριocat.

Γιolla na naom̃ ua lñnáñ canánac̃ ἡ Sacpita lñpa ḡabail vécc.

Slóigeaδ̃ mop̃ lá heógan mac neill óicc ui neill ḡo ḡallaib̃ macaipe oip-giall. Ro harpceac̃ imoppo ἡ po lompaδ̃ ἡ po loipceac̃ ḡallbaçt̃ macaipe aipḡiall uile lñp̃. Ro loipcc beop̃ dúnac̃ tpaḡa baile, ἡ po cúip aitreabã añ baile pó cíoρ ἡ pó um̃la dó, ἡ ταινicc̃ diã tigh̃ co mbuaioδ̃ ἡ corḡap̃.

Slóigeaδ̃ móp̃ oile lá heógan co mañib̃ añ cúiccioδ̃ uime ip̃iñ Angaile, ἡ ã d̃ul̃ d̃na ḡup̃ añ pñlongp̃op̃t̃ dõ cíoδ̃ iapoñ̃ aip̃ioẽ co caill̃ palaiḡ, ἡ po baoĩ pealat̃ anñ na cōmnaidẽ, dõ c̃uaioδ̃ iap̃ ip̃iñ co p̃p̃ém̃anñ m̃iðẽ. Tanḡat̃-tap̃ oiñ ḡaoioδ̃ añ deipceip̃t̃ Ua concoðaiρ̃ pailḡiḡ, .i. añ calbaç, ua maol-muaioδ̃, ἡ ua maðaðáiñ, Maḡ eoçagáñ ἡ ua maol̃leaçl̃anñ i ccoinnẽ eoḡaiñ dõ ḡabail̃ ã c̃uaip̃up̃oail̃. Ro loipceac̃ iap̃c̃ap̃ m̃iðẽ uile lár̃ na pluacc̃aib̃ ip̃iñ im̃ c̃ill̃ biccip̃iḡi. Táinnicc̃ barúñ dealbna, ploingc̃éðaiḡ, oipebeip̃taiḡ, ἡ ḡoill̃ iap̃c̃ap̃ m̃iðẽ co coitc̃eanñ i ccoinnẽ eoḡaiñ ui neill̃ dõ c̃aðaiρ̃t̃ ã ip̃iaρ̃a dó d̃ap̃ cñd̃ ã c̃c̃iρ̃ẽ. Dõ bñp̃eραττ̃ iapoñ̃ ἡ dõ p̃óñp̃at̃ p̃ioδ̃. Soaiρ̃ eoḡañ diã c̃iḡ̃ iap̃ mbuaioδ̃ ἡ corḡap̃, ἡ p̃uḡ mac̃ uí̃ p̃ñḡaail̃ .i. mac̃ doñnaill̃ buiðẽ laip̃ ḡo d̃úñ nḡññanñ map̃ bpaḡaioδ̃ tap̃ cññ tigh̃eap̃naiρ̃ uí̃ p̃ñḡaail̃.

Máḡ uiðip̃ Tomaρ̃ (.i. añ ḡiolla d̃ub̃) tigh̃eap̃na p̃ñ̃ manac̃ p̃p̃ĩ p̃é̃ p̃é̃ mbliað̃añ d̃éḡ̃ ap̃ p̃içit̃ peap̃ eiñiḡ̃ coitc̃iññ p̃p̃ĩ t̃p̃uaḡaib̃ ἡ t̃p̃énaib̃, p̃ñ̃ cum̃-daiḡc̃ẽ mañip̃t̃peac̃, ceall̃, ἡ p̃eḡl̃ép̃, ἡ dealb̃ m̃om̃ða, p̃ñ̃ p̃ioðaiḡc̃ẽ t̃uaç̃ ἡ t̃aoipeac̃, ἡ cor̃antã ã c̃p̃içẽ ap̃ ã cōmaip̃p̃aiñ, p̃ñ̃ põ c̃ap̃p̃at̃ t̃uaç̃ ἡ ecclaiρ̃

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

^k *Machaíre-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

^l *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Ui Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

^m *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

ⁿ *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^o *Accept of stipends from him*, το̃ ḡabail̃ ã c̃uaip̃up̃oail̃, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called *c̃uaip̃up̃oail̃*.—See note ^e, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

^p *Killbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note ^x, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty.

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall^k, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort^l, and from thence to Caill-Salach^m, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainnⁿ, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghegan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him^o. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy^p, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship^q.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*^s, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

^q For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

^r Fear cúbouighe Maunrepaic, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb cúbouigim is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, .i. po cúb-

ouigead in Roim.—Fol. 3, p. b, col. a, six lines from the bottom.

^s *Regles* signifies an abbey church; *teampull*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.

ap feabur a pollainnaisgēi décc iar mbuaiō nonsgēa ḡ naiprige. Ro hoipō-neas̄ a māc tomār óg ina ionas̄ do réip toga tuaitē ḡ eccailpi.

Niall mac enpí uí neill décc.

Coccaō mor eitip mās cāptaisḡ riabac̄ ḡ an tiapla, .i. Sémur, ḡ cairlen̄ cille bpiṭain do ḡabail lap an iapla ap maḡ cāptaisḡ, ḡ a ṗabairt do donnchaō mās cairtaisḡ deapbraṗair epide do mac cairthaisḡ do basí ina pāppas̄ aḡ toḡail an cairlein.

Slóicceas̄ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairp, ḡ lá mac donnchaō típe oilealla, ḡ lá mac domnaill .i. brian mic muirce, ptaisḡ ui concobair hi conmaicne cúile, loipcte mópa do ḡenam̄ leó, ḡ aed̄ mac uí concobair ruas̄, ḡ cairppe mac brian ui binn do mārbaō leó, ḡ a tpeact̄ dia ttiḡib̄ iar ccorḡar.

Cairlén tuillpḡi ḡo ḡabáil la catál mac ui concobair Ruas̄ ap cloinn toirpdealbaisḡ [óis mic Aed̄a mic toirpdealbaisḡ] ui concobair.

ḡrian mac tiḡepnáīn ócc ui Ruairc do mārbaō lá cloinn mas̄leaclainn mēḡ Ragnail̄ hi mas̄ail mancáīn ḡ donnchaō mac tiḡeapnáīn do cup don ruasḡ rin i mainip̄tir mas̄la. Donnchaō p̄lin do ṗct̄ amac̄ tap c̄lin a muinṗire, ap ionnchaib̄ mēḡ raḡnail̄, ḡ Síct̄ do dénom̄ eatopra, ḡ ériac̄ [brian] do díol iarp̄in la hua ruairc.

Ap̄t ua ruairc as̄bar tiḡeapna na bpiṗne do mārbaō ina t̄is̄ p̄lin i meabail la mac a ḡr̄braṗar, .i. Maghnar mac concobair ui Ruairc p̄act̄-main pia ccáircc do ṗonp̄oth.

Tas̄ḡ mac donnchaō mic muirceap̄taisḡ do écc.

Mac lochlainn ui Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruas̄ do écc.

Donnchaō ócc mac mec lochlainn do écc.

P̄rḡal mac bas̄ḡalaisḡ mic tas̄ḡ mec as̄daccain ollam̄ ioct̄air connac̄t

^t *James*, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

^u *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

^v *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Connor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivesens*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain^a was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Connor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tulsk^w was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain^x; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and eric was given^y to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough^z, son of Murtough [O'Connor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bæthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

^a *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

^y *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *ḡmian* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

^z *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

ἰ ρφῆνσχαρ ραοι κοιτέσῃν ἢ γαχ εἰρητ, ἡ ρεαρ τῆγχε ναοῖθεαδὸ δα γὰρ ἀνῆ
 νο εἰςβῆ δια ῥαῖγῃσῃ δὸ ecc ἰαρ νοῖγῃσῃσῃ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1431.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceṛpe céu, τρῖοχαττ, α haon.

Αν τεppcop ο μαρταιν, .i. eppcop clocharn do ecc.

Αν τεppcop ο μαολaccain, .i. eppcop leicḡlinne do ecc.

Ταδḡ ua heoḡain oipḡicel loca heḡne ραοί leḡḡnḡ dέcc.

Σιомόḡ ḡάγ γαπαcάin cananac do μῡντιρ leapa γαβαḡl dέcc.

Ua concobair copca modḡuaδ, .i. Μῡρcḡρταc do ḡαρβαδ lá cloinn α
 deapḡbḡataρ pḡin.

Conn ua maofleaclainn μῡḡḡḡamḡna μῡḡe do ḡαρβαδ lá μῡντιρ na han-
 gaile ἡ lá gallaib ἰαρῃταιρ μῡḡe, ἡ α bḡataρ copc do γαβαḡl.

ḡεapaḡt caomanaδ μῡḡḡḡamḡna laḡḡn ραοί ḡḡḡ ἡ ḡḡḡamḡa eḡḡḡe dέcc.

Maḡ μḡḡḡaḡll, .i. Σεppḡaδ, pḡi deapḡcaḡḡe, ἡ cḡḡn α ceneoḡl pḡḡḡḡn dέcc.

Seaan mac conconnaet mic Pḡlib ḡḡḡ uḡḡḡḡ do ḡαρβαδ lá τεallaδ eaδ-
 δac, ἰαρ nobul δια ροicḡḡḡ ar α μῡcḡt pḡḡḡ δια τḡḡḡ, bḡḡan caoδ mac ḡḡcc
 ρamḡḡaδain apḡ ḡo pḡaḡl pḡḡḡ, ἡ ḡḡḡ bḡ toḡḡa do bḡḡan ρḡḡ uḡḡ toḡcaḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 ἡ oḡḡḡḡ δια μῡντιρ ḡmaḡle pḡḡḡ. Nḡ μḡḡḡe Seaan cenmoḡta μḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ ḡo
 bḡḡḡḡḡ an luḡt oḡle cḡḡḡacat ma aḡḡaδ, ἡ ḡo pḡḡḡamḡlaḡ an tanḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 pḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡo ḡαρβαδ ρamḡlaδ.

Maḡ uḡḡḡḡ, .i. toḡar do ḡul pḡuaḡ μḡḡ ἡ τεallaδ eaδδac do ḡḡḡḡḡl α
 bḡḡḡḡḡ pḡḡḡḡ. Ro ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡo cḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ ḡo ḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡ an τḡḡ leḡḡ ḡḡḡ
 ḡo ḡαρḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ δια maḡḡḡḡ. Ro loḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ baḡle ḡḡḡ ρamḡḡaδain, ἡ τḡḡḡḡḡ
 δια εἰς ἰαρ cḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Cḡḡḡḡa μḡḡḡa do ḡḡḡamḡ, ἡ ḡaoḡḡe ḡḡḡḡa do ḡαρβαδ la maḡḡḡḡ maḡ maḡ-
 ḡamḡna ar ḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

^a *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Granger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiaríi belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

^b *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^c *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^d *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-one.

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan^a, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Conor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna^b of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Corc was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran^c, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations^d were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *an*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Sloigeaḁ mór la heoḁan ua neill, lá maḁ uíḁir, ⁊ lá hua Raḁallaiḁ ḁo mac uíḁilín, ⁊ a tír ḁo cpeachaḁ ⁊ ḁo milleaḁ leó. Eoḁan cona íloḁ ⁊ cona caoraíḁeaḁ ḁo bñíḁ lŕí ráíte ír in tír aḁ milleaḁ aḁbann, ⁊ aḁ loḁccaḁ foirḁneam, ⁊ íompuḁ ḁó hí tírí eoḁain íarḁtain.

Enrí mac eoḁain mic neill óicc uí néill ḁo ḁabáil lá 'neacḁtain ua ndomnaill. Coinne ḁo dénam deoḁan ua neill ⁊ ḁo neacḁtain fíí apoile, ⁊ ríḁ ḁo dénam ḁóib iná nimpearain fíí apoile, ⁊ enrí ḁo leíḁean amac.

Neacḁtain ó domnaill ḁo ḁol fop íonnroíḁíḁ co carlén loḁa laoḁaíḁe, ⁊ a ḁabáil ḁó fop toirḁḁealbāc ua ndomnaill, ⁊ a bḁuaíḁ ann deḁáil ḁo bḁeít laíḁ.

Maḁerluaḁ mór ḁall ḁo éoḁt fop cpeíḁ hí cclomn an éaoíḁ uí Raíḁillíḁ. Maḁnup mac aḁḁḁail meḁ maḁḁamḁna ḁo ḁol an lá céḁna aḁ cpeíḁ í nḁallab, ⁊ íar bḁíop íḁel na nḁall ḁó ḁo éoíḁ iná nḁeaḁaíḁ co tinneapnac, ⁊ fuaíḁ íaḁḁ aḁ fopḁoiméḁ a cpeíḁe. Ro íonnroíḁíḁ fotaíḁ, Ro bñ a cpeaḁa óíḁb, ḁa ḁabaḁ laíḁ a maíte, ⁊ ḁo maḁbaḁ ḁronḁ oile beóíḁ, ⁊ taínicc ḁia éíḁ íar mbḁíḁt buaḁa.

Domnaill mac ḁíolla Paḁḁraicc mac tíḁeaḁina opḁaíḁe décc.

ḁarrḁuḁb ínḁh uí Ruairíḁ bean cḁaíbḁeaḁ deíḁeíḁíḁ décc.

Aíne ínḁh uí Ruairíḁ bñ uí íḁíḁḁail décc.

Maḁ carḁaíḁ fearḁanaḁ .i. ḁíollapaḁraíḁ ⁊ muíḁeaḁḁaḁ mac íílib ḁo maḁbaḁ lá ḁonnchaḁ mac carḁaíḁ cona muíḁḁíḁ.

Moíḁn mac enrí í ḁaíḁmleaḁaíḁ ḁo maḁbaḁ la domnaill mac taíḁḁ mic caḁaíḁ óicc, ⁊ la hó nduíḁíḁíḁ.

ḁíllebeḁḁ ua duíḁḁíḁnḁáíḁ [ḁ] eoḁan ua íalám íaoí le ḁan décc.

Domnaill mac ḁauíḁ uí éuaḁaíḁ décc.

Conall mac neacḁtain uí domnaill ḁo éoḁḁ fop cpeíḁh í tírí Aoḁa fop mac an ullḁaíḁ, ⁊ muíḁḁíḁ ḁallcubair ⁊ clann meḁ an ullḁaíḁ ḁo bḁeít íaríḁ, ⁊ Conall ḁo maḁbaḁ ḁaon upéop ḁo íaíḁíḁ.

^e *His territory*.—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

^f *Clann-Kee*, Clann an Chóic, *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory^c. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Keef O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrduv, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic^s of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duinnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh^h; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

^s *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillaptraic, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May.”

^h *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Mac Murchada tígearna laigen .i. donnchað mac Airt éaómanaig do
 dol ar ionnraigib i ccondae baile áta cliaé, ⁊ na goill do eirge amac, ⁊
 maíom do éabairt la Mac murchada ar gallaib i túr laí, ⁊ rocaíde díob
 do marbað, ⁊ édaíl iomda do éin díob. Goill do aítionol ra ló céda iarí-
 rin, ⁊ breit doib ar muinuir mec Murchada díreac laí, ⁊ édaia moia aca,
 éirreac poppa la gallaibh, ⁊ urong da naíraib do marbað ra mac an nídi-
 mic taidg do riol mbriain, ⁊ ra dá mac uí Concoðair ciarraige, ⁊ ó tuatail
 do gabail ann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1432.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceípe céo, τριοάτ, α τό.

Airt mac caímaoíl eppcop cloáair raí cpaibdeac, pear tíge aoiðeað
 coitcín do boétaib ⁊ daideigneaáib an coimðeað décc iar naírigē.

Ua néill, .i. domnall boc mac enri aímpeíð do marbað i noipeét ui
 caíain lá da mac diairmaða ui caíain .i. domnall ⁊ aibne, ⁊ la caíanaib
 apéna iar ngabail tíge pair. Ro marbað ðna, domnall mac í neill, ⁊ pa-
 traicc ó maícallaínn, ⁊ mac í meallain. Eogan mac néill óig ui néill do
 oirðneað ina ionað ar leic na ríog i tulaig occ.

Comne do ðenar lá hua néill (Eogan) ar caol uirce pé cloinn domnaill
 mic Muircértai⁹ .i. Eogan ⁊ toirpðealbac carpac, do éngaí díob pé apoile

ⁱ *Dublin*, called in Irish baile áta cliaé, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes áé cliaé dúiblinne, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name *Dublin*, which was anciently written *Develin*, is formed from dúib-*linn*, which is translated *nigra thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffey fluminis in cujus ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

^j *One of the O'Briens*, do ífol mðriain, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrough in Leinster.

^k *Of the Lord*.—The word *coimðeað* is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

^l *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

^m *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it *Evenew*.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublinⁱ, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens^j, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord^k, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog^l, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne^m, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellainⁿ, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh^o, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

ⁿ *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellan.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellan's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name *Ua Maelchallaind* engraved upon it.

^o *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertcreatht, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertcreatht till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note ^v. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

í naghaid uí domhnaill. Ceirpe píct marcaé afeadh lion do córtairiúde 7 clann meic donnchaíó ip in ccoinne rin. Ua domhnaill, .i. mall do éor a muin-tipe do cóiméd an éaoil do éoirpmeapcc na ccoinne. O neill 7 maḡ uíðir do toct ar an ccaol, 7 muinipir uí domhnaill do éfḡmáil ppiú iar toct do róð-paíde méḡ uíðir hī tēp. Spaoirteap pōppa ap fuo mīoðbuilḡ. Ro marbað, 7 po loirteað daoíne iomða la cenel cconail don cup rin. Ap a aoī tangat-tap clann domhnaill mic muirceaptauḡ aipm í paíde ua neill, 7 do beiprat a laíma diaipile ppi comall a ccaíao 7 a ccapaðpaíð.

Coccað mór do eipḡe eipir ua neill 7 ua domhnaill, 7 éipí mac uí néill do dol ḡo plicceá ap cñn cloinne domhnaill mic muirceaptauḡ. O domhnaill, 7 O Ruairc .i. taðḡ, 7 clann aoða méḡ uíðir do bñt í pōpaire pñmpa an ccñn baoi éipí éiap, Éipí 7 caipppuḡ do toct ap maḡ ene. Maḡ uíðir, .i. tomap ócc do taðairt éoblaḡ laip pōp caol uipce í ccoinne éipí 7 caip-hpeac, 7 a mbpeit plán laip dia tḡ.

Slóicceað mór lá hua néill, lá maḡ uíðir, 7 lá mac uí néill buíde lū ccenél moain ppi huét uí domhnaill co mbatap ó fél cpōpp ḡo luḡnapað hīpūde aḡaíð í naghaid. Ro ḡonað 7 po marbað daoíne iomða ftoppa an aipfe rin. Ro loircecað baile uí domhnaill 7 baile neacéain don cup rin, 7 ciaḡaíð dia tḡiḡib díblinib ḡan pío ḡan oippað.

Cpeaáa mōpa mīncī ap ḡallaib, 7 daoíne iomða do marbað lá maḡnap mág maḡḡamna dona ḡallaib céona, 7 po tóḡbaít a ccionna pōp cuailib ḡapḡa baile na lupḡan, .i. dún apup maḡnapa buóein combó ḡrān 7 aḡuaé lá luét a bpaipcepfna a pilleað.

^p *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

^q *To guard the strait*, do cóiméd an éaoil.—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

^r *They were routed all over Míodhbholg*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Mibolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Connor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Míodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen^p at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait^q, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg^r; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell^s, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West^t. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan^u, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles^w to the beholders.

^s *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Clann cloinne doinnail mic muiréirtauigh hui Concothair*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Doinnail mic Muiréirtauigh* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Doinnail mic Muiréirtauigh*, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name *Clann-Donnell* was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^t *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

^u *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

^w *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

Eoghan mac még cáptaiḡ riabaiḡ do dol ar cpeic go cind raile, 7 a mar-
bað daon upcōp.

Máḡ maṡḡam̃na brian mac arḡḡail do ðol 1 naḡaið ui neill, 7 1 naḡaið
a bpaṡpeac̃ f̃lin, Rúðpaḡe 7 maḡnur, 7 a cáopaḡeaçt do bpeit lair̃ 1
cel̃it̃ ḡall.

Sluaḡ ḡall do ðionol, 7 a t̃c̃et lá máḡ maṡḡam̃na 1 naipḡiallaib̃, ðapṡpaḡi
com̃ñp̃ do loṡcað leo. Lotap aip̃r̃ide co maçaipe arḡa maçá, 7 tucraṡ
apaib̃ do biað ip na teamp̃laib̃ ep̃tib̃ 7 ip loip̃c̃f̃t é ap paṡt̃e an baile.
Do b̃ñpaṡ com̃aḡa mópa do p̃p̃uib̃ 7 do maçaiḡ eccal̃pa an baile ðap c̃h̃n
a necclap ðanacal ap loṡcað. Tiaḡaiḡ ḡall 7 maḡ maṡḡam̃na ðia t̃p̃iḡib̃
iaṡam̃.

Maoileaclaṡñ maṡneac̃ mac com̃apa taoipeac̃ cloinne cuilén décc.

Taðḡ ua maṡḡam̃na aḡḡap tiḡeap̃na copca baip̃c̃ind, 7 Maolmóṡṡa ua
Raḡallaiḡ décc.

Toip̃r̃ðealbaç mac Seaṡn ui paḡallaiḡ décc.

Caṡal mac tomáir ui p̃f̃r̃ḡail décc.

Ua ðuib̃ḡeannáin cille Rónáin .i. maṡa ḡlap paṡí ollaṡan lé S̃h̃ncup
décc.

ḡṡeḡoir mac p̃eaṡn ui maolconaipe aḡḡap p̃uað lé p̃h̃ncup décc.

Taðḡ mac ðom̃naill mic brian ui ðuib̃a tiḡeap̃na ua p̃p̃iaçpach p̃eap
tucc a ðuṡcup ða ḡach nduine ina t̃ip̃ eit̃ip̃ cill 7 t̃uaiṡ, p̃eap cong̃m̃ala
caḡaiṡ décc̃p̃ib̃ 7 ḡp̃il̃ḡaib̃ do écc 16. Ianuaṡu.

Niall p̃uað mac eñp̃ ui neill do écc.

Uaṡér a búpc mac meic iaṡla ulað p̃f̃r̃ ðep̃caç ðaonnaçtaç do écc.

in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgau, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb *pilleað*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Silleað* .i. *péḡam*. *Sillip* .i. *Fenácup*. *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *peḡam*: "Inoup ḡup aḡuaç-
mup le ðam̃aib̃ 7 le ðeopaḡaib̃ Ep̃enn beṡ
aḡ *peḡam* ḡarp̃ḡa baile maḡnupa ap a meo
do bi do c̃ennaiḡ a nam̃aḡ 7 a ep̃cap̃aḡ p̃aṡp̃."

^x *One shot*, ðaon upcōp, i. e. one cast of a
javelin, or shot of an arrow.

^y *Machaire Ardamaçha*, i. e. the plain of Ar-
magh.

^z *Teige O'Mahony*, taðḡ ua maṡḡam̃na.—
This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for
taðḡ mac maṡḡam̃na. The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kinsale, and was killed by one shot^x.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgall) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manus, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardamacha^y, and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Teige O'Mahony^z, heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Matthew Glas^a, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian^b, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1432. *Ṭaōg mac maṭgamna aobap m copco baiginn moṛcuur epṛ.*"

"A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died."

^a *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green."

^b *Intended historian*, aobap ruao le reanar,

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled aobap ruao.

Γρεαχα μορα δο δεναμ̃ οὐα δομhnαιλλ αρ̃ οὐα νελλ.

Γρεαc̃ ele δεόρ̃ δο δεναμ̃ la θpian occ ó neill αρ̃ οὐα νέλλ an lá céona.

Coccað mor̃ ειπιρ̃ ó ccs̃ibaill τιγεαρ̃na éle γ lapla upmum̃an. An tlapla
 do tēct̃ i nēl̃b̃ go pluaγ̃ mór̃ imaille pp̃ip̃. An tíρ̃ do milleað̃, γ da c̃airléñ
 ui ceap̃baill do bp̃ipeað̃ laip̃.

Mac Mupchað̃a τιγεαρ̃na laiγ̃en do milleað̃ na γallbaçta co mór̃. Ino-
 paig̃ið̃ do ð̃naμ̃ do γallaið̃ αρ̃ Mac Mupchað̃a, γ puaiγ̃ do tað̃aipt̃ do
 γallaið̃, γ ualtap̃ toið̃in do γabail αρ̃ an puaiγ̃ pin, γ ð̃aoine iom̃ða do lot̃
 do map̃bað̃, γ do γabail ð̃ioð̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ̃ Cρίορ̃τ, m̃ile, ceçpe céð̃ tpioc̃aττ̃ aτ̃pi.

Coccað̃ mór̃ ειπιρ̃ c̃enél̃ cconaiλλ̃ γ eoγ̃ain. οὐα δοm̃naiλλ̃, m̃all γap̃b̃ mac
 toiρ̃p̃ðealbaiγ̃ an p̃íona cona p̃oc̃p̃aiðe do ð̃ul ip̃in ð̃uib̃t̃p̃ian do c̃ongnaμ̃ lá
 mac uið̃ilíñ. οὐα νέλλ̃ .i. eoγ̃an do ð̃ul pluaγ̃ mor̃ iλλ̃ñmain ui ð̃om̃naiλλ̃,
 γ mic uið̃ilíñ. Tainic̃ ð̃na mac ð̃om̃naiλλ̃ na halban co ccoblaç̃ mór̃ h̃i ccom̃-
 ð̃ail uí neill do c̃ongnaμ̃ laip̃. Do cóið̃p̃c̃t̃ na halbanaiγ̃ po c̃aop̃uiγ̃eçt̃ mic
 uið̃ilíñ γ poið̃ep̃o pað̃aoíρ̃ go pað̃p̃aτ̃ poρ̃ a ccom̃ap̃, γ tuacað̃ap̃ ap̃ ð̃eap̃-
 m̃aiρ̃ γ ð̃íç̃ ð̃aoine poρ̃ mac uið̃ilíñ γ poρ̃ poið̃ñp̃o, γ a t̃eap̃ar̃na ð̃ia muiñt̃ip̃
 αρ̃ an ð̃uib̃t̃p̃ian toiρ̃c̃p̃aττ̃ap̃ uile ð̃up̃m̃óρ̃ aγ̃ p̃ñp̃aiτ̃ an c̃airléñ nuu.

Do c̃uaioð̃ o neill αρ̃ a haic̃le, Enp̃í a m̃ac, γ mac ð̃om̃naiλλ̃ cona p̃loc̃c̃aið̃
 go haip̃o γlaiρ̃, γ po loiρ̃c̃ceað̃ í leó. Do ð̃eachaioð̃ iaρ̃om̃ mac ð̃om̃naiλλ̃ cona
 albanchaið̃ ina lonγ̃aið̃ ó aip̃o γlaiρ̃ go hinip̃ eoγ̃ain, γ ó neill cona p̃loc̃c̃aið̃
 poρ̃ tíρ̃ ina c̃coinne do ionop̃að̃ típe conaiλλ̃. Neaç̃taiñ ua ð̃om̃naiλλ̃ ð̃na,
 γ inγ̃ñ̃ uí concob̃aiρ̃ p̃ailγ̃iγ̃ b̃ñ̃ uí ð̃om̃naiλλ̃, γ meic̃ τιγεαρ̃nað̃ Conallaç̃
 do t̃oc̃t̃ ina ccom̃ð̃ail go hinip̃ eoγ̃ain, γ do piγ̃ñ̃p̃aτ̃ p̃íç̃ lá hua νέλλ̃ γan
 c̃f̃o ð̃ua ñð̃om̃naiλλ̃.

^c *The territory of the English*, na γallbaçta. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

^d *Dubhthrian*, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

^e *Newcastle*.—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The *peap̃aτ̃*, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English^c; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-three.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian^d to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle^e.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and MacDonnell, afterwards went to Ardglas^f, which they burned; and MacDonnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglas to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

^f *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its

Ua domnaill moirpo 7 mac uíðilín do cóttar ríde go gallaib míde do déanam cínghail 7 carapraíð ríú 7 ríe físr ionaid an rígh, 7 tuccraí pluag moir leó go macáire arda macá, 7 do cóidírf na goill fón mainirtir. Ro iompraíð-ríð iarom gan neart do gabáil don turur rin. O domnaill do dúl timceall na míde riar go háit luain airrídhe i nuib maine iar rin tarrna macáire con-naét i muig luirec go mac diarmada 7 go hua ruairc .i. taðg mac tigeap-nan, 7 ua ruairc do dol lair tar eirne, ua neill, 7 mág uíðir do toét co caoluirce hi cooinne uí domnaill, 7 ríe carpanac do déanam dóib fpi aríle. Mac uíðilín do coinnmíð fcorra do gallaib macáire airgíall ar ná mbarbað dua nell.

Eccneacán ua domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbáig, do dol ar crec ar a deapbraetar ar donnchað .i. donnchað na coilleað, ua ndomnaill 7 donnchað do línman a crece 7 éccneacán do mbarbað lair a mbel áta caoláin.

Coimeirge cóccað do bñt eirir mág rağnaill an mağa 7 clann maíleac-lainn még Rağnaill. Clann Maíleacloinn do tabairt cloinne mağanna méc caba ar buannaét cuca do congnaí leó. Do cóidríod ar ionnroigíð ir in mağ, 7 ro loirgríe baile catáil meğ rağnaill. Rug tóir mór orra ağ rágbáil an baile dóib. Airirít an clann rin Mağanna ar deircað, Ro mbarbað triur do cloinn mağanna ar an laetar rin, Rorr donnchað 7 brian co rochaiðib oile immaile fpiú. Ro gabáð beór Ruairí a rinnreap oré lřtarb. Teárna an cúicceað mac, toirpdealbac ballac. Una ingean Seacan uí Rağallig ammaetaríde.

Mac mağnura még uíðir, .i. catáil fear tige aoidheað coitcinn décc, 7 a mac, .i. catáil do oirpneað ina ionað lá hua neill 7 lá mağ uíðir.

Catáil dub mac uí conébair puaid décc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

^s *Without obtaining any strength, gan neart do gabáil.* This might be also rendered, "without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway."

ⁿ *Entertained, do coinnmíð.*—The word coinnmeað, is anglicised Coigny, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriel, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

ⁱ *Donough-na-coille, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.*

^k *Bel-atha-Caelain, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying the slender person, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.*—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13,

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength^g by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertained^h Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coilleⁱ O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain^k.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy^l and the sons of Melaghlín. The sons of Melaghlín took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place^m by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth Finn, in the parallel of Gweebarra bay and Castlefinn.

^l *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note 9, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note 9, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

^m *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.

Οα ζαιριν εὐτεῖσθνα εἰνιζ δο ἔαβαιρ το μαιρζέρεε ινζίν υἱ εῖρβαῖλ
βῖν υἱ concobair φαλζιζ (an calbac) το δαῖναιβ γ το ἑλιαραιβ.

Σαῖρπαδ γορταῖ ιρ ιν mbliaðain ρι δά νγοιρτί (αιμρρι ιμῆιαν ιαροῖν) ραῖν-
ραδ na meapaitne uair ní aiteiḡeasð neac casm ná capasð la méð na γορτά.

Υα cathan, .i. Γορρραιδ mac Conmuiḡe υἱ chaṡain το ἑcc.

Mac Conmara, .i. Mac Con cñdmór ταιορεαῖ cloinne cuiléin το ἑcc.

Mac uibilín το ινδαρβαδ αρ α ἑίρ πέιν la cloinn mec υἱ neill buide, γ α
chur ι nAipð ulað ι ccfno Meic an tsábaírḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1434.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cñṡpe ḡed, τριοῖατ α cṡair.

Peilim mac maṡḡamna υἱ lochlann eaprucc cille ρionnaðpac το ἑcc.

Coccað αρ nṡrḡe ειττιρ ua ndomnaill .i. mall, γ α δῡρβραṡair neaṡtain
ρoðaiḡ maṡḡta Eiccnṡcain υἱ domnaill. Cṡṡca γ maṡḡta ioimða το denam
ṡtoppa. Neaṡtain το ṡoṡt ι cclét cloinne domnaill mic muirṡṡṡairḡ.
Cṡṡc το denam la hua ndomnaill αρ an maḡ γ ι ccairppe αρ cloinn domnaill
mic muirṡṡṡairḡ γ αρ neaṡtain. Neṡtain γ bṡian mac domnaill γ clann
domnaill apcṡna το ḡol αρ ιn Maḡ γ ι τṡίρ aṡða το ḡioḡail na cṡṡch ρin
ṡoirḡneáma το loṡccað leó, maṡḡéðala γ ρo ḡroð το ρoḡbáil doib. Neaṡ-
tain το ḡol ι τṡίρ conuill doṡiðiri, γ cṡeṡa το denam ḡó αρ Choncobair mac
í domnaill. Concobair το ḡol ι ccairppe ḡo ρo cṡeachað lair cṡioṡ ḡairppe
uile.

Αn coccað céðna ḡṡop ειττιρ ua ndomnaill γ neṡtain γ neaṡtain το ḡol
ι ccfno Meic uibilín γ bṡian óicc í neill το ḡoccað αρ ua ndomnaill. Υα

ⁿ *Samhra na mear-aithne*, i. e. the summer of slight acquaintance.

^o *Godfrey*.—This name is now pronounced Gorry, and Cooley is generally anglicised Quintin among the O'Kanes, in the county of Londonderry.

^p *Maccon Ceann-mor*, i. e. Maccon of the big head. The name Maccon, which was also a sobriquet of the Irish monarch Lughaidh, in the second century, was very common, as the

proper name of a man, among the Mac Namaras and O'Driscolls.

^q *Ard-Uladh*, now the barony of Ardes, in the county of Down, between Lough Cuan and the sea. In the Life of St. Comgall of Bangor, quoted by Ussher, this name is translated "Altitudo Ultorum."

^r *Magh-ene*, more generally called Magh g-Cedne. It is now locally called the Moy. This plain, although situated south of the River

Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, Samhra na mear-aithneⁿ, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey^o, the son of Cooley, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor^p, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh^a, with Savadge.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-four.

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egnéaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene^r), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell^s, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirhugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

^s Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnaile, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

domnaill 7 ó neill do fuidi a taimceall cáirpléin neactam, .i. cairplen na finne. Baatar cian ir in iomfuidé, ar aoi nri féaspat an baile do gabail.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióir leapa gabail, 7 Maeta ua congaile aircindeac porra aipéir décc.

Ua neill .i. eogain, 7 ua domnaill .i. miall, do léiréionol an cúicció immaile ppiú do dúl do míllead 7 do orccain gall mide. Tangadar goill traga baile hi ccoinne uí neill, 7 tucpat a cíor dó, 7 reóid iomda apésha. Do cóiríro iapom gur po loircepte maáaire oirgiall.

Tiad dona clann uí neill do lorccaó na ndaingín badar lá dpuing dona gallaib. An tan badar occ an pporlorccaó hírin ní po rátaigíte ní go maét fear ionait an riú cona íocraide ina ndócum. Do padpat clann uí neill enrí, 7 aod a muinirín rínpa, 7 do berpat ríat tar lorcc dia neir go ttepnáatar ar gan marbaó gan muóugaó neó uaibib. Luid doni ua domnaill 7 a mac toirpdealbac aóbar tigeapna éirí conaill 7 mac caémaoil an lá céona do cúingeaó oirgne 7 édala hi conair naile. Áreaó dur fucc a nainpén i cceann marcpluaid aóbaib do gallaib. Ro iadpat ina taimceall. Baatarpm occ iomórpnam ppiú ppiú ré padá gur po marbaó toirpdealbac ua domnaill .i. an lá iap ppeil Míóil, 7 mac caémaoil, 7 aod mac an eppcoir meic caémaoil, 7 rochaide ele. Ro gabáó ua domnaill iap marbaó a muiniríre, 7 tuccaó dpor ionait an Ríú ar tteaét i neirinn, .i. Mac Són

* *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

"*To burn the fortresses*, do lorccaó na ndaingín.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: "Do cuaid iapum clann hui Neill do lorccaó na hOibpe .i. enrí 7 aó." The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibpe, which might be translated "of Nobber," or "of

the work," for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies "the work;" and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: "Hoc opus hic labor est."

"*Covered the retreat*.—Sgiaé tar loig means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

"Águr ní paibí beo d'á muinirín ann rin do cóingeaóbaó ríat tar a loig da éipe aét a

namely, Caislen-na-Finne^t, and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and Ó'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses^u in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat^w, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder^x and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley^y, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

anon mac féin .i. Daði mac ðrepi, agur d'fan
an mac déir a aðar, agur do rine comrac fpi
Raon agur po forcamluig Raon fa d'eoio ap
ipin g-comlann, gur bain a ceann de, agur
leanar ðpear iap pin."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresí, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a read do
pome rciað tap lopcc do tabairt a ndeoio a
muinripe.

^x *In search of plunder, do cúingead oirgne.*
In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the
reading is: "diapraio eóala."

^y *The son of Sir John Stanley.*—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnell was taken prisoner in that year. It

Stanlan, γ πο cuipeað é iar pin i láimh go hat chiat. Ro gabað dona mac Maighara caoié ui domnaill arason la hua ndomnaill don éur pin.

O Ruairc .i. ταῖς mac τιγεαρνάιν décc.

Donn catanaé mág uiðir décc.

O bpoim .i. donnchað do écc.

Mac Conmidhe (Maoiliora) ollam uí néill le dán, γ Mac cruicín .i. Sfnéa mac cruicín ollam tuadmúhan i ríchnur raii cóitcinn in gac chird do écc.

Diarmait mac Muirceartaiγ gairb uí ríchnaraiγ do marbað dia eoé pín ag cor crú fuirre.

O Ceallaiγ, γ Mac diarmata, γ ταῖς mac ui concobair puaið do ðol ar ionnraiγið go baile an topair. Deabað do bñé ítopra, γ luét an baile, poðaiðe do lot i muiγ γ ιριγ uaðaið γ pñ don muinuir amuiγ do bñé éar-naiγe do bun bonnraiγe boí ina laim, γ tñine do cor ip in ccarnaiγ i mbun na bonnraiγi cóna, γ an bonnraé do éilgionn ιρεach ipin mbaðbóun, γ a buain i ttaoð τιγε baii ann, an tñch pin do lopcað, γ an tñch eile ba coimnñra dó γ upmop an baile, γ an baðbóun do lopcað, γ iliomat da gac maié baii ip in mbaile do milleað γ do lopcað don éur pin.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1435.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, mile, ceitpe céd, tpiocáττ a cúicc.

An teppcop puaoñ ó hñghra, eppcop achaið conaire do ecc.

O domnaill .i. niall garbh do bñíth i Saxoibh.

Reoñh γ aiγ anacnata ip in mbliaðain pi go nimtiaγðair caé loéa γ aibne epeann ap na lícaib eaγha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

² *Mac Conmidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

³ *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

^b *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Bal-lintoher, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

^c *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster

Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe^z (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art^a, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn^b was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost^c and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

“Sicc mop oo tinnrgha a noepo na bliadna ra .i. u. reétmuine ria noolaig, 7 uu. reétmuine na diaig, 7 no iméigóir táintí bo 7 eic imda 7 daíne 7 capall ppuilócanna Epenn, 7 tucad ár mór for énlair Epenn forr an pic.”

“A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and” [it continued till] “seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice.”

Ο Πρίγκαιλ δομνall mac Seaiu ταοιρεαδ μυντιρε hangaile do écc.

Ḃpan o bpoiu aḁbaḁ τιγεapna cḁice bḁanaδ do ecc.

Ο néll do ḁul ḁluaḁ i bḁeapnaib manac, ḁ longpoḁt do ḁabáil do aḁ cḁaοib ua ḁḁuaḁaain, ḁ baοi ainnḁiḁe co cḁnn tēoḁa noioḁe cona láib. Πḁḁ manac do cōḁ a cclēḁa ḁ a mḁmḁḁḁḁ uile tap loḁ eiḁne ḁiap, ḁ noḁap ḁó i nēḁḁaib ιḁḁi ocḁ bá ḁoḁ leiḁ oigḁeαḁ baοi ḁóḁ an loḁh ap nó ιḁtḁḁḁḁiḁ eiḁh ḁ capaill ḁo a neḁḁḁaib an loḁ lá méḁ an ḁeóio. Ιap tḁionol a ḁlóḁḁ do maḁ uioḁi ḁé haḁcāiḁ ui néill do ḁinne ḁiḁ ḁiḁ, ḁ do cōio ιḁa cḁḁo ιapḁḁain. Αḁḁḁh luio o néill cona ḁocḁaiḁe hi ḁḁḁi cōnaill-ḁup.ḁo loḁḁc ḁ ḁup ḁo ιḁḁḁi blaiḁ móḁi ḁi, ḁ ḁo maḁbaḁ laḁḁ ḁḁan mac doḁḁnaill ui doḁḁnaill ḁupcūḁ do ḁoiḁio. ḁoapḁ ḁia tḁiḁ ιap ccoḁḁap.

Doḁḁnaill mac eoḁain meḁ capḁaiḁ ḁéclḁḁ coḁḁcḁḁ do boḁḁaib, ḁ ḁaḁḁil-ḁneαḁaib do maḁbaḁ lá ḁaḁḁ mac coḁḁmaic mḁc ḁiapḁaḁa méḁ cāḁḁaiḁ.

Donn mac conconnaḁt méḁ uioḁi ḁécc i nuḁḁ cananaḁ i ccluaḁ eoapḁ ιap mḁuaioḁ naḁḁḁḁḁ ḁ ιap ccoḁ an ḁḁaοḁail ḁe ap ḁḁaḁ an cōimḁeαḁ ḁiap an ḁan ḁin.

Comaonḁa cōccaiḁ do ḁénaḁ lá bḁian ḁcc ó néill ḁ lá neαḁḁain ua nḁoḁḁnaill i naḁḁaiḁ ui neill (eoḁan), ḁ a cḁoinne (enḁi, ḁ eoḁan). Ua néill ḁ a cḁlann do bḁḁiḁ a ccaοḁaiḁeαḁt leó do ḁul i ccenel moáin hi ccoinne neαḁḁain ḁ bḁian. Ní ḁo aḁḁḁ ua neill ḁup ḁo ḁab longpoḁt ιḁ na ḁapaiḁ. Oḁ cḁuala neαḁḁain ḁ bḁian ḁḁ ιḁḁḁḁi ḁionóilic a ḁlóḁa co ḁinnḁḁnaḁ i nemonaḁ ap ḁaiḁ amaḁḁ longḁapḁḁ do ḁabaiḁḁ ḁoḁ ua neill, ḁ ní ḁo anḁat ḁia ḁémim ḁo ḁiaḁḁḁḁḁ an longpoḁt i mḁaοi ua néill. Oḁ ḁḁiaḁ ḁeαḁaiḁ ḁup ḁo ιonnaḁḁḁat ua néill ap a longpoḁt, ḁ aḁḁḁḁ ḁḁḁ aḁḁ i mḁaοi ua neill.

Ḃá haḁḁapḁ ḁ bá haḁapḁ lá hua neill cona cḁoinn, ḁ lá mac doḁḁnaill ḁalloḁlaḁ a nḁioḁḁḁ ap in maḁḁḁ i ḁaḁḁḁaiḁḁe comḁ i comapḁle do ḁiḁḁḁḁat amḁap longḁapḁḁ do ḁabaiḁḁ ḁoḁ an ḁluaḁ ḁḁia ḁoḁailḁḁ enḁi ui neill baοi oḁa ḁoḁconḁḁa ḁoḁḁa. Αḁḁ cḁḁa ḁo ḁab ḁḁḁḁ an ḁḁeapḁḁḁ laοiḁeαḁ ḁin

^d *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

^e *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

^f *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioich-Branach^d, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain^e, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa^f. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp^g, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

^g *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ir í comairle do rígenat ammar do éabairt for longpórt a namas 7 óiécéall do óénam ar a aégaíal.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

donn hógab ar po ionnroigread co nímíle, ⁊ go tair toitenac an longporc, ⁊ enri hi pemtur pempa go pangasor lár mēon a namā. Do pala eirir mac domnaill gallocclaic ⁊ mac ruibne panat co mbátar laoić agá lēorac ⁊ agá luatairleac eatopra adú ⁊ anall. Ní aēnigead capra ná namā apoule anhrin lá dopcāc na haidē ⁊ lá olúr na laocraide for apoule. Nó rēgnōir dōa aoble teneac do cōnnbērtac na ccupac ⁊ do lūpeacac na laocraide. Imā ccomrānic dōac ua néill ⁊ do brian ua neill fri apoule go tairat aōc forpam do rleig for brian gur po cpectnais ē go mor. At laoi iarom brian ⁊ neactain ar in iomairiacc, ⁊ fāgbair a ngalloglais dia nhr. Oro ariig mac ruibne neactain ⁊ brian occ dia pagbail areac do rōine rciac tair lorc do tadbairt i ndeōic a muintire, ⁊ an laair rin drafgbail gan rātuccac dōa néill. O po friur enri cona braitir inorin, Ro lhrat mac Suibne co rliab trum, ⁊ po rraoineac fair. Ro gabac ē dōa go rocāidib dia muintir imaille friur. Ro ba corgrach ua neill don turur rin.

Neactain ua domnaill do tadbairt cārlén aca reanais do brian occ ua néill ar cōmaontac cōccac friur i naicac ui néill. Ro peall brian iar-tain for neactain ⁊ do cōic do roigic ui neill gan ceac do neactain, ⁊ po pagab a baroac hi ccārlén aca Snaic. Iar nōul hi ccōnn ui neill do brian po gabac ē lair, ⁊ po rcaiteac cor ⁊ lam de, ⁊ po cioprac a diar mac fon ccumma cēna, ⁊ atbaē fear dōic po cēdōir.

O gāora do marbac la a braitirib rin i nhr bolcc ar loch techst.

Domnaill mac fērgail cōic uí lghra do marbac la Mac magnura mic diarmata meic donnchad.

Cārlén ui ruairc do gabail la donnchad mbacac ua ruairc for cloinn

^b *Vigorously*.—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better :

“Do gluairead pompa ar a aile rin co zai toroacac no co pangasor an longporc; do cūac imopra Enri Hua Neill pompo co cpoac corgrac ⁊ co lāuir lāncalma co pāngasor ar lairmeon a namā, i. e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

ⁱ *Sparks of fire*, aoble teneac.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *caerā teneac*.

^k *Without O'Neill's knowledge*, gan rātuccac dōa Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Elōg gan fri dōa neill.”

^l *Slieve-Trum*.—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously^h, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fireⁱ flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge^k; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim^l, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg^m, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note ^a, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

^m *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.

Ταιῶς υἱ ρυαίρε. Ἐρῖσα δὸ δенам ιαρρῖν λα cloinn ticcḡnain υἱ ρυαίρε ар δоннаḡ mbacaḡ i ccoill an anna.

Ο Ρυαίρε δὸ γαίρμ δὸ lochlainn ua ρυαίρε .i. mac ταιῶς υἱ ρυαίρε.

Ἐρεacha μορα δὸ δенам λα neacḡtain ua ndomnaill ар Ua neill.

Μας бρῖαιν óicc mic enḡ i neill δὸ δol ар cpeic i τῇρ αῖθα, γ cuio δὸ luēt τιγε i domnaill (neill) δὸ брейт fair. Α ἔρῖσ δὸ бῖн de γ é fḡn δὸ ḡabail γ opoḡ mór ua muintir δὸ marbaḡ.

Ο domnaillain, corbmac mac mailechlainn, Ο huiccinn domnaill bacac, γ cairppḡ o cuipḡnín δὸ écc.

Μας бαιтн, .i. Roiberet бaireḡ τιγεарна ἔipe hAmalgada, pḡ dḡpcaḡ daonaḡtaḡ dḡḡeimḡ γ fear δὸ ḡorain α ḡpocḡ duiḡche daimdeóin ḡall con-naḡt δὸ écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1436.

Αοίρ Crioḡt, mīle, ceḡpe ḡéδ, τpḡocac, α Sé.

Coccaḡ mór δὸ loircḡtib, δὸ chpeachaiḡ, γ δὸ marbḡthaiḡ ag ua ccon-cobair pḡailḡe pḡ ḡallaib i ndioḡail υἱ domnaill α clḡnna baof illáin aca.

Niall mac eoḡain υἱ néill δὸ marbaḡ ар ḡpḡir ma τιḡ pḡin lá cloinn cionaiḡ an τpḡúca, λα cloinn enḡ uí neill, γ λα hoirḡiallaib, γ poḡaiḡe dia muintir imaille pḡpḡ.

Concobair mac pḡaain υἱ Raḡaillḡ mac τιγεарна na брейне pḡaof deaḡ-eimḡ dḡḡ.

Ḙpḡannóc loḡa laoḡaire δὸ ḡabáil lá cloinn бρῖαιν óicc υἱ néill. Ua neill γ enḡi δὸ toḡt ḡup an loḡ, γ teaḡta δὸ ḡor uaḡa ар clḡn mḡḡuiḡp tomár óḡ, γ iar na poḡtain po τpḡiallpaτ arḡpḡaiḡe δὸ δенам δὸ δul pḡppan cḡpḡan-nóicc α mbaτpaτ clann бρῖαιν óig, ар i comairle δὸ pḡnpaḡ clann бρῖαιν an cḡpḡannóc δὸ ḡabairc dua neill, γ pḡt δὸ δенам pḡpḡ. Ο néill γ maḡ uiḡp

^a *Coill-an-anna*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

^o *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

^p *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lá cloinn cionaiḡ an τpḡúca, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anmaⁿ.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirhugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.

A great war was waged by O'Conor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement^o.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough^p, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels^q, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog^r to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

^q *Vessels*, ἀρῆραιγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: οὐ βάουρ ἀγ δένυμ κοίτεδ δο γαβάρλ νὰ κρᾶννόγι, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

^r *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.

18 Իսրիւն ծօ ծօլ ալ յօնորօշնծ հի տէրն ածա շրթա՜ս յօմծա, ԵճաԼ, 7 Ե՛ժտ ծօ
 19 ծնան ԼԵ՛՛՛, 7 ա տէ՛ժտ Իսրիւն ծա տշնծ.

Murchaḍ mac corbmaic mec donnchaḍ aḍḅar zigearna tḡre hoilealla
do éḡ.

[illegible]

Maghnus Ruadh mac Maoileaclaínn mic Flaithbheartaigh uí Ruairc do éic.

Ἰολλα ἰορα mac aśdhaḡáin ollam Meic bairin i féineachur fear diaða
 déaracáí daonachtaí, ἡ οἶδε ἦ col i féineachur ἡ φιλοεαῖτ do écc.

Θεανανν μὰς εἰσιτὶν ἀδβαρ ολλάμαν τυαδμύμαν ἡ ρῖνχυρ το βατάδ,
 ἡ βαοί ι λειτ Μογχα ἡνα πέ ἀδβαρ ρῖνχὰδα πο βα εῖρη ἡνά.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1437.

Αοίρ Cπιορτ, míle, ceitpe čed, τριοçατ, α Σεαçτ.

Αἰρησιν πὺρρὸν Ὀνομαστὸν τοῦ ἐκκ. Ὁ δὲ οἶονν πρὸς τὴν εἰρήδην.

Siz do déanam dUa neill, ⁊ do nechtain ua ndomnaill.

Ինքրաւորիծ ծօ ծեան իս Կոնժար յս յճոմնալլ ար միս քէճտաւ յի ճոմնալլ, 7 ծս միս Եօջաւ քսիծ մեք քսիքն ճօ քօճիծի՛ ելե ծօ մարծիծ ծօն շիք քիւն.

Coccað eþir cátaoir ua cconcobaír failge [bráþhair ui concobaír] 7 ua concobaír buðín, 7 caþhair do ðol i celéþ gall, 7 a ðol iarrin co ngallabab lair i nuib failge, 7 baile diarmata uí concobaír do loþccað lair co mbailtib eile genmotha, daoini iomða do lot 7 do marbath lair.

^s *Killed many persons*, ec̃ta do óenáim.—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, f̃c̃ta oame; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

¹ *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

^u *Mac Wattin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirlough, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons^s; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn^t, against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Wattin^u in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools^v of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian^w than he.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais^x.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

^v *Schools*, *pcol*.—Here it is to be observed that *pcol* is the genitive plural of *pcol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *pcole*.

^w *A materies of a historian*, αὐτὰρ ἱστορικῶν, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

^x *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.

Coccað mór beor ag ua cconcobair ffailge pe gallaib na miðe do cpeachaib 7 do maphhēaibh daoine.

Hanraoi o Riain tighna ua noíona do ecc.

Mac oirðelb .i. Emann an machaire do ecc.

Coccað mór ag Mag maégaína 7 ag Maégnur mag maégaína pe apoile. Maégnur do ðol i cclno í neill 7 a élonne, 7 Mág maégaína do ðol hi cclnē gall.

Coccað mor eitir ua neill 7 brian ócc o neill.

Maóileaclainn ua maolconaire décc.

Giolla Paoraiac mac concobair uí éarmaié décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1438.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle cñthpe chéð, τριοχαττ, α hoct.

An teaprcob ó gallcobair .i. lochlainn décc. Eppcop Rathā boē epíðe.

Ppiorp cille maígneann décc. Mac meic diaula cille dapa epíðe.

Abb cille na manac, 7 mocól ó maonaié biocaire éarplein mic concobair do écc ina noir don plaié.

Donocharð na coilleað o doínnail do maphað la Concobair ndonn ó ndoínnail hi ttipr Enda iar na cpeachað don éur ééttēa.

Cathaoir o doéarptaiéh décc.

Pilip máguioir do gábaíl la maguioir.

¹ *Lord of Idrone*.—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryans are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryan of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

² *Kilmainham*, cill maígneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Connor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone^y, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollapattrick, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham^z died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach^a and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair^b, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille^c O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda^d, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

^a *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^b *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^c *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

^d *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^d, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 149, note ⁱ.

Concobair mac Muirceartaid uí Dubda tigeapna cloinne donnchaí uí Dubda do marbaí la a bhaiérib fín i pfiull .i. la taicleach mac corbmaic mic donnchaí uí Dubda, 7 la Ruaidrí mac taidéig, la loclainn mac mic loclainn uí Dubda, 7 la Hanraí bairpet, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbaí in oide fín amaille pfiur.

Uilliam mac Ruaidrí uí Dubda do écc.

Coccaí ag ua cconcobair pfaile pe gallaib na míde i ndioḡail uí donn-naill beop.

Mac Mez flannchaí .i. Enrí ballac do marbaí la dphm do pfiuib manac i mbaile brian uí uiginn ar Maḡ ene.

Seaan mac Emainn a bupc do ecc don galap bpsc.

Uilliam bairéu, .i. Mac mec baíuin do ecc.

Uilliam mac Ssain a bupc do ecc ina tíḡ fín.

Síe do denam dUa concobair faile 7 do cátaoir ó concobair dia dfr-brathair pfi apoile.

O brian .i. taḡ mac brian uí brian do aipiocchaí la a deapbratair .i. la Maḡamain, 7 ó brian do ḡairm do Mhaḡamain.

Mac mec peopair, .i. Rirder do écc.

Siurpan mac Ssain mec oirdeib do écc.

O clumáin ollam uí fḡra i ndán do écc.

Donnchaí mac Siḡraí uí chuipnín raí le Seanchur, O dálaib bpeípe, .i. aédh ollam uí Raigillí le dán, Concobair mac Aídhagáin dllaí cloinne Riocair do bpsémmur décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1439.

Αοίρ Cριοςτ, míle, cítepe céu, τριοχαττ, α Ναοί.

Iurair .i. pear ionaí Ríḡ Saxon do tét i nepinn, 7 a ḡabail iarpin la cátaoir mac uí concobair faile, 7 iap mbíe aḡhaí occa po puaplacpíot ḡoill Aḡa clat an Iurair, 7 tucpat mac an ploingcedaí do cátaoir dar a éiri.

^e *Town*, baile. — The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

^f *The town of Brian O'Higgin*, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town^c of Brian O'Higgin^f, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feorais (Birmingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain^g, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard^h in law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his steadⁱ.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

^g *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

^h *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

ⁱ *In his stead*, *ὑαρ α' εἶπῃ*, i. e. after him,

O Domhnall Niall do bpeit go Manann da fuarlaccadh o gallaib, ⁊ céo marcc do éabairt a fíor a fuarlaicete.

O Domhnall Niall garb décc i mbraighdhnar hi Manann, ba heirdé aon brága gill énecl cconuill ⁊ Eogain ⁊ an tuairceirt ar éina, ⁊ aon lán beoil leirte cuinn ina aimrii, fíri millte ⁊ muimbeartha gall go po díogairiot fair po dloídh ina ndírgéne forra, fíri éaomanta ⁊ coranta éirte a éneoil i naghaid gall ⁊ gaoideal bátar ina aghaid nua ttiogairnar ⁊ iar ttiogairnúr do gabáil do. Neactain Ua domhnall a dhíbrátair do oiríneadh ina ionadh.

Más uirí do gabáil la Domhnall ballac más uirí i mbaile méguirí féin, ⁊ Pilib más uirí do léigín amach an lá cóna lá domhnall, ⁊ an gímeal bairí for Pilib do cor la domhnall for Más uirí i ttiogh méguirí fadéin. An tan at clop la Héirí uá néill más uirí do gabáil po ttiogairí ríde a íluaa ⁊ do riacht co Port abla faoláin i ccoinne Pilib ⁊ domhnall, ⁊ Mas uirí illáin aca. Léccéirí maguirí amach, ⁊ po gabadh bairíde oile ar r. i. Emann más uirí a mac féin, ⁊ ingín még eochagáin bín méguirí ⁊ bairíde oile cínmóatáirí, ⁊ do rabadh Cairlén iní cínleann do domhnall ballach Mhágairí an tan rin.

Taogh caoch mac afoha mic Pilib na tuairge meguirí décc.

Fíriadhac mac Duinn mic Concondact meguirí do marbhad lá hoir-giallaib.

Eirí ruadh mac brian mecl gille rinnén, tairíeac muiríre Peódaáin décc.

Mór ingín Afoha mecl rampadain bín mic brian mecl Magnura décc.

O concobairí connaect, .i. Rí Connaect Catal mac Ruairí do écc, 19. do márta, ⁊ coccaadh ar nírgé i Macaire connaect ttiogh rin, .i. eirtir éloinn Meic feirlimídh, ⁊ clann ttiogairídealbairí oirí do gairíeadh uá concobairí do éadg mac uí concobairí ruairí lá cloinn meic feirlimídh, ⁊ po gairíeadh ó concobairí

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be: “⁊ tucrae mac an ploim-gceadaig do chaetaoir i na ionadh.”

^k *The chief theme of conversation, aon lán*

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

^l *Port-abhla-Faelain*, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

^m *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English ; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation^k in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faelain^l against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe^m Maguire, died.

Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orielians.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Conor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, was then called the O'Conor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, was called the O'Conor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnachtⁿ

ⁿ *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connacæ, tract in the county of Roscommon, the limits of or the Plain of Connaught, a well-known dis- which have been already defined.

immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Turlough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died ; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda°, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara ; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige ; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough ; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal^p, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain ; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda ; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh^q, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note ^a, and the map to the same work.

^q Ballagh, now Ballaghmechin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cήτηρε chéd, cήτηrachatt.

Mac uilliam bupe .i. Uatér mac tomair mic Sipi Emainn albanaiḡ tig-eapna gall connac̃t, ḡ móráin do ḡaoiḡealaib̃ do écc donn plaiḡ peḡtman pia pfeil na cpioice ip in pfoḡm̃ar, ḡ Mac Uilliam do ḡairm démann a búpe i monaḡ a ḡr̃b̃raḡar.

Sic̃ do ḡenaḡm̃ dua doḡnnaill neac̃tain, ḡ dua neill eoḡan pe apoile.

O doḡarḡaiḡ doḡnnaill mac concobaip ḡaoipeac̃ Ar̃da miḡḡaip do écc, ḡ dá ua ndoḡarḡaiḡ do ḡairm ina ionaḡ .i. Emann mac concobaip, ḡ Aoḡ mac S̃fain.

Maḡ cpaith, Matha mac mapc̃aip comarba ḡr̃mainn dabeócc décc ḡ Seaan buiḡhe do oip̃ñs̃h̃ ina ionaḡ.

ḡrian mac Doḡnnaill mic Muip̃c̃r̃ḡaiḡ ui Concobaip ḡiḡr̃na ioḡḡaip connach̃t, p̃éola ḡaile ḡ ḡairccioḡ ḡaoiḡeal a aim̃p̃ipe décc an ḡara la pia pfeil Eoin iap̃ m̃b̃l̃ic̃ 37 m̃bliḡḡna i ḡiḡr̃nar.

Maḡnup̃ eóḡhanaḡ m̃áḡ uiḡip, mac piḡe P̃ilip, ḡ cataip̃iona inḡr̃ñ duinn mic Conconnach̃t m̃éḡuiḡip bean Mec maḡnupa m̃éḡ uiḡip décc.

Ropp mac Seaaip m̃éḡuiḡip, ḡ peḡlimiḡ puac̃ mac Doḡnchaioḡ puaiḡ m̃éḡ uiḡip do m̃ar̃baḡ.

Doḡnnaill ua b̃p̃eip̃l̃én paioi b̃p̃iḡḡm̃an, ḡ aḡbar ollaḡm̃an p̃ear manac̃ déḡ.

Duibḡr̃ñn ḡruam̃ḡa ó duibḡr̃ñḡáin paioi p̃r̃ñchaḡḡa décc.

Maḡhnar̃ ó doḡm̃naill (.i. mac doḡnnaill) do m̃ar̃baḡ i m̃bun l̃c̃aiḡ la cloinn Mec puib̃h̃ne Connac̃ḡaiḡ, ḡ concobaip̃ m̃ac Eoin epp̃coip̃ .i. mac an epp̃coip̃ conallaḡ, ḡ ḡiap̃maip̃ mac doḡnchaioḡa mec aḡḡa p̃r̃ñchaḡḡa uí doḡnnaill

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeelin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

^r *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

^s *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog^f, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire^s, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha^t O'Duigennan, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh^u, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherina, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

^t *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

^u *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacre-

do marbad ip in ló cfezna. Mac aile domnaill ui domnaill 7 dponz do Conallechaib do marbad mic meic ruibni Concobair mac Suibhne i ndioḡail a bpatar.

ḡpaine inḡen ui ceallaiḡ bean taiḡ ui brian do écc.

Cairlén baile ui baioḡill do ḡabail la Mac domnaill mic ui domnoill iar bfaḡbail baioḡail fair 7 édala mopa do faḡbail ann daiḡḡte 7 dedac 7 deidead, 7 an cairlen cedna do ḡabail doḡidiri la hua nDomnoill, 7 a tabairt dua baioḡill, 7 clann domnaill ui domnaill do ḡabail ann, 7 a mbeit illaín aḡ ua ndomnaill ina miḡnfoímb.

O Ruairc .i. Lochlainn mac taiḡ do ḡabail la cloinn Airt ui Ruairc, 7 clann Airt dia tabairt do donnchaḡ ballac mág Samraḡain 7 da cloinn, 7 donnchaḡ ballac da tabairt do cloinn tiḡearnaín uí Ruairc, Coccad ap nḡiḡe ip in mbreifne iarom eirip cloinn tiḡearnaín uí Ruairc 7 clann taiḡ uí Ruairc ḡup po buaidirreac an típ eatarra.

Pinnḡuala inḡean ui docharpaiḡ bean ui domnaill do écc.

O concobair failḡe cona cloinn, 7 a bpatar Cataoir do ḡul ap cpeic i laoiḡir ui móḡda. Iarla dearmumán 7 mac ḡiolla Patraicc do bpeit orpa ipi ccop cpeach peimpa, 7 ḡraioinead pop ua cconcobair ḡup po marbad a mac, .i. Conn co tpeib fichtib dia amraib imaille fpir.

Cairlen ui docharpaiḡ .i. Cairlen cuile mic an tpeóin do ḡabail la hua ndomnaill.

Mac baicín .i. Tomar mac Henrí baipéd tiḡearna típe hAmalḡada do écc an .15. do mí lul, 7 Mac baicín do ḡairm do mac Magu baipéd.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

^v *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

^w *Ballyboyle*, ḡaile ui ḡaiḡill, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

^x *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

"having found danger on it," i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

^y *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the conterraneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

"In this place where the two bays of the

chaidh O'Donnell', were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle^w was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded^x; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gillpatrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin', was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigiu Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare together, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broade, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old fforte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreate back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."

Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aéda buíde uí Ruairc aobair tigearna breipne do mairbáð lá Mac diarmada na ngamnáð uí Ruairc i feill i ndruim da étiar i mbaile donnchaíð bacaið uí Ruairc.

Domnall mac corbmaic méð donnchaíð aobair tigearna ua nAilealla, O dubagáin Senchaid, .i. Seáan mac Corbmaic, 7 Duibhghn ghruamda o duibhghnain ollam Meic donnchaíð i ríochur do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1441.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cethpe ched, cétphachatt, a haon.

Airdeppcop connacht .i. Tomar ó ceallaicch do écc.

Giollapatraicc ua maoluíðir abb clochair décc.

Muiréðrtað mac cathail moir mec Magnura airchideochainn clochair, 7 Ríðrún airið Maolain, clepeað toðaiðe décc.

Domnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cñh scna, eolair, 7 ppoi-cfpta coigíð connacht décc.

Concobar mac taiðg mec donnchaíð tigearna éipe hoilealla peichñm coitcheann do cliaraið Epeann ina aimpír décc iar mbreit buaða ó domán, 7 ó deamán.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaið do mairbáð la cloinn doinn mic Conconnaét méð uíðhir.

Cpeacha mópa do dénoñ lá Máguíðir, tomár for cloinn Annaíð mec domnaill, 7 mac mic Emainn mec domnaill do mairbáð leir don turur rin.

Concobar óg mág uíðir décc iar ccor an tpaogail de.

Ua maílconaire, Maolín mac tanaíðe mic paidín ollam ril muirpeaðaið cñh caðura 7 onóra epeann ina aimpír décc an .i.3. febru, 7 a adnacal co honopað i tñmpall cluana coirpéi. Diarmaid ruad mac donnchaíð bain uí maílconaire décc hi cind mír iartain.

^z *Dermot-na-n Gamhnach*, i. e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

^a *Druim da ethiar*, i. e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

^b *Donough Bacagh*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

^c *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach² O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar^a, the town of Donough Bacagh^b O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-one.

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapattrick O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain^c, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe^d; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Brosca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

^d *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Πιαρur camm ua luinín paoi rínehaða γ píp dāna aipehinveach na hárhoa,
γ τpin aipeiz maelain, pfp occa mbaof caður γ onoir móp décc.

O cinneioiz Ruao .i. Ruaoipí mac pílíp leitheigeapna upmumán do écc.

Tómáir mac ui chinneioiz duinn do écc.

Cairlen ui Mhaðaóain .i. Cairlen púipe an tulchain por Sionainn do
gabáil lá Mac uilliam uachtarach, γ la cloinn Riocaird ap ua Maðaóain,
γ Mac uí Maðaóain do gabáil ann γ ceitpe bpaizde décc oile batap ip in
mbaile, γ éóáil mop déideadh γ darpn do pagbáil ann por.

Cpeach mop la corbmac mag Sampaóain ap cloinn donnchaio ballaiz
még Sampaóain.

O huiginn Mathgámain Ruao paoi píp dāna do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1442.

Αοίρ Cpιορτ, míle, cethpe chéð, csthphachatt, a dó.

Mag capthaiiz piabach tigeapna ua neachðac mumán do écc.

An tabb ua capthaiiz do écc.

An dfgánach mac uilliam baipéd .i. deazánac chille hAlao do écc.

An dfgánac mac Maoilpuanaio mic Giollacpιορτ meg donnchaio do écc.

ðpian mac Apðgáil meg mathgámaina tizghina oirghiall do écc iar ndfg-
bethaio.

Seaan máguiðip γ domnall clann pílib meguiðip décc.

O flaitheðeaptauiz .i. an giolla dub mac bpian tigeapna iaptau con-
naet do écc.

Roscommon.—See note ¹, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

^e *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

^f *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muintir Loonyne as Corbes.”

^g *Ard*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

^h *Airech-Moelain*.—See note ^e, *supra*.

ⁱ *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

^k *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam^e O'Luinin^f, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard^g, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain^h [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lordⁱ of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain^k on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach^l and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivahagh^m in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lismagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent*.

^l *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

^m *Ivahagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivahagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^v, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Μάγ υιὸν τομάρ ὅς το ἔαβαιρτ cairlén ινρι εἰσῆλεανν το Φηλὶς μάγ υιὸν ιαρ λειγὴν Εἰμεινν ἡ τὸμάρ ὀιγ amach.

Ενρί μας εὐγανν υι Νέιλλ το οὐλ το ροιγὶὸ ḡall, ἡ ρλοῖγεαὶ λάννιοι το ἔαβαιρτ λαιρ το ḡallaib co cairlén na pinne ἡ Υα νέλλ α αῖταιρ το ἔοχτ εὐ λιοννιαρ λειρεῖονοιτε ιι εcomóail Ενρί ἡ ḡall ḡur an maigin ecctena. Ο δομναῖλλ .i. νεαῖταιν το ἔοχτ ινα ναḡαῖδ, ἡ ρῖδ το οενομ ὀό οον εῦρ ριν la hua néll ó na baol coimlén poépaide ppiur, ἡ an cairlén το ἔαβαιρτ οό ουα Νέιλλ, ἡ cenél Moám, ἡ εῖορ ινρι ηεοḡham. Ρο págaib enrí barua ip in cairlén ἡ το chóid pém la hua néill oia ττιḡib ιαρ εcorḡar οον τυρur ριν.

Domnall ḡlapp mag capthaḡ τtiḡina ua ccaipppe vécc.

Υα ηειρurḡeóil móp (Mac Con) τtiḡearna corco laoiḡe vécc.

Ταὸς μας τομαλταιḡ mec διαρματα το μαρβαὶ la muintir chaéail mész Raḡnaill póp achaὶ chille τatthcomarc το upchar ḡa.

Coccaὶ το ειρḡe ειτιρ ua ccaethán ἡ Μάε υιὸν ιν, Ruaiḡ το ἔαβαιρτ la Mac υιὸν ιν, ἡ la cloinn bpiain ὀιḡ υι neill ap ua ccaéán, ἡ οα pfi ὀḡ ap pichit το muintir uí chaethain το μαρβαὶ οον Ruaiḡ ριν.

Αν coḡaὶ cedna εῖτιρ ua ccaethain ἡ Mac υιὸν ιν. Cpeacha iomóa ἡ μαρβῆα το οένομ ιτορpa, ἡ Mac mész υιὸν ιν το μαρβαὶ la hua ccaéán. Cpeaca το οέnam το Mac υιὸν ιν ap Aibne ua ccaéán.

Ḣoill αῖθα εἰαῖ ἡ na Míde το οὐλ ι ccpich bpanaé, ἡ cpeachia mópa το οένομ ὀóib. bpanaiḡ ἡ τuataiaiḡ το bpeit ap na ḡallaib, ἡ maióm το ἔαβαιρτ póp, ἡ ceῖrpe pícit το μαρβαὶ το ḡallaib, ἡ edala uaiḡneiri το béin oíob.

^a *Edmond and Thomas Oge*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows:

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

^o *Kinel-Moen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“An cairlen do éoirbeḡ oia neill ἡ cineil Moem uile ἡ cῖr. moiri ηeοḡam, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Inishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

^p *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^v, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^q *Corca-Laoighe*.—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes ^x and ^v, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill τatthcomarc by the natives in Irish.

^s *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge^a at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen^o, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery^p, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe^q, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc^r.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne^s O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles^t overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

^c *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀπαναῖς, Τυαθάλαῖς. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing ác, as O'Ḃpoim, O'Byrne; O'Τυαθάιλ, O'Toole; Ὀπαναῖς, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυαθάλας, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀπαναῖς, Τυαθά-

λαῖς.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotius Murchardides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotius Murchadides*.

Mac mec Murchaḁa (τιḡearna laiḡen) .i. Muircearṑac caḁmānac aḁḁar τιḡearna laiḡen do mārḁaḁ la gallaib̄ na cḁntae Riab̄cha. Coḡaḁ do dénom do Mac murchaḁa nṑr an cḁntae riab̄aḡ ḡ pe gallaib̄ laiḡen iar mārḁaḁ a meic .i. Muircearṑac caḁmānac ḡur bo heizēan dōib̄ an Moirp̄reir̄ar̄ b̄raḡat do ḡabaḁ an la do mārḁaḁ Muircearṑac do leḡēan amach, ḡ ocht ccéḁ mārḡ do ṑḁair̄t do Mac Murchaḁa i n̄epuic a meic.

Coḡaḁ eir̄ip̄ aḁḁ buiḁe ó Néill ḡ Mac uib̄il̄in. O néill do éir̄ḡe le Mac uib̄il̄in i naḡaḁ aḁḁa buiḁe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1443.

Αοίρ Cριορ̄t, m̄le, cethpe chéḁ, c̄st̄h̄iaḁat̄t, a t̄p̄i.

Αonghur m̄ac ḡille p̄indēin abb leappa ḡab̄ail décc.

Maghnur m̄aḡ Mathḡam̄na aḁḁar τιḡearna oir̄ḡiall ar̄ eimeach ḡ ar̄ ḡn̄nam̄ décc.

Eim̄ir̄ m̄aḡ Mathḡam̄na do mārḁaḁ la hua Néill .i. Eoḡan mac neill óḡ.

P̄inḡin mac ḡiollaπατραιcc ḡ διαρ̄μᾱit̄ dá mac mec ḡiollaπατραιcc τιḡearna op̄raiḡe do mārḁaḁ hi p̄ill hi ccill c̄ain̄oḡ ar̄ p̄op̄ḡall mec Riḡḁr̄oḡ buiḁil̄ep̄.

Ḃrīan mac em̄ainn m̄ic tómāir̄ m̄ic c̄ath̄ail ui p̄r̄ḡail do mārḁaḁ ḡ do baḁaḁ ḡ é acc ταιρ̄cc̄p̄in elaiḁ ar̄ ecc̄m̄ d̄in̄ip̄ p̄uip̄t̄ an ḡoir̄p̄in iar̄ na beir̄ ḁa b̄liaḁain ḡo leir̄ ill̄ām̄ aḡ d̄om̄nall buiḁe ua p̄r̄ḡail.

Maolpuanaḁ m̄ac τaiḁḡ ui c̄r̄p̄ail̄l τιḡr̄na éle décc.

^u *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

^v *Heir to the lordship*, &c.—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

^w *Were treacherously slain*.—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudly Firbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials *OF*.

“A. D. 1443. Ffingin Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall ffeates) were both mur-

The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabhach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabhach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric^u for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-three.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^v of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain^w at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin^x, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely^y, died.

thered in Killkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttler's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

^x *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1443. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

^y *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. 1. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."

Ταὺς υἱὰς τοῦ Μακ τῖς ἴσῃνα υἱὰ πρῖαχραὶς τοῦ μαρβάδ λα α βρατέρῃς
πέιν.

Σρεαχα μόρα λα ἡσὸ βυῖδε υἱὰ νέλλ πορ α ρῖνῃρεαυ βρατχαρ, .i. πορ
Μυρέρῃταὶς ρυαὸ υἱὰ Νέλλ κο ττυε α ρῖαρ ὁὸ ταρ εῖνῃ α χρεαχ, γ κο
νδεαρηρατ ὀίγρῖδ ρῖι ἀποῖλε.

Ο ρῖομν ρῖλ Μαοῖλε Ρυαν γ εῖνῃ δα βρατέρῃς τοῦ μαρβάδ λα εῖομν γοῖρ-
βεῖδαῖς γ τῖς υἱ ἐῖλλῖν.

Μαοῖλ Ρυαναὶς ἡσὸ Μαοῖλ Ρυαναὶς υἱὸς τοῦ μαρβάδ λα α δεαῖρβρατχαρ
πέιν γ ρῖλλ.

Μακ ἀσὸ ἡσὸ γαῖν ὑρῖνῃμῃν, .i. γῖολλα να ναοῖν μακ γῖολλα να ναοῖν μῖς
ἀσὸ ἡσὸ ὀλλῃν μῃμῃν γ πεῖνεαχυρ ραοῖ κοῖτκοῖν ἡν γαὶς εῖνῃ, γ πεαρ τῖς ἡ
ναοῖδεαὶς δα γαὶς ἀσὸν τοῦ ἐγ.

Αὐοῖν μακ Αὐοῖν γαῖν μακ πεαργαῖν μῖς βαοῖτγαλαῖς τοῦ ecc ἡν τῖλε α
ρατχα, ρῖρ πο βρεαρρ τῖς γ ἡρῖαβρα βαοῖ τοῦ γαοῖδεαῖς ἡν ἀμῃρῖ, ὀλλῃν
ἡοχταρ ἐοῖνῃαὶς γ πεῖνεαχυρ εῖνῃδε.

^z *By his own kinsmen.*—"A. D. 1443. Thady O'Dowda, the King of O'ffiachra-Muay, his son being" [*recte* was] "cast and killed with a speare by his own brother."—D. F. in F. l. 18, p. 365.

^a Α ρῖνῃρεαυ βράτχαρ, his kinsman, who was an elder branch of the family. ὀράτχαρ originally signified a brother, but throughout these Annals, as well as in the colloquial dialect of the present day, it is used to signify a kinsman, while δεαῖρβράτχαρ is always used to signify brother.

^b *For the preys.*—Thus translated by D. F. :

"Greate preyes, taken by Ædh boy O-Nell, from his eldest brother, Mortagh Roa O-Nell, so that he obeyed for the preyes, and both they concluded full peace afterwards."

^c *Sil-Maelruain*, a tribe and territory in the modern barony of Castlereagh, in the west of the county of Roscommon. See note ^t under the year 1192, p. 92, supra.

^d *Ollav of Munster.*—This entry is given somewhat differently by D. F., as in F. l. 18 :

"Mac Egan, of Ormond, a greate Author of Irish lawes (.i. legent in the Irish law), died."

^e *Ollav of Lower Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called, "Ædh fitz Ffeargail Mac Egan, cheife judg of O-ffiachra."

^f The following entries are given under this year in the Annals of D. F., which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"The son of Taithlech boy ô hara was kiled in his owne house by East ô hara his sonn, and by his own kinsmen. A preying Army made by Ædh fitz Brien O'Kelly, King of Omany, and by Corcaroy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot ffitz Art O'Mailechlyn in Corcaroy, in Meath, so that they gathered theare innumerable preyes of cowes, and they burned Munyna-fedy.—Another preying Army was made by Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, and by O'Mordha's sonn, and by Conn O'Conner, so that their fforces reached westward beyond Sliavardachy, and they gathered verry many Cattles, untill Richard Butler's sonn overtooke them, and they being defeated lost some scores

Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen^z.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman^a, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys^b. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain^c and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster^d in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught^e in law^f.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their footemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz^t., by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz^t., Villick Oge fitz Vllik fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanricard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his countrey at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 cōwes, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cuconnacht o'ffeargaile, Lord of fíir-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the churche's rites.—O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten ffigir. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædh mac Maelruany, viz^t. Bricksliav-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Briminghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

Aois Criosť, 1444.

Aóir Criosť, míle, ceirí cío, cŕthachatt, a cŕthair.

Rídero mac an deaganaig moir mic domnaill mic Seaim gallda uí feargail, eppcop Ardachaid décc.

Uilliam ua hecigen eppcop oile fíno do ùl do Roim, 7 diong móri do cleirichib connact 7 a nécc durnóir .i. taðg mac taðg mic diaimada iar ngrougao abðaine na búille, 7 uilliam mac an deccanaig uí flannagairn ppoir commain, Mac maoilecloinn mic corbmaic mec donnachaid abð baile earra daria, 7 rochaid oile do cleiricib ulað.

Aoð buide mac brian ballaig uí Néill rioghdamna epeann, neach ro ba mó clú, 7 do bñir fñir eneach, 7 engnam do rioghdamnaib a aimprie fñir ar mó ro áitig dññonn gall da naimdeoin da raiðe ina pé do lot durnchar ga i nuib Eacðac, 7 a ñeic hi cñóliðe ñair cuig la fñichc .i. o chŕtaime an ñraicth gur an daria lá do íamrað, 7 a écc iarpin iar mñrñicth ñuaða ó ðoman 7 ó ðñman dia pañairn do punnrað.

Sluaigead aobal la heogan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óig, 7 la hupmop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Brimingham's pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) satisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Brimingham's (hibernicè to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his finger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ô Conner-ffaly and they joyned togeather, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

^s *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'ffeargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-four.

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh^g, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster^h.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamnaⁱ of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army^j was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intituled, *The Annals of Firbissy*, not those of *Gelasy Mac Firbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duald Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudley Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

^h *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'flanagan, .i. Prior of Roscommon, and the son of Maelachlyn fitz Cormack mac Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Baleasadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

ⁱ *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^j *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh

γαιοδεαλ υλαδ υιλε cήmoτá ua doímaill do moipead 7 do arɣam cloimne afoha buide iar nécc afoha. Ro éionóil Muirceartač ruad ua néill, 7 énpí ua néill, 7 mac uibóilín cona lucht comafhta uile for cind an tɣluaiɣ móip ɣin ip in duibérian. Ro ɣírrrat bealach coillead for an cconair in po ba dóiɣ leo a pochtam chucu. Tamicc ua néill cona ɣlogaib do ɣoiɣið an bealaiɣ iomcumaiɣ. Ro ionnɣoiɣírt an lucht oile iad ɣup po maɣbɣat Mac doímaill galloclac bai for dípead an tɣluaiɣ hi ccommatɣ an lóit. Do chuað an ɣlóg hi mímeipneíɣ móip deɣidein, ɣo tɣɣrat ɣoiɣne na nɣiall po tɣɣrat ɣín do cloimn mec ui néill buide, .i. afoh mac uí neill, mac énpí uí néill, Mac méɣ mačɣaíma, Mac ui mealláin 7 cúɣ bɣaiɣde décc immaile ɣríú do cind na ɣliɣíð do léɣean doib ina ɣɣiɣhíniɣ ɣup po imtíɣírt iapɣin po méla 7 cuicbeð.

Eoɣhan mac doímaill mic Muirceartaíɣ ui Concoðair tɣɣearna Slíccíɣ 7 ɣɣiche caipɣie do maɣbað duɣchup do ɣoiɣhitɣ la cloimn coɣbmaic mec donnachaið, uair po maɣbað mac maóileacloimn mic coɣbmaic mec donnachaið ɣiapaɣ tan ɣin hi tɣɣoðan la mac mic Éóin ui aipɣ, conað tɣið ɣíde po maɣbað Eoɣhan mac doímaill.

Sluaíɣeað la hua néill .i. Eoɣhan i nɣallbačt oipɣiall ɣup po chɣeačloipcc móɣán díob, 7 po aipcc Dɣáðbaile dúine deaɣan, 7 ɣuair tɣí ɣichitɣ maipɣ 7 ba tɣonna ɣóna do chind ɣan an baile ɣín do loɣað.

O'Neil, who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberalest and hardest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Neil in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [*recte* except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Neil his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Neil and Henry O'Neil and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greate Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Neil's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Neil] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Neil, and Henry O'Neil his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them, & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I'Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin* by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town¹ of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons^m of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

* *With a cast of a javelin*, *supchup do fiongh-
i-cc, jactu sagittæ*.—D. F. translates it "was
kild by a dart," in F. I. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the country of Carbrej, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

¹ *Street-town*, *ppáobáile*, literally, street-

town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.

^m *Two tons*.—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. I. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Neill marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell), and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonns of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the country."

Μιορβαλ μορ το δσνὰμ το δελδ Μαρι Αθα τρυιμ, .i. α ρύιλε το ταβαίρε το δαλλ, γ α τηήζα το αmlαβαρ, γ α χορα το cláiríneach γ α lárη το rínιυδ το neoch αζα ραιβε ρι clíhgaίτε δια θαοδ γ caíτ το bpeíτ το mnaoi έορραιζ.

Ρορβαίρ la hua Neill ρορ γállaiδ, ζυρ πο mίll mópán ιομπυ, γ co bpuaiρ coméτα mópa ó γállaiδ το cιnδ ριoη leíτh bliaδna το δsnoñ ppiú. Cpeach-pluaígeaδ ριapaη ρíδ ριη το δénoñ la mac υι néill bpian mac doínnaił mic Eoghain υι néill ι nγαλλoachτ ζυρ πο μαρβαδ bpian pñη δóñη υpécυρ cloíce γ πο γαβαδ Eimeap mαg μαtγamna, γ πο μαρβαδ apoile δια muíntιρ.

Τοιρpðealbác mac eoγaiη mic Ruaiδpι uí cóncoβαιρ το mαρβαδ la cloínn Connmaíγ dupécυρ το ρiοiγίττ.

Seaan mac bpiain mic Emaiηη ηι pñγaił το mαρβαδ γ ochτορ immaίlle ppiρ la Seaan ua pñγaił, γ la cloínn doínnaił buíde υι pñγaił ρορ ρliaδ callpαιze bpi leτh.

Emaiη mac Tómaίρ mic caτaił υι pñγaił το écc.

ⁿ *A great miracle*, should be "great miracles."—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

^o *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word caíτ, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word caíτ, by "safe delivery in child-bearing;" but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duald Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Greate miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt" [it] "gave his eyes to the blind, his tounge to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand" [to one] "that had it tyed in his side; and cattis brought forth by a bigbellied woman that was thought to be with childe" [caíτ το bpeíτ το mnaoi έορραιζ].

^p *Encamped*: ρορβαίρ signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Nell against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*" [i. e. hosting] "made before that by the sonn's son of O'Nell, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Nell against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Enear Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine."

^q *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairi O'Conner slaine by Clanconvay, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.

A great miracleⁿ was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles eniti^o fecit.

O'Neill encamped^p against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin^q by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith^r.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

^r *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify a mountain, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the Dinnseanchus, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcarr of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calraighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Cá Calraighe i d-Teffia, go maó dī Sliabh Calraighe i cconnoae an Long-puirte. There is a Calry in Teffia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Teffia, one in south Teffia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Teffia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.

Magnur mág maḡgama aḡḡar tigeapna oirgiall décc, 7 a aḡnacal i cluain eoap.

Eber mac briain mész maḡgama aḡḡar tigeapna oirgiall do marḡadh, Taḡḡ ua briain tigeapna tuaḡmuman do écc.

Síoda camm mac Conmára taoipeaḡ clomne cuilén pŋichlín coitḡlín pear nepeann décc eitḡir da noḡḡaiḡ.

Dubḡoblaḡ inḡean tomáir meḡuḡir (tígeapna pear manaḡ) bean eoḡam mész caḡmaoíl bean ḡaonnachtaḡ deḡeapcach deḡeimḡ do écc.

^s *Heir to the lordship.*—"Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial feates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross."

^t *Heir to the lordship.*—"Emear, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine."—D. F.

^u *Lord of Thomond.*—"Thady O'Brien, King of Thomond, died."—D. F.

^w *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call "Great Christmas," and the 1st of January, which they call "Little Christmas." This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Sida Cam Mac Conmára, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this yeare."

^x Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth, & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneous, .i. the bissextile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelfth day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

"Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlan & ffelim Mac Cochlan, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlan, with the sept of Connor Mag Cochlan, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlan's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannchoir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily "[now Lumcloon]" to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonnns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlan, & the sons of O Ædhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiscert Omány was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^s of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^t of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^u, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases^w.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died^x.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall mantion. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetiall true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciences in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

"Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

"Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cluainn & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

"An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

"Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

"William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concabbair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

"Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x^o. Kalend. Decembris.

"Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

"A greate skirmish by the sonnys of Murchertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sonnys of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

"The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

"One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

"The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zaracens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

"A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

"Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Camhanach; some time expired afterwards he

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1445.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, cethpe chéð, cethpachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach γ Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Sloigeað mór do ófnoñ la hua ndomnaill go rliḡeac, γ la Pilibmáz uðip la cloinn afóha még uðip γ la cloinn Eoghain uí Choncobair. Ro loirceac leo Sloigeac for toirpðealbach cappach mac domnaill mic Muircfirtaigh uí Choncobair, γ po mapðað mac donnchað tḡearna típe hoilealla, .i. tomaltað mac donnchað leo co poðaðib oile.

Uilliam mac Seadain mic domnaill uí fírfail tḡearna na hangaile déḡ iar ndeḡbcthað cianaorðað γ ba taoipeach do ḡairm iarrin ipin angaile, .i. do Ropra mac Muircfirtaḡ miodḡ mic briaín uí fírfail, γ rliocht Murchaíð uí fírfail uile do ḡairm anma ðe. Ða cloind afóha γ cland Seadain

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and tooke him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner ffaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Killdare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murdered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghlly were taken by the sons of ffelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muin-tir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered, & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slain by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son. entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn courageously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and tooke twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Connor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Mortogh O'Connor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life^y; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs^z, and the Clann-Shane^a O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this year) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him untill he was forced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by ffelim O'Connor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid ffitz William Can's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corcomroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lunæ in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too."

^y *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John fitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes" [i.e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach fitz Bryen O'ffeargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'ffeargail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'ffeargaile, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux* or captain] "by the sons of John O'ffeargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

^z *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septs of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^a *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uí fírfáil 7 a chairde for gach leth do gairm taoiriḡ do doimnall buide mac doimnall mic Seáin uí fírfáil, 7 an tír do mílleaḡ ftoirra co ndearn-rat ríḡ, .i. lē na hangaile aḡ ceḡtar de.

Ruaidrí mac Tómaír méḡuioir mac tiḡfína fear manaḡ décc.

Mac gillefínnéin, .i. brian taoíreach muinirpe Peodachain faoí eimḡ 7 fírf corḡaíḡa a chirḡ fírf a comarrain décc.

Donnchaḡ ballaḡ mac raípaḡaíḡaíḡ aḡbaḡ taoiriḡ teallaiḡ eachḡaḡ décc.

Diarrmaíḡ ua tuataíḡ tiḡearíḡa cloinne tuataíḡ do marbḡaḡ for loḡcc cḡeiche la cloinḡ mic tomaltaiḡ uí díomaraíḡ, iar mbeíḡ ceíḡpe fíḡhíḡḡ bliadaíḡ ḡaoíḡ.

Concobaḡ mac uí concobaíḡ ciarraiḡe do marbḡaḡ la Maḡḡamain ua ccon-cobaíḡ, la a brataíḡ, 7 ríat araon i mbáḡ aḡ uol ḡo hínir cathaiḡ.

Ríḡdeḡ mac uioilín do marbḡaḡ.

Tomar uolmain 7 Ríḡdeḡ ḡḡ uolmain do écc.

Laíḡneach mac aḡḡa buíḡe meḡ eocharaíḡ do marbḡaḡ for coill na connaiḡ la cloinn Muirḡfíḡaiḡ ḡíḡ mḡ eocharaíḡ.

Donnchaḡ bacáḡ ua Ruairc décc, 7 an bḡeḡne éíar do gairm uí Ruairc do donnchaḡ mac Tiḡearḡnaíḡ ḡíḡ i naḡaiḡ lochlainn mic taiḡḡ uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

^b Dermot O'Toole.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. l. 18, as follows :

"A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slain" [*recte* was slain] "pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dimasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians" [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], "he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province."

^c *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry."

^d Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*.

"Greate warr acted by Gerald Camhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Ferimanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole^b, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh^c.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke^d.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Cæmhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit, Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

“The Bisshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young officiall, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Rome.

“Innumerable greate preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, .i. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betraied by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

AOIS CRIOST, 1446.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, ceitir chéid, cétphachatt, a Sé.

Eóin ua linnain príóir mainitpeach leappa gabail do ecc.

Ruðraige mac Arðgail moir mēg matgāmna tigeapna oirgíall do écc, 7 a mac Aed ruad mac Ruðraige do oirðnead ina ionad la hua néill.

Ua domnaill do thocht plógh mor hi connactaib do chongnam la a chair-oib, do foigib uí Ruairc ar túr, 7 do chóid airrídhe tria maig nippe, 7 tap Sionaid, 7 hi maig luirg, tpe Machaire connacht tpe cloinn connmaig 7

the same day, viz^t, ffeargall O'Daly, he himselfe being wounded on the tract of that prey; through which wound he died afterwards, he being in his death bed from the feast of the holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age, one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art to all the Midians, if he did come to mature yeares; the blessing of God & of his saints be on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, King of Magh-luirc, & about Margret O'Carole's daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife, & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Daniel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son, so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Mageochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel O'Særuidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men and cattle, & tooke with him both horses & cowes along into his owne house through Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], "& tooke horses & men from them, he happily in the same manner routed the people in Mullen-gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his prey from both English and Irish as far as Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Mæleachlyn rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not, for he from them altogether brought his preyes to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there] "was seldome seene a more couragious night marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan returned safe and sound from Spaine to theire owne houses in Ireland after receiving the Indulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirскеoil died on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines, died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Conner ffaly & by the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many prisoners from the English by that Warr, & they made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealbhna where the English were, but the English not regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this year." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & receaved meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sonns of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John ffitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victuals & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache ffitz Tygernan Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairck against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magraghnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magraghnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and ath-Maeleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'ffeargail."

ταινις mac uilliam búrc ina óinne co dún iomdóin, 7 rug leir é iarrin hi conmaicne chuile tolað.

Cúicoicriche mac Mainne mic neill ñionnaiz tiğhna fñr tteatba do écc.

Emann ua bñain tiğearna ua pñoláin do écc, 7 dunlaing ua bñain doñp-neað ina ionað.

Donnchað mac Airt mic diarmata tiğhna ua cceindrealaiz do marbað la bñanachanb.

Coccað mórp eitur ua cconcóðair failge 7 gail na miðe gur ño cñeac-loirgeað móran ðon miðe 7 gur ño marbað rocharðe mor ðia ñðaoimib, 7 no teiğoir a rirthe co tñmpaiz buð ðuaib, 7 go cul maige clapaiz roir, 7 ño gaðað bñian mac an calbaiz uí cconcóðair ap an ccoccað rin la gallaib.

Cogað eitur an ða ua cconcóðair i machaire cconnaçt, ðia ño marbað

* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh.*—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D. F. as in F. 1. 18 :

"The sons of ffeilm and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta and killed Ædh boy Mac Donaghy's son, and brought a prey of Cows and horses with them. And O'Daniel came with a greäte Army to Connacht to help his ffreinds. He came first to O'Ruairke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luirg, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iomdhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola."

† *Hy-Faelain.*—This, as already stated, note 2, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O'Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous tract of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O'Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Claonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, ðpan beag ó Chlaonad in Uib Faolain i Maiz Larðean. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Laicpiz ðpium in Uib Faolain. 4th. October 27, Epç epñ. Doimnaiz móip Moizge luaðac i ðeuarceapc Ua b-Faolain.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Connaicne Cuile Toladh^e.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teffia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain^f, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Connor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara^g, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh^h. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Connor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Beoan mac neap-pan Epp. ó Phioð cuilinn in Uib Faolain*. Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feighcullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

^g *Tara, Teamair*.—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

^h *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh*.—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-faly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his fforces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calwagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

Fionntain¹ by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled. O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough^k. They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of¹ [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis^m, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh^a, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlín, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais^o, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain^p.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

^a *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loeh Enyn, *alias* Loeh Enyll. In the notice of Malaehy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loeh Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Leean, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

^o *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

^p *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,

Ṭaōg mág plannchaō do mārbaō la corbmac m̃ac uí planngáin.

Emann mac mec Muirir ciarraige do mārbaō la corbmac mac eoḡain meḡ cáptaig.

Ḃrian ua dubda do mārbaō la tír namalgaōa.

Ḃiarmaite mac l̃r mic catail ruiaō meḡ Raghnaill do mārbaō.

AOIS CRIOST, 1447.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, cethre chéu, cēthpachao a Seacht.

Comorba ríodnacha f̃sr̃ tige aoidheaō coitcinn da ḡac aon do écc.

Plaig mór h̃i rampaō ḡ h̃i roḡmar̃ na bliadna ro, dia ro écc p̃prioir baile uí boḡáin, p̃prioir connala, Ḃarún calatpoma, ḡríóite mac mec ualpona, ḡ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

“Tany f̃f̃itz Mælyn f̃itz Tany O'Maelconary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sin-nagh's son O'hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigidmas afore that.”

¶ Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. l. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1446. An Ecclips of the moonc. A hard yeare was this.

“The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

“Greate warr in Kenel-fiacha-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

“Bresal ô Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ô Kelly.

“Daniel, son to Gille-na-nacmh ô hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hanley againe followed O'hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochlyn O'hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach f̃itz Tomalty f̃itz Imher O'hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairy O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sonns of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & f̃f̃elim O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanly. And O'Kelly at once with” [i. e. along with] “Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died:

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan^r, the Prior of Connala^s, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carraeh O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Maehairy Connacht, & he burnt Muintir Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these dooings.

"A greate pestalence in Ioehtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany^r fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mae Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Mælrwany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mae Donaghy & Mæleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mae Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loeh duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mae ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

^r *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

^s *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note ^h, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. l. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Greate ffamin in the Spring of

pocharde mór hi mīde, hi mumain, 7 illaighnib, 7 atbhrat apoule gur po écc-rat peēt céo pacart di.

Cinn do chur ar tsimpall achaid urchair, 7 an bñd airtírach de do tócc-báil le tomár óg Maḡuib̄ir tigeapna fear manach 1 nonóir dé, tigeapnaig; 7 Rónáin do páit a amna fearin.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meḡuib̄ir, do marbad la donn mac pilib mēg uib̄ir, le macaib̄ Airt mēḡuib̄ir, le macaib̄ mec oirḡiallaig, 7 le macaib̄ ua ndaimín, uair baó an domnall hírin 1 nḡraorta pe máguib̄ir 7 pe pilib tanairi an típe, 7 ag tionntúó óó o bpeirne uí Rairḡillig 7 é ag dul go baile énrí uí neill ar ann tárrteur é gur po marbad. Ro haḡnaicead iarom 1 mainirtir leapa gabail.

Aed mac tómar óg mēḡuib̄ir mac tigeapna fḡrmanach décc.

Feolmíó mac Seacain mic Pilib uí Rairḡillig aḡbar tigeapna bpeirne ar oirbearc 7 oineac do dul go hat truium dionnroigib̄ fír ionaid ríḡ Saḡan Lopo Fupnumáil 7 feolmíó do gabail lair, 7 a écc don plair, iar mbuaíó ongta 7 airtíge, 7 a aḡhnacal 1 mainirtir Acha truium.

Pionnḡuala (inḡean an calbaig uí concobair fairḡig 7 Maḡrege inḡene ní cḡrbaill) bñ uí domnaill cḡteur, 7 Aḡha buíde uí neill iarom an aoin bñ do bḡrri dealb̄ 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clú, 7 oirpdearcur baó 1 nepinn uile 1 naon aimriri fḡra ḡénmóta a maḡair buḡdein, do tpeḡaḡ an tpeaḡail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer, Harvest, and Winter, by" [i. e. of] "which died the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Connala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?]; "and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Linster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes that died in Dublin of that plague."

¹ *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of Galtrim in Meath.—See note ^c, under the year 1176, p. 27, *supra*.

^u *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an extensive parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note ^m, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

^w *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a French roof: "An bliacain ri do cuirpeḡ cenn fḡrangac le tomair óg maḡuib̄ir, .i. ri fḡrmanac ar tempoll acaid urchair, &c."

^x *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken prisoner by the Lord ffurnivall, and that he afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim^t, Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair^u was roofed^w, and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighearnach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner^x. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret^y, daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uinction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

^y And of Margaret, i. e. Finola was the daugh-

ter of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternall glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion² in the monastery of Cill-achaidh^a.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws^b in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon^c of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis^d in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it^e.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

^b *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

^c *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deoran, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this yeare."

^d *The monastery of Laoighis*, μαονιρις λαοιγις, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

^e Under this year the Annals of Duall Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of ffidnacha, one celebrated for hospitallety to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord ffurnwall in this yeare.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Coblthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1448.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, μίλε, σείτερε céδ, cétachatt, a hochtt.

Plág mór ιρν μιθε, concobar mac aoda ui fíngail, διαρμαιττ μάγ conmaiže, γ ηαιρνι ουβ Mac teceodain τριυρ βραταρ δο βραιτιρβ longpuitt ui fíngail déž don pláig ριν.

Concobar mac faolchaða eppcop Ruir ailiéir décc.

Abb na τρινοιδε φορ loc cé décc.

Semur óž mac pemaip gallba mac iapla upmuman décc.

Catal mac ui concobar pailže do mapbað lá gallaib laigín.

Cúconnaçt mac Pilib méguiðir décc fá buaið naiéirže, γ a aðnacal ι τñmpall acharð upcain.

Ua hčgra pibað do mapbað.

Ua loclainn tižeapna bóirne déž.

Niall ó maolmuaið do mapbað lá huib Riaccan.

Irish tounge's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cæmhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Country called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that country against him gave him obedience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluirg, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Illand Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brenan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanlye's son, Loghlyn Sugach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Mælachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tuathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Ffelim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa ô ffeargall, but Læsach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail^f, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-aílithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan^g [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fitz Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

^f *Longphort-O'Farrell*, *Longport Ui Feargail*, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 443, note ^g), that Longford was anciently called in Irish *Ath-foda*, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

^g *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *duéanò Riagán*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"Duæ sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.

Concobaṛ mac Seaaṇ mic eaṣmarcaṡ mec bṛanāin tṡgearna coṛca
aṣlano pṛi pé pṛṣt mbliadaṇ tṛiṣṣat do écc i nduṛma pṛaṡṡa pṛoṛ maṡṡ ae iaṛ
tṛpṛṡaṡ a tṡgearnaṡ iṛ in mbliadaṇ pṛoṛme, ḡ a aṡnacal i Roṛṛ commain.

Ipsē recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.
ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesiæ. Ideo
fructus sequestrantur."

These two rectories are set down in the
margin as Oregon and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin,
who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

“Αṛ Uṡ Rṡṡāin na pṛaṡṡ oṛpṛoṛ,
ṡaṛṛa meap mṡṡṡṡṡaṛ coṛlṛoṛn,
O'Duṛn tṛaṣṛṡṡ na tṛḡṡa,
Cuṡṡ na cṛṛaṣṛṡṡ ccaṣṡ-ṡṛṡa.”

“Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,
A vigorous band who rout in battle,
Rules O'Dunne, chief of demolition,
Hero of the golden battle-spears.”

The tomb of the O'Dunne family, which ex-
hibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculp-
tured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-
eigh, near Tullamore, in the King's County.
The pedigree of Donough O'Dunne, who seems
to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is
given as follows by Duaid Mac Firis :

“Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son
of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of
Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama” [i. e.
dog of Slieve Bloom], “son of Connell, son of
Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom
the surname O'Duinn, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne,
is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son
of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name
of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of
Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-
galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of
Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of
Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the
people of Offaly, son of Cathaoir More, monarch
of Ireland in the second century ; the ancestor
of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillapa-
trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory.”

The present recognised head of this family is
Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General
Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,
in Dooregan, in the Queen's County. The pe-
digree of this branch of the O'Dunne family
can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of
Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish
documents ; but it has not yet been connected
with the ancient line above given. From a ma-
nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-
lection, No. 635), and another in the British
Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, *a*,
the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has
been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leymy O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built
the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray
the expenses attending the erection of it he
imposed unusual tribute on the territory,
which his successors continued to extort down
to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had
two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough ; and
a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge
O'More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers
Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had
by her Teige, or Thady Oge O'Doyne, or
O'Dunne, his son and heir ; 2nd, Cormac ;
3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the
Brittas family ; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,
LL. D., T. C. D., “a good scholar, and a
zealous Protestant,” who died without issue ;
5th, Murtough ; and an illegitimate son, Mo-
riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had
also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lordⁿ of Corcoachlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaght Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the Northe to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillippstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrye beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chieffrie of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Catal mac peðlimið mic Ruaiðri uí concobair do marbað la cloinn Ruaiðri meic catal uí concobair toirriðelbað γ Διαρματτ.

Ταῦθ ὅcc mac ταῖδ mac γιollaColaím uí uíghinn ppiomoiðe aoṛa dána epeann γ alban do écc iar naiðrige i cill connla, γ α aðnacal i mainiṛtiṛi aṛa lṛain.

Διαρματτ mac eoḡan mic maṛḡanna uí baiaḡ ollam fear miðe uile paoí foḡlainnctiḡ γ ṛip dána dḗcc, γ α aðnacal i nouṛmaiḡ colaímm cille.

land belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doyne, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

¹ *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus :

"A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John ffitz Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule."

¹ *Cill Connla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18 :

"A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillecolum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest

Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connlaⁱ, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille^k.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

^k Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster : they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him courageously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh sayeing that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Killeuly-silinnny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—Ed.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim ffitz ffelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormac Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscommon, & ffelim Remained that night in Killeuly, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulskey, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrwany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.

AOIS CRIOST, 1449.

AOÍR CRIOPT, míle, cetrre céo, cētraáatt, a naoí.

Donnchað mac tiġearnán óġ tiġearna bpeirne ċiar do écc iar ná bñt hi pēirccġalaiṛ oċta pē bliaðain lán, ġ tiġearnán mac taiðġ uí Ruairic do toġa ina ionað lárán mbpeirne ċiar.

Eoġan mac rſain tiġearna muinṛipe maolmopða do écc, ġ Sſan ua Raġaillġ a mac rſin do toġa ina ionað lá hua neill, ġ la pliocht Sſain uí Raġaillġ, ġ pēarġal ua Raġaillġ, .i. mac tomair mór, do toġa lá plioct maġamna uí Raġaillġ, ġ lá ġallaib ġup no p̄ar coccað ġ combuaiðpeað eatoppa. Taimcc an luptír ġ iarla upmuñan do cōngnam lá pēarġal ua Raġallaig, ġ tuc Sſan ua Raġaillġ cona roċraide ammur for ċorrac an tṛluaiġ ġup no marbað ġ ġup no ġabað tṛi p̄icir oíob im mac toirpðealbaiġ ġ im mac domnaill bain uí Raġaillġ.

ðrian ócc o néill décc.

Mór inġñ aoda mic p̄ilb na tuiġe mēġuiðir bñ airt mic eoġain uí néill décc.

Maġnur buide mac cairppe meic ðuinn mēġuiðir décc.

ðpeppmāiðm lá mac uiðilín for muirċearpac puað ua neill dú in po

"A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O'neachtyn's son, with many others.

"A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Ædh boy O'ffeargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly ffriers, of the ffriers of Longford O'ffeargail, died by that plague.

"Ædh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & afterwards died in restraint.

"Ffelim O'Duinn being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "by Cu-coigrichy O'Maelmoy in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

"The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being" [*recte* was] "killed by the son of Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him without just cause, as it was thought.

"Warr betwixt the sons of Morty backach O'Conner, & the sons of Brien ffitz-Daniel O'Conner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien's son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sons was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

"Brien Mac Donnaghie's son tooke a prey from John Mac Donnaghie's son, & has" [had?] "driven it towards O'Ruairk, & Clanndonnaghy followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier, O'Ruairk's Residence, & Thady O'Ruairk his sons persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O'Ruairk's two sons were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption¹; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John^m, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe^a Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carby, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat^o was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

¹ *Pulmonary consumption*, reap̃g̃galap õc̃ta, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Firis translates this passage as follows:

“Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full year in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruairk's son was ordained to supply his place in the western Brefney.”

^m *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

“Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son” [was] “proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greates warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter” [*recte* the number] “of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [1m] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son.”

^a *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

^o *A sudden defeat*, br̃s̃r̃mãĩom.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

“A defeate given by Mac Ugilin for” [i. e. upon] “Murthy Roe O'neil, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Neil's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

μαρβαδ mac macoilmuire mec ruibne conrubal meic ui néill, γ αονγυρ mac mec doinnall na halban, γ ποχαϊδε οϊλε immaile ppiú.

Coccað mór eittir conallcaib buððein, γ mozan do milleað.

Ua fialáin γ giollacpiort mac an baird décc.

Αοð mac loclainn mic Seappraioð τιγεαρνα cloinne caðail mic muireað-αϊγ muillstain pé hfð imcían ιαρ τπρέccað α τιγεαρναιρ αρ γπαð δέ, γ ιαρ ναοντυγαð διαρματτα mic Seppaioð ui flannaγáin do cōp ινα ιοναð decc.

Θιυice δειοριc do τεετ ι neppinnco nonόιρ mόιρ, γ ιαρλαða επεανν do τεετ ινα τεαc, γ γαιοιðιλ λειτιμιλ μιøδe, γ α bpeit pfin do mαρταib do ταβαιρτ δό do cum α cιρτιμιγε.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed."

^p *A great war.*—"Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties."—D.F.

^q *O'Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O'Faolain.

^r *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancahill, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

"The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in" [on] "the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King's Kitchin."

^t Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"O'hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

"O'flynn, Dux of Silmælrúain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdélbh, at his owne house, slaine.

"Thady O'Conner's son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or thre of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffelim his son forsooke O'Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O'Conner Donn, so that O'Conner Donn & O'Conner Roe's sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O'Conner Roe's Cattle (hibernice Cærycht), & Carbry O'Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O'Conner's sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffelin Clery O'Conner was wounded. Magnus O'flan-nagan's son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party" [were] "wounded, & died of their wounds.

"Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ffitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Icarbry, & Mac Carthy More's sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies' forelorne hopes overrun'd as far as Gleann-an-muilinn & Remeanan, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war^p broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain^a and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal^r, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York^s arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand^t.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid Mac Carthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleann-behy were slain, & two sons to the son of Buadhy O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Danicll fitz Cormac-na-Coilley Mac Carthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of Ichtir Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slain, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slain.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt suing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaglyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by ffeara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1450.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, міле, се́тpe ceo caoccat.

Αιρδεppop conoact, .i. mac an pñpúin mic mic Seóinín búpc do écc i nḡallm.

Πιαppup μαγυιδιρ eppcop clocari décc i cclaoínunip, 7 a aónacal illiop ḡabal.

Αν τεppcop ua ḡallcobair décc.

Αbb ep̃a Ruaid, .i. émann, décc.

Concobar ua doínnail tanairi tpe conail décc.

Νιocolar ua flannagáin peaprpún daiínunip décc ipóim iar ndol do dénam tupaip.

Μάḡ uiδip tomár mac tomáip mic Pilib na tuaiḡe do ðul dia oilēpe don póim, hi cind pectmaine iarttain tainicc donnchað dúncaðac Mac atar do μαγυιδιρ, .i. tomar occ, do poḡið catail mic meḡuiδip ḡup po ḡab é ina ionað (no ina tḡ) féin hi ccnuc nindid. Rucc leip é cona ep̃eð ḡo ḡopt an p̃soáin, 7 po māp̃ ann rin é. Do éuaið iarom co teallað ndúncaða hi ccoccað ap emann 7 ap ðonnchað μαγυιδιρ. Tainicc tpa hi cind pee iar rin, donnchað dúncaðac i ccoinne do poḡið emainn 7 donnchað, 7 do pón-pat p̃t pe ap̃oile, ap a aoí po ḡab Emann pá ðeóid donnchað dúnchaðach hi nḡabal lúin, 7 do pað laip é ḡo hachað upc̃air, 7 po bñ cop 7 lam ðe i ndioḡail māp̃t̃a catail.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prey taken after that by O'Kellie's sons, & by ffeargal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Ædh fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffergall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cæch O'ffeargail."

^u *Mac Seoinin Burke*.—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18 :

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

^w *Philip-na-tuaiḡe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe.

^x *Dunchadhach*.—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuin, the son of Mac Seoinin Burke^a, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe^w, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach^x, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother^y, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh^z, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain^a, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin^b, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

^y *Step-brother*, *mac aṣap*, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

^z *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

^a *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortincedan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

^b *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comḡall ḡobla liuin i n-Daḡpoḡe Com-

Μυρρέρταε υα ρλανναγάν ταοίρεαε τυαιτε ρατα δο δουλ δια οιλέρη don
 ρόη, 7 α έεε ιαρ mbuaiδ ηαιτέρηγε, 7 α δεαρβραταρ κορβμαε δο γαβαλ α
 ιοναδ.

Σλόιγεαδ δο δονοη λά ηένρηί ο νέιλλ λά ηαρτ υα νειλλ, 7 λά mac εογαιν
 υί νειλλ ηι τερμαν congail δο congnaη lé mac υιδίλν. Νιαιλλ mac ενρί mic
 εογαιν δο δουλ αρ cpeic αρ μυρρεαρταε mac υι νειλλ buide, 7 ρο γαδρατ
 γαβαλα. Mac υί νέιλλ buide 7 εογαν mac ηριαν όηγ υι νέιλλ δο ηρήε αρ
 miall, 7 ρραοίνεαδ ρορ α μυντιρ. Δο ραδ εογαν mac ηριαν όηγ mic ηριαν
 ηόρη mic ενρη αιμρείδ υα ροργαν δια ρλειγ ρορ miall γυρ δό μαρδ δε, 7 ρο
 ηαδναίεαδ ι ηΑρδ μααα co nonόρη ηόρη.

Σίε δο δεναη δο ρεααν mac εογαιν υι Ραγαίλληγ 7 δο domnall bán υα
 Ραγαίλληγ ρε αποίλε, 7 ρήγгал mac τομαρ ηόρη δο έορ α τιγεαρναρ, 7 αν
 ηρείρνε υίλε δο ηρήε αγ ρεααν mac εογαιν, 7 ρεαργгал δο γαβαλ τυαρυρταλ
 υαδα.

Ταδγ mac Ριηδ mic τομαρ ηέγυιδρη δο ηαρβαδ la cloinn κορβμαε
 mec samraδaη, 7 α δόναcal ιλλιορ γαβαλ.

Ανορεαρ mac γιολλαςρηορτ υί δρημα ραοί εαγναιδ cpaibδεαε δεεε ιαρ
 δτιονητύδ ό ροηη.

Ο αιριδε κύιλε, ταδγ mac ίόρερ ολλαη ρεαρμαναε le leiγςr δέεε.

Ο ηυηγινδ, ι. τυαταλ ρρηοηοιδε αορα δάνα ερεανη δο έγ δο γαλαρ obann.

Ορηγνε μόρη δο δονοη λά mac μεγεοαγάν ρορ γαλλαδ υαρ ρο cpeac-

μηρη αγυρ α γ-εήηη λοα h-Είρνε. Comhgall of
 Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of
 Lough Erne."

^c *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of
 D. F., as in F. l. 18, the going of O'Flanagan
 and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of
 the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of
 Ffermanagh, and O'flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

^d *Trian Chongail.*—This was the ancient name
 of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy,
 extending into the present counties of Down
 and Antrim.

^e *Of which he died.*—The translation here is,
 perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English : " thrust his spear twice into the
 body of Niall and slew him."

^f *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of
 vassalage.

^g *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the
 county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish
 of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, with-
 out the prefix O. This family possessed the
 hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinn-
 awley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

^h *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of
 Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

ⁱ *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

^k *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows
 in the Annals of D. F., as in F. l. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage^c to Rome, where he died, after the victory of penance ; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail^d, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys ; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died^e, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other ; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship ; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen ; and Farrell received wages from him^f.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma^g, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil^h (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicineⁱ, died.

O'Higgin^k, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations^l were committed by the son of Mageoghagan upon the

"Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput sue nationis*, and cheife master of the *Æs-dana* of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*."

^l *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyles from the English : he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy ; and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy ; and not that only" [but] "it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.

loipe Raic ghuair, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallaic, ⁊ cill bicrige. Ro gabad cairppe mac laoiḡrig mic porra, ⁊ po marbad dá mac mic teabóid mec hoibert lair ar an ccogad rin. Ro marbad beór brian mac laoiḡrig mic Rorra lair i mbaile móir loía pemōige. Áct éna bá dírim in po millead lair don coccad rin. Tangadar goill miḡe ⁊ díúice deiorc, ⁊ brataic an ríḡ conige an muilinn ceairr, ⁊ tainicc mac méḡ eoáḡáin marc-rluaḡ móir eoiḡte co bél áta ḡlar arnárach hi ccoinne ḡall comō í comairle do rónrat ḡaill ainoride ríḡ do ḡenam ppir, ⁊ po maiḡrḡt dó uile a nḡearna porra do éionn ríḡda ḡraḡail uad.

Donḡchaḡ o ḡallcubhair comorba Áḡhamnáin decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1451.

Ἄοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡpe cḡv, cáoccat, a háon.

Remann mac uilliam mec pḡóhair do écc por rliḡeā na poria iar nḡnoucāḡ eppcoroide tuama.

Manirḡir an cabám do loḡccaḡ.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyle he had done for granting to them that peace."

^m *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuair by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note *, under the year 1209.

ⁿ *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

^o *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Pointel by those who speak Irish.

^p *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhdidhe*, now Ballymore Lough-ewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loḡ Semōile,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

^q *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^r *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

^s Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Cormac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire^m, Cill-Lucainⁿ, Baile-Portel^o, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Semhdidhe^p. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atha-glas-arnarach^q, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan^r, died^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-one.

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

"Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Connors, & O'Conner roe his sons on the western partie against theire owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sonnns tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh," [Denis the black-eyed, Ed.] "son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Igther Connaght to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

"All the King of England's conquest in ffraunce was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Μαργρεέε ινῆν υι ἐρήβαλλ (ταῶς) βῆν υι concobairi fáilgig (an calbaé) βῆν ar fírrí baói ina haimeirí i neirinn uair ar í tucc gairim enig fá ó i naoín bliadaín do luét iarrata neé décc iar mbuaió onḡta ḡ aicḡige iar mbreicḡ buaóa ó domán ḡ o deaman.

Peólimiú ua concobairi mac an calbaig, ḡ na margrege céona áóbaí tiḡearna ua fáilḡe fírrí bá mórrí ainnm ḡ oirdearcur décc iar mblicḡ hī reirḡ-galaiir fírrí ré foda roime fín, ḡ ní baói acḡ aon oíóce eiríir a néḡriúe.

Μυρέαδ ua maóadaín tiḡearna fírrí nanmáóda fírrí bá coimriḡe ara oucáiḡ fín, ḡ do ba cpoóa lam, ḡ bá fearrí rmaḡt do écc.

Ruairí mac maóilmoiríá ríabaiḡ uí concobairi do écc.

Εῶσαν mac concobairi mec gillefínnén mac toirigḡ muirre Peódaáin ḡ ḡiollapatriacc buíde mac gille fínnén do marbaó la Conconnaḡt mac Seáin mic conconnaḡt mḡḡ uíóir an .6. ió febrú.

Yorke's force left Ireland through these teeding.

"Mac-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loghlin of Moy-luirg, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died."

^t *Two invitations*.—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

"A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein ; and although this is a yeare of grace" [Jubilee] "with the Roman Church, it is an ungracious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guests, strangers, Religious persons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides" [*recte* except only] "her own body. It is she that twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sin-chell" [26 March. Ed.] "in Killachy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter" [*recte* number] "of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that accompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kins* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-næmh Mac Ægan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Mælin O'Mæl-conry, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations^t of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards^u, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction^w, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapattrick Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate churche of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the churche's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too^t [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of thé Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most ffaime, reputation, and notable name, and that was most courageous that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

^u*Those who sought for rewards.*—In the original *luét iappata neé*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

^w*Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silanmchadha, a hospitall man towards

Coccað mór ag maineachaib, 7 ó concobair donn do ùl do òrnam uí ceallaiḡ, 7 tuc a mac 7 diair braḡað oile dó 1 ngeall pé píce mapḡ do ḡrearr, .i. cñēpe mapḡ décc fearainn na píte puapattar mainiḡ hī cceannac o òiprðealbac ócc riap an tan rin, 7 tuc aod ua concobair rin ipceac, 7 pé mapcc oile for map eocagáin [*recte* mac eochaða] don cogad rin, 7 do coran pé ua ceallaiḡ don cup rin.

Cairlén corad rinne do denom lá mac uilliam cloinni picarð.

Caéal dub mac tomaltaiḡ óig mec donnchaib do mapbað.

Caéal mac briain mec donnchaib do mapbað lá briain fñm do upcyp do rcín, 7 pé occa íápuccad pó a comairge.

Trí meic maoleaclainn uí bñn taðḡ, uilliam, 7 donnchaib do mapbað hī ccluan cpeamā 1 naon uair lá rliocct maoleaclainn méḡ paḡnaill, 7 lá domnall mac briain uí bñn.

Cpeac lá feðlimið ua concobair for ua nḡaðpa, 7 cpeac lá hua nḡaðpa for luct baile móir hī fñm.

Diarmaid mac taðḡ mic corbmaic meḡ cairptaiḡ do mapbað.

Diarmaid mac uí Suilleabáin móir do mapbað ina òioḡail riðe.

Caéal ruad mac caéal duib uí concobair do écc.

ḡiollapadpaicc óḡ ó rialan paol fñr dāna décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

* *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. I. 18 :

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

† *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Conor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Conor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

‡ *Makeogh*, now Keogh, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Connor Don went to protect O'Kelly^x, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith^y, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Connor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh^z in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne^a was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee^b.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha^c, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken^d by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn^e.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him^f.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillapattrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died^g.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagán* by an oversight in transcribing.

^a *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cummer, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

^b *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

^c *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note ¹ on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

^d *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara," &c.

^e *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 9.

^f *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullevac the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

^g In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

Aois Críost, 1452.

Aois Críost, mile, cepe céd, caogatt, a dó.

Neáctain ua domhnall (.i. mac toirpdealbais an ríona) tigeapna típe conaill, cenel moáin, innri heogain 7 na coiccepioc ccomhrogyr, fíri crioða corantach, ceinnlitir rioða 7 coccaid an tuairceirt do marbað le cloinn neill uí domhnall a ósbrátair i ndubnup oíde féile brenainn do ronnraðh uairi po iondarprom an clann rin néill a tír conaill riapan tan rin .i. domhnall 7 Aodh ruadh. Seapcca bliadan ba plan do Neáctain an tan do éirí.

Ro éirig comphuachað coccaid 7 sraonta anbpoill eitir domhnall mac Neill gairb 7 Ruðraige mac Neachtain uí domhnall im éigfinur thípe conaill, gup po mífccbuaidheas an tír stoppa, go mbatar cairde, 7 comáhtaid ceétar nae aca ag foğail, 7 acc díbeaig for apoile. Do ronað marbað 7 muðaðað dafine, aigthe 7 cpeacha iolarpa stoppa adú 7 anall.

Slóigeað lá hua néill (Eoghan) ir na peaðais do coccað ar gallaib maéape oirgiall, 7 maguoir do dol for an rlóicéas rin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eoghan óg ó néill, 7 muintir még uoir do ùl for cpeic ar gallaib co cloic an bodaig 7 an cpeac do tabairt leó dia longporc. Foill 7 muintir még maégamna 7 a braitíri dia línman hi toraigeaét go pangattar an longporc. Ua néill 7 maguoir cona muintir do eirge ina nağaid. Ro rigeað fígal stoppa 7 po marbað mac domhnall gallocclac, .i. Somairle mor co rochaidib iondaib imaille fíri, 7 po gabað apail don tirlóg. O neill do ríodað

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Fera-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symons-towne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garrett boy Tirel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tirel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tirel, to be cheife of the Tirels, nevertheless he was Immediately slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuircney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha^b, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaighⁱ to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces^k taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

"Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards married he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

"Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

"Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome."

^b *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fewes, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

ⁱ *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriell, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

^k *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should

δια λογγορε αν οιδε ριν co βρερρεc μόρι. Εηρί α mac (ιαρ na cluιrιrιn ριν) do τοct ιna δάιλ. Ταμρεc Μάγ ματζαrιna ιαρoιh hι cεfηh uι νέιλλ, γ α cloιmne, do ροηρατ ρίτ ρε apoιle, γ do ραδαδ έραic α εαροηορα δυα νείλλ lá ταοδ έρca mec δοrιnaίλλ.

Ιαρla ύρmυrιan γ ιυρτιρ ná hέρεaμ do βρiρεαδ cαιρλέm uαιtηe ρορ co-cobaρ uα μαοιρiαaιn, γ do γαβαίλ cαιρλέm λeιγε ρορ uιb διοmυρaιγ co τρυcc-ρατ cfo ρλiγε δό co hαιrηm, do βύaιn mιc mec ρεόρaιρ αμαc do βαοί ιλλαίη ann. Ρο λοιρc aιrηm ιαρrιn. Δο cόiδ aιρrιδe ι nuιb ρaίλγε, γ ταμρεc uα co-cobaρ ιna τεaγ cυιγε ι nγεaλλ ρέ mac mec ρεόρaιρ do λέγεaδ αμαc. Aιρrιδe ιρiη aηγaίle cο τταιηγ uα ρεapγaίλ ιna τεaδ, γ γυρ ρο γεaλλ naοι ρρiόιτ μαρτ do cιoηη α ρiόδa. Δο δεacaδaρ διbλiηb γο μαγ mbρiγrιaιne, γ ρο βρiρεaδ cαιρλέn βαρríca λeό, γ ρο mίλλpστ ύρmόρ α naρbann. Cυiδ aιρrιδe γο ραβαρ, γ aιρiδe co μαγ maíne. Ταγaταρ mυιητιρ Ρaγallaγ ιna τεaγ γ τυcρατ α ριαρ δό. Aιρrιδe γο μαcaιρe aιργiαίλλ co τυcρατ μέγ ματ-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slaine, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

¹ *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

^m *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two ffeasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Mælrian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Iffaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'feargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintier-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'neil to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric¹ for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond^m, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Owny^a upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem^o, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Bermingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Conor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both^p proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine^q, demolished the castle of Barrcha^r, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine^s, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

^a *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

^o *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Oph^{ely}, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

^p *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

^q *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrulc, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrulc, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

^r *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrulc, and county of Longford.—See note ^a under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifne, which is now called the county of Cavan.

γαῖννα α ριαρ όό. Όο όόιό ιαροῖη ηι ccoinne cloinne νέιλλ, γ τυc αρ έηρί
υα νειλλ ιηγεαν mec uilliam búpc do baói ινα μηαοί αιγε ιαρ νέγ υι δοῖνναίλλ
α ριρ ρῖν do cori υαόα, γ α βῖη πόρδα ρῖν do ταβαίρε έυιγε do ριόρι, ι.
ιηγεαν mec μυρchaόα, γ deρbρcταρ αν ιαρλα buó όέιν. Όο όόιό αιρρiόέ
co baile ατα ριρiόιαό mic δαμάιν γ ατβαέ ανηριη ειτιρ da ρέιλ μυιρε ιαρ
nóenaῖη na ριυbal ριη uile ιη αση λcρράιτι αῖνάιν.

Ιηγήη ιαρλα cille δαπα έοηδαοιρ υρμυῖαν do έcc τρι ρcέτmaíne ρια νέcc
α ριρ αν ιαρλα ρεῖηράιτε.

Σίτ gall γ γαοiόeal do óul αρ cculaió ιαρ νέcc αν ιαρλα, γ ιυρτιρ do
δenaῖη do διρ eóbaρo ιυρóαρ.

Μόρ ιηγεαν υι concóbaίρ ρailge βῖη mec uilliam cloinne Ριcαιρo do ecc
do eapγap.

Όeapbaίρoι ιοηγηαó do έcέτ ιη βλιαóain ρo ρeal ριαρ αν ιαρλα do έcc,
ι. ρeó δά míle do τpaγaó δαβαίηη λιπε.

Σῖan mac δonnhcαιó λcέτοιρeαé υα noilealla δέcc.

Ταόγ mac διαρmaδa ρυaió υι concóbaίρ δuiηη δέcc.

Τοιρρóealbac ρυaó mac bρiaiη βαλλaiγ υι concóbaίρ, γ τοιρρóealbac mac
ταiόγ mic τοιρρóealbaίγ ρυaió υί concóbaίρ, γ ηαιηρi cρumέaiηo mac uilliam
mec δauio do ῖapbaó ρop coiρρpῖliaó na ρcγpa lá ρluaγ cloinne δonnhcαιó
ηι ρampρaó na βλιαóηa ρo.

Όauio υa móρoδa mac τιγεapηa λaoiγiρi do ῖapbaó lá hearγuy.

¹ *Baile-atha-fhirdhia-mic-Damain*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, the son of Daman, and incorrectly latinized *Atrium Dei* by Ussher in his work "*De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*," p. 857. The ford, near which the town is built, was called Ath-Firdia, i. e. the ford of Ferdia, from the defeat there of a celebrated champion of that name by Cuchullin, whom Tigernach styles "fortissimus heros Scotorum." O'Flaherty thus writes concerning this name :

"Septemdecim annorum erat Cuculandus, octennio ante caput æræ Christianæ cum prædam Cualgniam insectando primum virtutis suæ specimen exhibuerit. In illo Bello Cuculandi manu cecidit Ferdia, filius Damani e Damnoniis Con-nactiæ, a cujus excidii loco Athfirdia, nunc con-

tracti Ardee seu Atherdea, alias de Atrio Dei oppidum inter Louthianos nomen desumpsit."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 47, p. 280.

² *The peace*.—In the Annals of D. F. this event is noticed as follows :

"The peace betwixt the English and Irish broke out into warrs after the Earle's death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord Deputy. O'Conner ffly went out" [with his people] "into the wilderness of Kildare, wherein they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most couragiously worked to

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain^t, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace^u [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage^w occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl, namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief^x of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann^y, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrhliabh na Seaghsa [the Curlieus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

^w A sure, wonderful presage, oearbairpoe, a

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

^x Half Chief.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

^y Henry of Crumthann, i. e. Henry of Cruffon. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruffon in the north of Hy-Many.

Caéal mac uilliam mic Scaín mic Doimnaill uí feargail do marbhad dúpéar ga iar lórcað fobair leó.

Giolla na naom mac aoda uí ainliðe tigearna cenel doðta do éz hi ccluain coirpéi iar ná bñt eð cian dall innte iar tpegeað a tigearnair dó.

Loclainn ócc ua hainliði ταιοιρεé cenél doðta do marbhad i meabail for cpannóiz loá lepi lá mac Murchaíð mic giolla na naom uí ainliði, 7 la mac Uaitne mic giolla na naom, iar na bpat da muintri pñn 7 la domhnall carpaé ua maoilbriðe 7 a mac, 7 tomap mac giolléporaiz uí maoilbriðe 7 ταιοιreach do dénañ do Ruaiðpi buiðe mac giollananaom, 7 an triap maop pin dá muintri pñn do feall for loclainn, Ro cpochað iat lár an Ruaiðpi pin ina mígníom.

Tfz munna do cpeaclorçað lá pñzgal máz eoçagáin.

Máz capéaiz pñbaé (.i. donnchað) tigearna ua ccairppe décc, 7 diarmat an dúnað do óipneað na ionað.

Ópian mac an éalbaiç uí concobair 7 mairzpeze do marbhad lá hearçap.

Feařgal puað occ mac fearçail puað mic fearçail puað mic donnchaíð mic muirceaptauiz mópi mécc eoçagáin cñd pñna bá mór elú 7 allað ina aimpi do marbhad lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Piarair da-latún hi cpuac áball, 7 a diéñdað leó, 7 a éñd do bñt hi ταιpbénað leo co hat trium, 7 co hat cliaé, 7 a éabairτ τapair dopiðpi, 7 a aðnacal ap aon lia écloinn i noumnaç colaim éille.

Maoleaclainn mac iopaird uí maoilconaire do écc do çalap meðóin lá péle miéfl dia haome do ponnpað.

^z *Cast of a javelin.*—"Cathal fitz William fitz John O'Feargail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they" [*recte* he] "had burned Fobhyr."

^a *Lord of Kinel-Doffa.*—"Gille-na-naemh fitz Ædh O'Hanly, *Dux* of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship."—D. F.

^b *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called Ppíopún a' Dubhaltaiç, on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

^c *These three stewards,* an triap maop.—D. F. translates it: "And the three said sergeants that committed the murther were by him hanged."

^d *Teagh Munna,* now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin², after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa^a, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise^b by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards^c of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna^d was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Conor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Ròe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain^e of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall^f, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Coluim-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

^a *A captain*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge ffitz ffeargal Roe ffitz Roe ffitz Donagh ffitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Atheliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

^f *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,

Ua cobtaig, .i. aod mac an claraig raóí lé dán 7 le tigibur do écc don pláig hi fshuib tulac.

Cúconnaect ua rialáin 7 giolla íora ua rialán décc.

Ua duibgennan baile caillead fogaip, .i. Magnur mac maoileaclainn puaid dég.

Aed mac aeda óig mic aoda mic Pilib na tuaiqe még uidiu do marbad hi ccairlén uí Ruairc (.i. tigearnnan mac taidg mic tigearnnáin) lá brian mac donnchaid mic aoda méguidiu, an .ui. iudr Appl.

Concobar mac gillepinnéin taoiread muintriqe peodaacán décc an .ui. Callainn Appl.

AOIS CRIOST, 1453.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṯpe cév, caoccat, a τρι.

Mag matganna aod puad mac Ruðraige, fsh conbail cpaibdeac go neineac go naitne 7 go neolur ap gac nealadain go nfhgnam, 7 co noirbearτ

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

^g *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

^h *Baile-Caille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note ^e, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

ⁱ Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

“Maurice, the Earle of Desmond’s son, being” [was] “slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaitne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

“A defeate given to Conner O’Maelrian after that by the sons of and Conner escaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has” [had] “beaten the Earle’s sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

“Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O’Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earl to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—ED.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laignagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach^g.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair^h, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlin Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of Aprilⁱ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-three.

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenelfiagha, and the sonns of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and foreible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

“A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (.i. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so” [i. e. thus] “it was: certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packes of fish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-eliath, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaceain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's merey, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles

décc oide éarḡ ina tigh fín ir in lurgan, ⁊ a aḡnacal hiccluan eoair, ⁊ feḡlimiḡ mac brian méḡ matḡamḡna do oirḡnead ina ionad for oirḡiallaib.

Corbmac mac an ḡiollaḡuib mic aḡḡa mic Rilib mic duinn éarḡairḡ méḡ uidiḡ dḡḡ an. 16. Callainn Iul.

Ruariḡri mac aḡḡa uí concḡbair do marḡad la mac Sḡain a búrc ⁊ Conmaicne dúin móir.

Ruariḡri mac caḡail mic Ruariḡri uí concḡbair do écc hī ccairlén pora commáin.

Muirḡḡḡḡḡḡ mac eoḡain mic doḡnnaill uí concḡbair do marḡad lá a bḡairḡrib fín, doḡnnaill ⁊ caḡal.

Eoḡan mac doḡnnaill báin uí Raigillig, ⁊ Rilib mac Seann uí Raigillig do écc.

Emann mac toirḡḡealḡairḡ uí Raigillig do marḡad lá gallaib.

Maiḡm deairḡair for cloinn aḡḡa buide uí néill ⁊ naḡḡ ḡlairḡe lá raḡ-aóirḡaḡaib, ⁊ lá gallaib aḡa cliaḡ do deachaiḡ loingḡir lán móir forḡ an bḡairḡḡe buḡ éuaḡ ⁊ ndḡaḡhaiḡ loingḡir coceaiḡ do bḡioḡáineachaib léir rlaḡad loingḡear aḡa cliaḡ, ⁊ léir ḡaḡad airḡḡḡḡḡḡ aḡa cliaḡ beḡr. Do pala Enri mac uí néill buide ainnḡiḡe ⁊ naḡḡ ḡlairḡ for a ccionn, ⁊ ro ḡaḡad é lá gallaib. Ro marḡad cuulaḡ mac caḡbairḡ meḡ aonḡura aḡḡair tighḡairḡa ua neaḡḡad ainnḡir, ⁊ aḡḡ maḡ aonḡura, ⁊ mac airḡen, ⁊ ceirḡi cionḡ feaḡḡa dḡcc don rúḡa imá maon riú. Ro bí a neairḡad uile ríḡe ar éuicc ceḡaib.

ḡrian mac concḡbair meḡ donḡhaiḡ do ḡabail toirḡḡḡḡḡa ua noilealla, ⁊ taḡḡ mac donḡhaiḡ do trḡḡḡad dia éairḡib buḡ dḡin.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeate was called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

"Brian, son to Calwagh O'Conner and Margrett, killed by a fall.

"Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O'Conner. Ædli cæch O'Conner's sons were banished by Felim O'Conner Donn's son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

"The Castle of Roscommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O'Conner by Ruary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O'Conner by deceit.

"O'Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O'Kellye's sons.

"Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett."

^j *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

^k *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

^l *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the "skippers of the Britons." Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan¹, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Connor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turrough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass^k from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war^l had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty^m.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordshipⁿ of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nials, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

^m *Five hundred and twenty*.—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus*."—D. F.

ⁿ *Assumed the lordship*.—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (viz. Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1454.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṭpe céð, caocat a cṑair.

Domnall mac Neill γαιρḃ uí domnaill do oipḃneað hi tigeapnup cénél cconall i naḡaíð uí domnaill (Ruḃraiḡe mac Neachtain), ḡ níρ bo cian iar rin ḡo po ḡabað an domnall hirin la hua ndócapraiḡ tṑia ṑangnaçt ina tigh ḑín, ḡ po cúir dia iomçoiḡṡṡṡ é hi ccaiplén innri. O po clop la Ruḃraiḡe an ní rin do ponað tioneól ṑlóḡ laiṑíðe. Tainicc ua caṑain, ḡ Mac uiðilín, ḡo lion a rochpaitte ina ðocum, ḡ ní po anpāt ḡo po ḡabpāt occ toḡail an baile i mbuí domnall co nuatað ina ḑappað occa çoiḡṡṡ im çathal ua nduibḑoipma. Ro loiṑceað comla ḡ doṑup an çaiṑlín la Ruḃraiḡe cona ṑlóḡ, ḡ po ḑṑicclar an pṑaiḡpe. ḑa doiḡ la domnall cona baói do ṑaoḡal occa, açt ṡḑ ḑṑiṑp a ṑoiṑpṑað an ṑloḡ inunn iṑ in mbaile, ḡ po chuindoiḡ (amaíl biðh aṑhchuingḑi ḑṑi báṑ) a léḡeað a ḡṑímeal ap po buð meaḑail laiṑ a maṑbað hi ṑoiṑcoimeað, ḡ hi ccuibṑeaç. Do ponað ṑaiṑṑiṑm inḑrin, ap po líṑceað amac ap a ḡṑímel é, ḡ do çoið iaṑom ṑoiṑ taiḑlḑ an baile do mḑemaim an tṑlóḡ uaḑa. Aç conaiṑc Ruḃraiðe ṑriçṑoiṑçṑe ṑoa occ anḡaim ṑṑiṑ an laiṑiṑ do tṑaoṑað do ḑol iṑṡḡḡ do mḑuḑuḑað domnaill. ḡebaíð domnall ðna liaccçloich lanḡoiṑ ṑṑia air, ḡ noiṑ líṑccḡnn uað ḡo hinḑelḑíṑeaç ap amup Ruḃraiðe ḡṑi po ḑṑí hi ccíṑ a caṑḑaiṑiṑ, ḡ hi ccléṑe a çḡṑḑmullaiḡ ḑó co ndeapna ḑríṑpṑeaç dia çḡṑḑ ḡṑi bo maṑḑ po çéḑóiri. Ro meaḑað iaṑam dia ṑlóḡ iaṑ na maṑbað, ḡ taṑṑaið domnall a anam ḡ tigeapnup tṑiṑ conuill ðon upçhoṑ rin.

Domnall mac Seaaín uí Raḡiḡlḡiḡ ðécc.

Seaan buíðe, ḡ ḡiollaṑaṑṑaiṑc clann amlaoib míc ðuinn çaiṑraiḡ mḡḡ uiðir do maṑbað hi ṑell lá miall mac coṑbmaiṑ míc an ḡiolla ðuib míc aḑḑa

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

^o *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

^p *With a few persons*.—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffdirma.”—D. F.

^q *O’Duvdirma*.—The name O’Duibhdhiorma

is now generally anglicised Diarmoid, in the barony of Inishowen, and in the neighbourhood of Derry, but pronounced Doo-yerma by those who speak Irish.

^r *Dying request*.—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more deacent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-four.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons^p about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvidirna^q. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request^r) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements^s of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapattrick, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slaine as soone as his enimes should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the topp of the Tower, where he threw the happyest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdaine."—D. F.

^s *Battlements*, τειβίβ.—This is the word used

(o tacute Sliocht aoda cloinne hamlaoid) mic amlaoid mic Pilib mic amlaoid mic duinn capraigh 7c.

Brian mac donnchaio taoireac eipe hoilealla do ecc ioin aoine nua cal-
lainn Ianuari, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir Sliccigh ian nongad, 7 ian naiprige
diongmala.

Aod mac neill ui maolmhuaid tigearna fear cceall do ecc, 7 amac
cucoicpice do gabail a ionaid. Cúcoicpice cona rochraide do dul i naiprean
fear cceall i naiaid teaboid ui maolmhuaid baoid occ iarraid toirigeeta do
fain, 7 creaca moida do gabail doib, 7 teaboid do fagbail a daingin 7 a do
puitaib, 7 an rluaigh do imteect la a nedalaib, 7 mac ui maolmhuaid do fag-
bail in uaiaid rloigh i ndeoid na creac. Teapoit, 7 clann aoda buide meg
eodagain 7 hi macain do lnmam na creac, 7 rugrat for mac ui maolmhuaid
i nuet mona, 7 po marbad e annin, 7 dhong oile imaille ppi. Ro gabrat
taog ua ceapbail. Do maad toirigeet do teaboit 7 do mac mic an cor-
namhagh ui maolmhuaid i naiaid aroile.

Ua domhallain plann mac corbmae decc.

Dunaadac mac caiaid ui maadain do marbad la cloinn uilliam ui ceal-
laigh.

Sir edbaro lurtar, lurtir na hepeann decc, 7 iaplaet cille dapa do gabail
do mac peain caim mic an iapla, 7 lurtir do denam de ian necc Sir edbaro
lurdar.

Ua brian do marbad i meabail la mac a deapbraetar fain ag fagbail
cille mantan.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

^c *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-
managh.

^u *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Don-
nagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*,
on Friday before the Calends of January in the
subsequent yeare; and sure the yeare charged
her due unlookyly through the decease of the
only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and
valiantest man, that had best command, law,
and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the
Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Unction,

and due pennance to God, and to the Catholick
Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven."
D. F.

^v *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This pas-
sage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Malmoy, King of Fer-
Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his
place. An Army made by the said Cucogry
towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott
O'Malmoy, another challenger of that Lordship
of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott
leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures;
and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley^t), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough^u, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Unction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy^w, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghagan, and the Hy-Regan^x, followed in pursuit of the preys, and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain^y.

so that with O'Mælmoye's son was left but few men on the traet of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Mælmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursueing the said preyes overtooke O'Mælmoye's son nigh by a bogg" [i nuēt móna], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny O'Mælmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

^x *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

^y *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the eell or church of St. Mantan. This is the aneient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that conŕæe Chille

Ἐργαλ ριαῶ μαζ εοῶγάν δο ἐρέγεαῶ α ἐίγεαρναρ, ἡ α ὄυλ ḡο ὀυρμαḡ colaim éille iar noíε α παῶαιρ, ἡ miall μαζ εοῶγάν δο ḡαῶál α ιοναῶ.

Τοιρρῶεalbác ὀall mac τοιρρῶεalbáε ὀίε uí concobair do écc do ḡalar aitéεarr.

Τοιρρῶεalbác mac muiréεrταιḡ mic aῶḡa uí concobair do mārbaḡ la cloinn ceitérταιḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1455.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, míle, ceṡrú céḡ, caoccat, α cúicc.

Τομαρ ua cairnéḡn ppióir aṡa luain ceann eaḡna ἡ eolupa connáετ ina aimmir dέcc.

Τοιρρῶεalbác cappaε mac ὀóinnail mic muircearrταιḡ τίεεαρna pḡḡiḡ dέcc.

Caṡaóir mac mupchaḡ uí concobair pailḡiḡ do mārbaḡ lá taḡḡ mac an calbáε ḡí concobair ἡ cuilén ua ὀiomuráε do mārbaḡ lair ir in ló céḡna.

Cumhreráε mac concobair uí pailḡillḡ dέcc.

Coccaḡ ὀéirḡε ετir pḡlip mac τομάir μέεḡiḡḡi aḡbar τίccεrna pḡr manach, ἡ Mág paíḡpaḡain. pḡlip do ḡenaíḡ pḡrlongpuipt acc bḡinn each-labpa, ἡ Clann pḡlip (briar, ἡ τοιρρῶεalbác) do ḡol ὀa pḡr dέcc ar eachaib,

Manzáin is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"O'Broin" [was] "slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother's son, he coming from Killmantan."

^z *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill...nech.

"An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

"Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454.

"Isabell (daughter to Thady O'Carole) whose

first husband was James O'Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

"Mælrwany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

"Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

"Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O'Conner O'hara's wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

"Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugenius O'Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.

Thomas O'Cairnen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh^a, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir^b, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra^c; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quendam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholaus exaudivit, et præposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

^a *Turlough Carragh.*—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

^b *Cahir.*—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calvagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

^c *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlainn. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Binn Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.

γ μοιρρίρεαρ αρ ρίετ δια εκοιρ. Ρο λορρερρεριδε βαίλε μέγ ραίρραδαι, γ ερίνορ αν τίρε, μαρβατ Μαιολεαχλαίνν ουβ μαρ ραίρραδάν, γ υρονς μορ δια μιντιρ, γ ροαιτ ιαρ μβυαιδ δια τιγίbh.

Τοιρρδεαλβαέ μαρ Ρίλιρ μεγυιουρ δο δολ γο λοχ μελγε, γ εραννόεε, βαοί αγ μάγ ρλαννχαδ δο γαβαίλ, γ α ηαρρεαίλ λαιρ.

Εογαν υα νείλλ δο εμρρεεuccaδ αρ α ρλαίτςρ λα α ρίναρ ρίν Εηρρ μαρ εογαιν. Κομαρβα Ρατραίεε, Μάγυιουρ, Μάγ ματγαιννα, ό καταιν, γ clanna neill uile δο δολ λα ηενρρ μαρ Εοcchain mic neill όίεε εο τυλαέ όεε δια οιρδνεαδ γ ρο γοιρρετ ό νείλλ δε αμáιλ ρο βαδh όφορ.

Εηρρ μαρ υί Νείλλ βυιδηε δο έοέτ αρ α γίμμελ ο γάλλáιbh.

Καιρλέν áτα λυαιν δο γαβαίλ ρορ γάλλοιδ ιαρ να βρατ δο ρίναοί βοί ann.

Καιρλέν να ρραυδε δο βρηρεαδ λα ηυα ρρρίγαιλ, γ μαρ μεε χοιρβερετ δο μαρβαδ λαιρ acc γαβαίλ αν έαιρλέιν.

Μαορλυαναιδ μαρ concobair mic κατáιλ ρυαιδ μέγ ραγναιλ δέεε.

Σεppραιδ μαρ μυρχαδ όίεε mic μυρχαδα μόιρ, μεε καταίλ τιεεcйна clóinne Αοδα αν ερλεβε δέεε.

Εοcchan μαρ διαρματα ρυαιδ τιεεcйна να εκοίλλεαδ δο ραρβαδ λα α υίρρβήρνε.

Μαινε μαρ μαοιλεέλαίνν μέγ εαβα, αδβαρ κοηραπαίλ αν να βρείρνε, Αιργίαιλ, γ ρρίμαναχ δέεε.

Ο εαίρδε εύίλε, .i. διαρμαίτ ρυαδ μαρ νείλλ ρυαιδh δο έεε.

^d *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^e *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

^f *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

^g *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'nell was deposed by his own son Henry O'nell."—D. F.

^h *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

ⁱ *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

^k *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

^l *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town^d, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlin Duv Magauran and a great number of his people; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge^e, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's^f crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill^g was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy^h made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athloneⁱ was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide^k was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain^l, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe^m, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuilⁿ, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died^o.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^m *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men."

ⁿ *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

^o Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

"Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

"Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdom and knowledge of all Ireland, *in Christo quievit*."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1456.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceṛpe céo, caocca, a Se.

Ο Νέλλ, Εογαν, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir décc.

Coccað móir ειπιρ δομνall mac neill γαιρβ τιγearna típe conaill, γ ó neill énpí ιαρ μιονnarbað cloinne neac̃tain uí δομnnaill lá hua ndom̃naill hi ττίρ eoγain. Tainicc τpa ó néill γ μαγ uιδιρ lá cloinn neac̃tain hi μιιρ eoγain, γ ní po anpaτ γup po γabpaτ longpoρτ ι com̃põc̃paib cúile meic an τpeóin. An tan að cloρ lá hua ndom̃naill an ní ρin do cóiõ ρiðe, γ aοðh ρuað a ðeap̃brãtaip, γ mac mec Suibne pãnað (maolmuip̃e) poρ a neac̃aib γo tinneap̃nað̃ γan aóin neac̃ oile ina b̃paρpað̃ ac̃t ιaττ buð déin ina τepiúp̃ do cóρ baρpað̃ hi ccaip̃lén cuile meic an τpeóin ap cionn an τplóig̃ m̃óip̃ ρin po τaiρp̃ing̃p̃e clann neac̃tain. Ιap b̃paγb̃aíl an baile dó δομnnaill co na b̃f̃γ buiðin að conncaðap an pluaγ naile paðap̃c poρpa, γ léig̃o ina ndeóiõ amaill ap déine conpaγgaτap, γ ιap mb̃peit̃ poρpa ní po ðãmað̃ f̃ip̃ f̃ip̃ ná com̃lann p̃ó com̃l̃ion d̃oib̃ ac̃t po éinn an tiolaρ ap uãtað̃ γup po maρbað̃ ó δομnnaill, δομnall mac neill γαιρβ annp̃in (.i. an. 18. do Mai dia haoíne do ρonnp̃að̃), γ po γað̃að̃ aοð ρuað γ mac mec ρuib̃ne, γ po γab̃ τoiρp̃p̃ðeal̃bað̃ caip̃b̃peac̃ mac neac̃tain τιγearnup̃ τipe conaill.

É̃p̃iγal mac concobaip̃ mec ðiap̃maða tanaiρi maiγe luip̃γ, γ lap̃aip̃p̃iona inγ̃f̃n an f̃p̃iγail céõna b̃f̃n caip̃p̃pe uí éonc̃obaip̃ décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1457.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceṛpe céo, coeccatτ, a Seãc̃t.

Op̃ian mac P̃il̃ib na τuaiγe m̃éγ uιδιρ mac τιγearna peap̃manað̃ décc ιap mbuaiõ onγ̃ta γ aēp̃iγe.

Coccað ειπιρ μάγuιδιρ γ clann Ruðp̃aiγe meγ mãt̃γ̃anna. Μαγuιδιρ do éionol a típe do ðul in oip̃γiallaib̃. Ap ná cluip̃in ρin do cloinn meγ

^p *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note², under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

^q *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin^p. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mul-murry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist^a of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

^a A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermoda, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

ματῆαῖνα δο εἰδῶρτε σο να mbuap̄ ina ndaṅgm̄ḡt̄ib̄, .i. ap̄ an eoḡanaṅ ἡ
 πά ριαβ̄ muḡd̄oorn̄. Τέο ιap̄om̄ μάḡuiḡp̄ ἡ Ριλιρ̄ ι ndap̄tpaṅge coṅn̄p̄r̄, ἡ
 ó nać puccpaṅ ap̄ čpeachaṅb̄, po loṅp̄ḡr̄t̄ dap̄tpaṅge uile, ἡ baile eoḡan̄ mic
 puḡp̄aṅ meḡ maτῆaῖna, .i. liop̄ na ngabap̄, ἡ tanḡaṅṅaṅ dia t̄t̄iḡib̄ iap̄ p̄in̄.

Ριλιρ̄ mac toṅár̄p̄ m̄éḡuiḡp̄, ἡ α clann̄ do ḡol̄ p̄l̄óḡeaḡ ι mbp̄eṅp̄ne uí
 Ruap̄c, ἡ po cuṅp̄ ó puap̄c α buap̄ ap̄ daṅgm̄ḡt̄ib̄ an t̄ṅpe p̄empa. Do
 εἰδῶ t̄pa Ριλιρ̄ ḡo baile uí Ruap̄c. Ro loṅp̄cceaḡ an baile ἡ an t̄ṅp̄ uile ap̄
 č̄na laṅp̄, puḡ ua Ruap̄c ap̄ p̄il̄ib̄, ἡ po p̄icheaḡ ioṅap̄peacc̄ t̄oṅp̄a, ἡ toṅč̄ap̄
 t̄ḡeaṅp̄n̄an̄ mac t̄aḡḡ uí Ruap̄c, ἡ mac maḡnupa ḡp̄umaṅ mic caṅaṅ buḡḡp̄
 uí Ruap̄c, ἡ pochaḡe oile c̄én̄ mo č̄át̄ lá p̄ṅaṅb̄ manac̄ don̄ č̄up̄ p̄in̄.

ḡp̄ian̄ mac muṅp̄ceap̄t̄aṅ ḡicc̄ uí p̄eaṅḡaṅ t̄ḡeaṅna clon̄ne haṅlaḡib̄
 uí p̄eaṅḡaṅ d̄écc̄.

^c *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Bellatraine, in the parish of Aghanamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

^s *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirghiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

^t *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

^u *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'ffeargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'ffeargail, died."

^v The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach^r and Sliabh Mughdhorn^s. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-nGabhar^r; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe^a O'Farrell, died.^v

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful rencounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Belatha-Chonaill, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddán, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallows-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: “7 ζυκαθαρσειθερην μεγισθον υι. ιωνν δεξ λεο σο υπηλιν μουντιρε ηυι Ρυαυρ κο βαλε μεγισθον, 7 σο κυρφο αρ κυαλλεαδ γαρρδα μεγισθον ιατ.”—See note “, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word γαρρδα, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the γαρρδα, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kilcrea, in the county of Cork:

“On the east side” [of the castle] “is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe céo, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achaid beite go niomad do leabhairb dñrcaighe do loycead ann ón óppicel, .i. Niall mac mec cpait mec matgamna.

Sluaigead lá hua ndomnaill toirpdealbac capbreac, 7 tainicc ua néill enpi dia commoriao Rangattar cétyr co hioctar connact lotar iapom don bpepne. Ro millead 7 po loycead leó o rliab riar, 7 po loycead baile uí Ruairc dpuim dá eiar, 7 po gabrat bpaighe ioctar connact, 7 do padad illam uí domnaill iatt. Tangattar iapom dia ttiigib.

O concobair pailge, an calbac móri mac mupchaid na madmann tigeapna ua bpaighe uile fear nár óiult pe dpec nduine tigeapna (do laigmb) ar mó puar do comtaib ó gallaib, 7 o gaoidealaib nó bítyr ina agaid do écc, 7 conn o concobair a mac pñn do óirpnead ina ionad riaru po haðnaicead epum i ccill achaid.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclann mac taidg lectigeapna na bpeipne décc.

Arp ó néill mac eoigan mic neill óicc cñn oimig 7 eangnama cenél eoigan décc.

Mac paipadain tomár mac pñgail décc.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada tigeapna maige luipce aipitig 7 tpe tuatail, etcetera, pécñm coitcñn do ðamand epcann fear toirbeapra móri ðamraib 7 ðaor tuarpuðail do écc aðhaig fele paolain, 7 a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

^w *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

^x *Murrough-na-madmann*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madmann (.i. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died ; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broade cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place : afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

^y *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár óiult pe dpec nduine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.

The church of Achadh-beithe^w, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhm^x, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man^y, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh^z, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

^z *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluyrg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

“A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermota, King of Maghluyrg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdome of Connaght thorough his greate expences in almes deeds, hospitalitic, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermota, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buryed in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermota was made king in his throne.”

The territories of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

διονγμάλα κατὰλ mac διαρμάδα do écc coicéidoir nua ran tan rin, γ α ναὸνα-
cal dublínib i mainirtir na búille. Aeð mac concobair mec διαρμάδα do
gabáil ionaíð tomaltaiğ.

Sepraið mac emainð mic tomáir ui fearğail do mairbað lá Sñan mac
domnaill Mic Seacan ui fñğail, γ lá cloinn concobair .i. laoiğreac, etcetera.

Emann a búirc tiğearna gall connac̃t, γ morain dá gaoidealaib̃ aon poğa
gall ereann ar crũt ar ðelb̃ ar ðenam̃ ar uairle, ar einac̃ ar ic̃t, γ ar
firinne décc i ndeirið na bliaðna po.

Fearğal ruad̃ mag̃ eoçag̃ain tiğearna cenél fñachac̃ décc an xun. fe-
bru.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1459.

Αοίρ Cριoρτ, míle cñtpe céð, coeccatt, a naoi.

O bñian toiρpðealbac̃ tiğearna tuad̃muman décc.

Cumara mac conmara do mairbað i mebaìl.

Connla mág̃ eoçag̃ain tiğearna cenel fñachac̃ do mairbað la mac aipe
uí maioileaclann.

O bñn, bñian, toίρεac̃ tñpe bñuín décc.

Fñğal mac tomair uí Rağallaiğ décc.

Maiðm mór do ðabairt lá hiarla cille ðara ar ua cconcobair pñailgi
conn mac an ðalbaiğ dū in po gabad̃ conn fñirín, γ in po mairbað mac mic
uilliam uí ðeallaiğ γ rochaiðe mór dia muirtir.

Cpeac̃a ðineóil ðuaacán lá bñian mac fñlib mic tomair még̃uiðir.

Cpeac̃a maiğe fléct do ðenom̃ la mág̃uiðir tomair occ, γ baile mec
Sañp̃aðain do loρccad̃ lair ðon turup rin.

^a *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F. :

“A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualities by which a man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God’s blessing be on him.”

^b *Farrell Roe Mageoghegan*.—“Feargal roe Mageochagan, *Dux* of Kenel-fiacha, xliiii^o. Kal. ffebruarii, died. God blesse his soule.”—D. F.

^c *Cumara Mac Namara*.—“Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deceite.”—D. F.

^d *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick’s time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Láoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke^a, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan^b, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara^c was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht^d were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Ḡlaipne mac concobair uí Raḡallaig do marbāð lá cloinn puðraige méḡ maḡḡanna.

O neill enpí mac eoḡain do tabairt plóig ḡall laip co cairlén na hog-maige dia ḡabair ar cloinn airt uí neill, ḡ rið do ðenam ðoib pé apoile.

Sían cam mac conulað mec an baipð decc.

Ua cúirinn, Maḡnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur décc.

Maolmaire ua cianáin aðbar ruad lé reancur ḡ lé dan décc.

Muircfrtað ua dálaig raóí lé dan décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1460.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cñēpe céð, Seapccatt.

Maíneptir na Maígne hī tír Amalḡaða i neppcopoitect cille halað i cconnactaib do éḡḡail la Mac uilliam burc ar impide Nehemiai uí donnchaðha an ced biocaire ppouinri baóí i nepino aḡ opð .S. ppianpēir don obpēpuañtia.

An tēppcob o bpiann, eppcop cille da lua do marbāð lá bpiann an éoblaig mic donnchað mic maḡḡanna uí bpiann i nniur cluana pañpoda.

Ruaðri mac maḡnupa uí moáin ppaipti oile pino decc.

Aoð ruad mac néill ḡairb uí ðomnaill, ḡ mac mec ruibne pánañ maolmuire do léccað ar a mbraiḡðñur lá hua néill énpí iar na mbñē cñēpi bliaðna comlana illam occa ar po ba dile laip clann nectain olðat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

^e *Oghmhaigh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

^f *Maighin*, Máigin, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmogh^c, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirnin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

^a Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley^f, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh^g, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda^h.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provostⁱ of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall^k.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincially vicar of the order of St. Francis de observantia in Ireland."

^g *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

^h *Inis-cluana-ramhfhoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

ⁱ *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. 1. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairi fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

^k *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-

Μαῖομ μόρ δο ἔαβαῖρτ αρ ἡλλαῖβ λά ἡυα cconcoḃaῖρ πφαῖḡε, conn mac an ḃalḃaῖḡ dṡ 1 πορḃaῖρ βαρύν cαλατπομμα, ἡ ποχαῖδῖ οἰλε immaῖlle ππῖρ.

Μαῖομ δο ἔαβαῖρτ λά ἡλλαῖβ πορ υα Raḡallaῖḡ Seaan mac eoḡan mic pḡan mic Pilib mic ḡiollaiopa puaḃ aῖρm in po maḡbaḃ é, ἡ aeḃ deapḡpaḃaῖρ uí Raḡallaῖḡ, ἡ eoḡan caoḃ mac maḃḡamṡa mec caba, ἡ opoṡḡ οἰλε ḡénmo ḃác. Caḃal mac eoḡan δο ḡabáḡl α ἰοναῖο.

Mac paṡpaḃáṡn eoḡan décc.

Ruaḃṡṡ ballaḃ mac muṡpeapḡaῖḡ uῡ concoḃaῖρ décc.

Tomáḡ mac tomáῖρ α búḡc (po buḃ mac uḡḡiam vaḡ éῖρ emamṡ α búḡc), décc.

Mac caba enṡṡ mac ḡiollacṡioḡc δο τεḃḃ ἰρṡ anḡaῖle λά ἡυα πpeapḡaῖl, noṡnall buḃe, ἡ α éḡ δο ḡalaḡ obann 1 ḡioḡ aῖρḃaḃla, ἡ cḡṡṡṡ pḡḃṡṡ décc ḡalloḡlaḃ co τευaḡaῖβ δο bḡṡ ina τιṡceall oḡá bḡṡṡṡ dia aḃṡacal von ḃabán.

Mac maḡṡṡṡa ḃṡṡe τυaḃaῖl, Ruaḃṡṡ mac eoḡan puaḃ mec maḡṡṡṡa, pḡát an ḃṡṡe pṡn δο τιḡeapṡa δο maḡbaḃ λά conn υα noṡnall (1. conn mac Nell ḡaῖḡ mic τοῖρṡḃealḃaῖḡ an pḡona), ἡ la ταḃḡ mac ταḃḡ uí puaḡc aḡ τοḡaῖḡeacḃ cṡeaḃ an ḃṡṡe, ἡ puḡṡaḃ na cṡeaḃá leó ḡo ḡaῖḡḡoḡḡṡṡ, ἡ po bḡṡṡaḃ maῖṡe cloinne maḡṡṡṡa na cṡeaḃá dṡoḃ ἰṡ in ḡḡṡṡṡ pṡn ἰaḡ maḡbaḃ mec maḡṡṡṡa.

Doṡnall mac diaḡṡaḃa uí maῖlle, uḡḡiam υα maῖlle, ἡ Seaan υα maῖlle

perfectly written by the Four Masters, should be understood as follows: "During the contention between the sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, O'Neill (Henry) took part with the sons of Naghtan, because they were dearer to him, and he took Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, his opponents, prisoners, whom he detained in captivity for four entire years, when he set them at liberty, as fortune had declared in favour of his friends."—See the year 1456; but he was very much disappointed in the security of his freinds, for this very Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose sphere of action had been confined within the walls of a prison for four years, on his liberation had a fresh contest for the chieftainship, and obtained it in 1461.

¹ *Defeated O'Reilly*, literally, "a defeat was given to O'Reilly." For the Anglo-Irish account of this defeat the reader is referred to Lodge's Peerage.—TAAFFE. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this battle was fought 3. *Nonas Septembris*, and that there happened not in Connaught, since the death of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, a more lamentable event than the killing of O'Reilly, King of the two Breifhys, for the loss of whom all Ireland was filled with grief.

^m *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*."—D. F.

ⁿ *Mac Cabe*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Connor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly¹, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Caech, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke^m (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe^a, Henry, the son of Gilchreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail^o, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Conn, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn^p; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley^q, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

"Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Feargail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carryed to be buryed; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him goeing towards his buriall."

^o *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail*.—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, .i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the countrey, after they have" [*recte* had] "brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa."

^p *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

^q *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

δο δολ αρ ριυβαλ λοιντρι λά cloinn uí brian i corca baircinn for mac maé-
gáinn, γ α μαρβαδ α τριύρ ριαριύ ρανγαδαρ α longa, γ doinnall ua brian
δο γαβάλ, γ μαέγαμιν ua brian δο lot ag dol δο ροιγδ α λοινγε, γ α
βάταδ ρια ποέταιν na luinge hírin. Ro cuiread ár α μιντιρε δοή τυρυρ ριν.

δριαν ua máille δο μαρβαδ λά α δεαρβραταρ αοδ ua maille τρια ιομα-
gallam ταπλα εατυρρα. Δά mac ταιδγ uí máille ιαοριδε.

Μαινιρτιρ δο τογβαλ i νινιρ Arcain ιριν mumain i neppcopoitteét Ruir
δο βραιτιρ .S. Prianfeir i nouéaiγ uí eitirpceóil ατα ινιρ Arcain.

Μαινερτιρ ινιρ κορτάδ i λαϊγνib i neppcopóitteét fíhna αρ βρύ na habann
διαναδ αιnm sláine δο έογβαλ δο βραιτηριb .S. Prianfeir.

Αν εέραμιαδ Ευαρθ δο ρίογδ ορ Saíraib .4. μαρτα.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1461.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceépe céδ, Seapcat, α haon.

Felim mac eoγain mic néill óicc uí néill décc δο bídγ ραοί αρ eneac γ αρ
fhgnaí cñh dáí γ deópaδ, neac αρ mó ρο éfhδαiγ δο δάνταιb, γ ρο ba mó
duanaire ina αιμριρ décc ιαρ mbreit buadα ο δóman γ deamán.

Αοδ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ óiγ uí concobair leétiγearna connacé i naγaiδ

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their shippes, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

^r *Corca-Bhaiseinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^s *Inis-Arcain*, now Inishercan, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscoll, built after the model of that of Kilcrea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilgrims frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn^r, against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain^s, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh^t, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine^u, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.^w was made King of England on the 4th of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-one.

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, Half Lord of Connaught^x, in oppo-

^t *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *uir cōrēadh*, pronounced *uir cōpēa* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Ware's Monasticon, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

^u *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Μαδονος* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Slóine* since the time of the Belgæ :

“Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales.”—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

^w *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas.

^x *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called “half King of Connaught,” thus :

ταιὸς υἱὸν concobair, διοὶ εἰς τοὺς connaēt do ríḡ ar cruē ar cāoín delb ar
 éroðāc ar éoccað ar aoiðeaðc airi deicepib, ἡ δὲ γὰρ αὖν νόμῳ ἡγεαὸς ἂν
 do éḡ i mbaile tobair bhríḡde in ío Maui, iar nongad ἡ iar naítríḡe ip in
 .lxi. α αἰρί, ἡ α ἀνάκαλ i pur commain.

Clann neill ḡairb ui domnaill aod ruad, com, ἡ eogan do éḡlamad líon
 α ττιονόιλ do ðul co fanad do roigíð mic mec Suibne máolmuire uair baói
 ua domnaill toirpðealbāc cairppeac aḡ imbirp α ainepíðe for mac mec
 ruibne ἡ for fánad uile tria na cāpaðpað la cloinn neill. Baðar ðna
 clann néill ἡ mac mec ruibne aḡ pcpudā α ccomairle dyp cionnur do ḡén-
 daoir α nimðíðn ar cloin neétain cona roépaide ar po batap acc aite α
 neccpaide ἡ α nanpolað forpa. Iar bpiop pcel dua domnaill ἡ do cloinn
 neétain clann néill do ðul i fánait do éoið rué co na bpaítríð, ἡ co na
 toicíftal, ἡ ḡo ccópuccað albanac baói immaille ppiu ma ndiað ḡo po ḡab
 longpopt i ccln maḡair do cōmaipir, ἡ do cōimed ar cloinn neill uí dom-
 naill, ἡ ar máelmuire do baói aḡ ðul leo ar an tip ἡ do cualaðar clann neill
 uí domnaill ἡ muirpí fanad pin ar cōmaipre do pónpat ḡan an cōair do
 pēacna no do ionḡabail do lion plóig no rocaide da mbaoi rímpa, ἡ o po
 cindeāð for an ccomairle pin aca, tangatap clann neill uí domnaill ἡ
 Maelmuire mac ruibne ἡ eogan bacac mac Suibne, ἡ ḡac ar ḡab leo do
 muirpí fanat i ccoinne ἡ i ccomðail uí domnaill ἡ cloinne neétain ḡo ccln
 maḡair, ἡ óio cōmpoiccpirḡft dia poile ni po lampat ḡan ionnpoiḡíð α cele
 pobit α bpioca, ἡ α bpolað, α naðbair, ἡ α nspāenta pe apoile ḡó pin. Tuc-
 rat ppiot ἡ taðar dioḡair ðapaétað dia poile annpin ḡo paóímeað for
 ua ndomnaill, toirpðealbāc cairppeac, ἡ ar cloinn neétain, ἡ po ḡabað
 ua domnaill, Ro marbað Maḡnur α deapbpaétaip co rochaíðib oile immaille
 ppiu, ἡ po hiompcotað toirpðealbāc cairppeac iarptain. Tangatap na

"A. D. 1461. Ædh fitz Torlagh Oge O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, against Thady O'Conner, and one well worthy of the kingdome of Ireland for the excellent formosity of his person, his martiall feats, eloquence, affabilitie, and hospitalitie to all receivers of gifts, both rich and poore, died in the towne of Tober-Bride, commonly called Balentober, on the Ides of May, after Extreame Unction and Pennance,

in the 63rd yeare of his age, and was buried in Roscommon."

¹ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Balintober, in the county of Roscommon.

² *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^a, under the year 1392, p. 725.

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde^y, in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Uinction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair^z to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed^a. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

^a *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb *po hiompoṣad*, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-

μαίτε ριν ιαρραν μαίωμρι cinn μαζαίρ go cill mec nenain, γ do γαίρσδ τιγ-
εαρνα δαδ ριαδ mac neill γαίρδ amail ρο ba διρ γ do γαίρ o doínnail .i.
αδ ριαδ Mac Suibne ρανάτ do maelmuire mac Suibne.

Μαγνυρ mac brian mic doínnail mic muirceartaíγ τιγεαρνα cairbre,
decc.

Mac caímaoil .i. brian τιγεαρνα cenél ρφιαδhaiγ decc γ τιγίρνα do
denaí deogan mac cathmaoil.

Ρεαρζάλ ua γαδρα ταναίρ cuile o ρφinn do μαρβαδ la mac γοίρδελδaiγ.

Αν δεccανάδ ua μαοίλεοιν ραοί epenn uile decc i ccluain muc noíρ mic
ριοδaiγ.

Αονγάρ μαζ cραίτ ραοί le dan, Níall occ ó huiccinn, γ niall mac ρεαρ-
ζάλ ui uiccinn decc.

Ματγαíam mac uilliam uí ρίρζail decc.

Uilliam ua ρlannaccain Saccapτ γ cananaδ copad i noíρinn decc.

Ρειδλιν ρionn ua concobair do gabail dia bραίτρiδ ρfín .i. cloínn brian

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tirconnell, had his members cutt off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell."

^b *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmacrenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.—See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwell by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Camphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *Mac Cáhwcél*.

^d *Farrell O'Gara*.—"Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culoínn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe."—D. F.

^e *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Mæleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran."

^f *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fiodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written cluain mic Noíρ, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

^g *Aengus Magrath*.—"Ængus Magcraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in

went to Cill-Mic-Nenain^b, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was styled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell^c, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara^d, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone^e, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Chlainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh^f.

Aengus Magrath^g, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan^h, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conorⁱ was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^h *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flannagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quieivit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

ⁱ *Felim Finn O'Conor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuiredhy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim ffinn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Ængus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branan on the Creaca and adhered they to them ; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim ffinn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sonns sent wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."

ballaig ἡ το Ruaidṛí mac uí concobair duinn a tsur na bliadhna ra gur par coccad ἡ commbuaidreacḃ a riol muiriaschaig dñr na ngabala rin, ἡ po gabad tadg ua concobair fñn la a braitṛib.

Sloiccead la mac uilliam bupc co na braitṛib co macaire connact do pñdiuccad feidlim fñn o mac briain ballaig, ἡ tucrat dó a brñt fñn ar a maite connact a ccor fñr, ἡ po lñcceaḃ feidlim a gñmel. Rugrom na maite rin lair co capn pñaoic mic fñoḃaig poltruaid, ἡ do cñir mac diair-mada a bpocce fair iar na cñnmac, ἡ do gabrat braitgde rñceta ona mic aengura ἡ ua mbriuin, ἡ do imraig Mac uilliam iar bñagbail na mbñagat rin ag mac briain ballaig. Iar na cluinrin rin do cñoinn uí concobair Ruaid po puarplacpñt tadg ua concobair ar lñt baile an cñair o ua concobair ndonn, do cñoḃ pñot a lñt cñoinne concobair mec bñanann iarṛtann.

Coccad moir ag gallaib mñde ἡ laigñ gur millead moiran don mñde don coccad rin. Ua concobair failge ἡ mac Rñrñepñ buitiler do tect co dñuim tuirlñme deich cced no m ar uille do maicrñoiḡ co cñnñbñrñib fñraib uile ἡ baḃapññde cen oman gan imeccla ag cñaitñ a neac, ἡ a pluag ἡ a pñrñte acc cñeacñorccaḃ na mñde ina tñmceall co nona. Ba ar an ccoccad nemprate po gabad mac feidlimñd mic an calbaig í concobair la Sñan mac

^k *Felim was set at liberty*, po lñcceaḃ feidlim a gñmel.—D. F. renders this: "He lett Felim out of his givves." The literal translation is: "Felim was let out from fetters."

^l *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fíodhaigh-foltruaidh*, on which the O'Connor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tulsk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^a, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425–452.

^m *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i. e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 242.

ⁿ *The Hy-Briuín*, i. e. of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

^o *Baile-an-chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^p *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Dun-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Conor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Conor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty^k. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh^l; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus^m, and those of the Hy-Briuinⁿ. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Conor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Conor from O'Conor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair^o for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conor Faly and Mac Richard Butler^p went to Druim-Tuirleime^q with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds^r; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Conor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photaile, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

^q *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

^r *Shoeing their steeds*, ag cpaítefó a neac.—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner ffaly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmets on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them” [7 baap pióe ag cpaíteao a neac, 7 a pluag 7 a rípte acc cpeacloppcaó na mióe : na zrimceall], “until it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

míe tomair. Comta mopa d'fagbail dua concobair o gallaib do ciond Sioda amail fa gnat le rí a ionaid do gheir.

Creaća mopa la maz eoćagair for barun dealbna 7 creaća mopa ele beor for leđuraćaib gur aircc an tír co hñtne.

Creaća Puirplomain la cloinn irial i rířgail.

Maoileaclann mac ploinn uí domnallain decc.

Teboid ua maolmuaid tigeairna lñte fear cceall do marbađ lá hua maolmuaid na coilleađ.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

^s *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

^t *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their fathers."—D. F.

^u *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Comán Cocha h-Uair : ír ón Comán rin tugađ Pope Comán a n-laríníde. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called Coć Uaill ; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

treimity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiere's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced Coć Uail, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, a, b), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent : "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediâ oppidum ; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

^v *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Mælmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Mælmoy na Coille."—D. F.

^x Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reyliens, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sonnys of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by

O'Conor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations^s were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell^t plundered Port-Lomainⁿ.

Melaghlín, son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Theobald O'Molloy^w, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood^x.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlín mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

"Great dearth and very bad cheape throughout all Ireland.

"The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

"The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Coneoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda his son.

"Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

"Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raith-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

"O'Daly of Corcóimro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mortui sunt*.

"Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

"Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brenan, a courageous man, died.

"Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

"Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O'Mælconry died.

"A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghye's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

"Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

"Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

"Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

"Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

"Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1462.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cετρε céδ, Σίρεκα, α δο.

Μαμυρτιρ βρατθαρ μινυρ δο ειονηρεcναδ ι μυνεαcάν le linn peiðlimiðh mic ðriain mic apðgail méz maðzaimna do bñtē na tigrina ι noirgiallabh.

Þrhoir ðaimnyr ι. Þarðalon mac Aoða uí plannaccain ðecc ap loc ðearce.

Þrian mac Þilip mezuðir pñi α αοιρ βα pñir einεαc, γ ñgnam ι ccoicceð ulað uile do marðað α ττοραιzhect α cpeiche la cloinn Airt uí néill, ι. la Ruaiðri co na bpaipñbh iar ppaemad α anacail, γ iar mbñt aθhað acca illaimh. Emann Ruad mac Sñain mézuðir do marðað leir an Ruaiðri cceona.

Ταðcc mac Eocchain uí concobair ticeñna cairbhre ðecc.

Μαιðm la ταðcc ua cconcobair γ la α bpaipñb þop cloinn þriain ballaiz in po marðað ðiarmaiττ mac ðonncaða mic þriain, γ Sñan mac ταιðcc mic τizεapnain na corpa, γ cuiptñr iad do ðruim α ττιpe γ α nuile maipñra. Tiazaite ða mac þriain pñn hi Scén hi ccñn mec ðpanain ap in ngrεanchaiz, γ po bñccñ do Mac ðpanain α τpñccñ zo po cuipt ap pozpa o tñr co tñr, γ po hionnarðað Mac ðpanain pñrin ap α ðuτhaiz ipñ Añgaile. Ro zað ó pñrðail pñr, γ do pað pñrann ðia cñtñraibh γ connmñð tñpe ðia muimtir.

¹ *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

² *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

³ *In pursuit of a prey*, α ττοραιzhect α cpeiche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

⁴ *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victualls, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermoda and Mac Brennan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enmyes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branán by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, theire losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan^y, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan^z, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey^a, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Connor^b and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branán to Greanach; but Mac Branán was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branán himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people^c in his territory.

O'Connor went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Connor's country, and burnt some of them. O'Connor having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannacathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Connor from thenceforth."

^c *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this

Slóicchead la Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird i nuib cairín gur eirig
ua meachair; .i. Tadcc cona comashtairib doibh gur marbad uilliam búrc mac
mic uilliam dafn upcor gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turcor rin pucc
ua mshair co na rlog ar. An tua mshair rin ticcshina ua ccairin decc
iarttain 7 a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac Branain, .i. Tomaltach carrach mac cuinn mic asdha decc iar
ccian asir.

Iarla ócc urmunan do tect i nepinn co rochaiðe moir do Shaxoib. Ro
pár coccað moir etir iarla urmunan, 7 dearmunan dia po gabad Æroio
mac iarla dñmunan la buizilepachairb. Ro gabad leo bfor Porp lairge.
Ro chinnrft iaram cat do tabairt diaioile co po ionnraig cach a cele díob,
7 bá dar rapuccad iarla urmunan do deachair Mac Rirðñrd do tabairt
an cat a an la hipin. Cid pil ann tra aet po rraoínead an cat fair, 7 po
gabad é buð dñ. Atbshat aroile co po haðnaicit dñchnebar ar ceirpe cén

“quarters to his men.” Do pad connmfo tpe
dia munup means that he billeted Mac Bran-
nan’s people on the farmers of his territory.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the
north of the county of Tipperary, in which the
O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

^e *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is trans-
lated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac
William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but
O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against
them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s
son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart
by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw
O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady
O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn
supplied his place.”

^f *Mac Branain*.—This entry is given in the
Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Car-
ragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impover-
ished for a long season before.”

^g *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John
Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the
revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton.
Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in
blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of
Ormond. He was considered one of the most
accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he
lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said,
“that if good breeding and liberal qualities
were lost in the world they might be all found
in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pil-
grimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was
succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s
History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedi-
gree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

^h *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is
translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond
came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude
of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed
betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond.
Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken
prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargo was taken
by them ; but afterwards they on both sides
ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin^d, where O'Meagher, i. e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin^e; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan^f, i. e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond^g came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons^h [i. e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i. e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [cenmōzā a nūsasap coin 7 eaḡaibeaḡa]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four shippes of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. b, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession until Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."

oib cennmóta a nuaṣar coin 7 eaṣaioṣa. Gabait dona ḡhaltaig cell cainniḡh, 7 bailte mopa epiche builepaṣ iar ccop a náir ir in cath rin. Agus bai an tiapla occ upmuman rin cona shaxoib i mbaile daingḡh, 7 nochair féaṣaṣ a toḡail. Bpaṣair ele don iapla rin do teṣṣ i nEirinn, 7 ceithre, longa co na mbaoi innṣib do ḡabail do do loingṣir iapla dṣmuman por in ppaipḡge, 7 nṣir mor do ḡabail do builepaṣaib tpeṣa.

Maṣm por ua pṣirḡail la mac cuinn uí maileclainn, la díolmuineacaibh 7 la laoiḡhreach mac Roppa irin nuacongṣail in po ḡabaṣ Eṣann mac uí pṣirḡail, 7 aoinṣir dṣcc do ṣlioṣṣ muipeṣirṣaig dícc uí pṣirḡail. Seṣṣmoḡat a nṣbaṣa eṣir maṣbaṣh 7 ḡabail.

Tomar mac caṣail mic tomair uí pṣir ḡail tánaipr na hAngaile do maṣbaṣ i mbeol aṣha na Paipir ir in oíṣce por loṣcc a cṣeiche la dṣim do díolmuineacaibh, la cloinn Concoṣair, 7 la macaib Muipeṣirṣaig co puṣrat a cṣno 7 a cṣeach iar na pḡḡbail i nuaṣaṣh amaṣ rob annam laip.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

ⁱ *Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds* [of prey], cennmóta a nuaṣar coin 7 eaṣaioṣa. This is rendered by D. F., “besides all that was eaten by Doggs and foules of the aire.” The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. Duṣar is the third person plural, past tense of iṣim, I eat; and the word eaṣaioṣa, the plural of eaṣaioe, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: 7 ciḡepnaíṣ do iapcaib in mapra, 7 do eaṣaioib in nuni, 7 do na huilṣ annannaib; “and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals.”

^j *O'Farrell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Melaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwail, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'ffergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeate was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of” [*recte* in comparison to] “what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most” [i. e. greatest] “preyer of English and Irish, his enemies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyces, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that heure. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule.”

^k *Nuachongbhail*, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of preyⁱ]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrellⁱ was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail^k, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise^l, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him^m.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáctna earroc o Nuachongbhail in Iapmide."

ⁱ *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Pailis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgny, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

^m Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this yeare, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the begining untill the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of february.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mae Tigernan-na-eorra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sonnns of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mae Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghye's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, Sercca, a tpi.

Ἰωλλαςριορτ mac edigein biocaipe tsmraill Pattraicc i noilfinn ἡ caná .
nac corað do ecc.

Concobar mac catail Ruaid még raighaill tigeapna cloinne bibraiz décc.
Sémur mac gearoid iacla dearmunian décc.

Διαρμαδ μορ mac διαρματτα í concobair do marbað la cloinn taidcc
ui concobair occ ear da conná for búill.

Cuilén ua diomuraiz do marbað la gallaib.

Corbmac ballac mac concobair mec donnchað an mac oirriiz pob oir-
dseca oineac ἡ lghnam, ba fsiir aithe ἡ eolur ar zac nealaðain dá raibe i
moctar connact décc iar mbuað nongta ἡ naitrize.

Indraiccið la huilliam bupc mac Rirdsiro for cairlen muilinn adam i
neraic a rula sup leanað é a toraizgeact co borð baile in motaiz go po
iompraðriom fpiir tóraiiz ἡ po marbað cuicc fpiir décc don toraiz lair fa
mac maiznupa mic διαρματα mec donnchað, ἡ fa macaib hí neill, do bñn a
rui arpm fñn occ an ccairlen pin fect piam.

Mac maiu baipeð tigeapna típe hamalgað, ἡ Siacur cam mac fsiizail
tizeapna cloinne hamlaib ui fsiizail décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbry, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospitall and most courageous man of his own (age, .i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Nell, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

ⁿ *Gilchreest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

^o *Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

^p *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Daghonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-three.

Gilchreest Mac Edigen^a, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh^o, died.

James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Connor at Eas-Da-Conna^p, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh^a, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilenn-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus^r, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam^s, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell^t, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always eap uí fíoinn, anglice Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

^a *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Eunction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^r *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it about the son of Magnus, thus :

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermod Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Nell's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

^s *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

^t *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ḑrainne inghí taid̃g uí Ruairc b̃h̃n mec donnchaíð decc.

Ταḑg mac dom̃naill m̃óir mec donnchaíð tigh̃ína r̃íde for lẽt t̃ipe hoilealla ḡ a écc.

Eñri mac feilim uí raḡaill̃g do mar̃bað la donnchaíð mac tomaiḡ óicc meḡuīðir.

Αοḑ mac ḡiollapaττ̃paiicc meḡuīðir décc.

Rí Saḡan do ḑor t̃ioḑlaic̃ḑ ḡo hua neill eñri mac eoḡain, .i. õc̃t p̃lata ḡ ḑa r̃ic̃t̃ do p̃ḡarl̃áid̃, ḡ iḑ oir et cetera.

O neill do ταḑair̃t̃ tuarar̃ḑail do t̃iḡear̃na tuad̃m̃uman do τaḑg mac t̃oir̃p̃ḑeal̃ḑaiḡ uí b̃riam.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1464.

Αοιḡ Cριoḡt, m̃ile, ceit̃pe ceḑ, S̃íḡcat̃, a c̃íḑair̃.

Peap̃síḑe m̃áḡ d̃uib̃ne epp̃cop an ḑa b̃reiḡne décc.

Ḑiarm̃ait̃t mac m̃urcaḑain paḑair̃ toccaíḑe decc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Awly O'Fergyl, died."

^u *Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note ¹, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*.

^w Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slaine by the English, and the English" [were] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Mælruany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vite*.

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slaine in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Ædh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshippes and fosterers, and after the re-

- Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.
Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages^u to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-four.

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest^x, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clanmalure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakcall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sonnys of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner ffaly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred coves, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curenny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tuam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail."

^x *A worthy priest.*—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, *quievit.*"—D. F.

Ταὸς υἱα concobair do ecc an rataru iap cced feil muirpe 7 a adlacad^o co honorać hi Rop comain la phioć catail cpoibdeirg tiar 7 toir, 7 la tuathairb ril muirbóhairg arćeana.

Cedać uá mopóa ticcfina laoiri decc do tpeazait.

Domnall uá Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpel mic muirceartaiğ oicc ui pñgail, Maoileaclainn mac brian mic muirceartaiğ óicc uí pñgail co na mnaoi, Mor ingean trémar ui éinneidig bñ méğ eodaccain co na hingin 7 muirceartac mac Slein uí duibghindain décc don tpiğait cedna.

Muirceřitac mac airt uí maoileaclainn, 7 a bñ ingñ í cobćaiğ, 7 tpiar eile amaille ppiu do dol décc in aen lo co noidee tpe řeğad eic do cuaid do na cnarairb cedna.

Remann mac an ppiópa mic loclainn uí pñgail decc don tpeğait.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donncharb decc.

Mac diarmata puaid, .i. diarmait mac maoilecluin, Catal bacac mac corbmaic na formaoile, 7 bñmuman ingñ ui plannagain decc.

Cono mac neill gairb uí domnall, 7 aengur mac neill uí domnall do marbad la heicneacan mac neactain uí domnall hi pindruim an. 8. la Mai.

Cpeacrpuacćeab la hua neill, 7 la cloinn neactain í domnall i tpiar conall iap marbad cuinn uí domnall gori loirceřt an tpi co hać reanaiğ co puğrat gpioiğ, 7 bú iomóa. Aćt éfna ní deachairb gan dioğail uair po řağairb ppoć luagħ a puccpat, .i. brian mac concobair oicc mic concobair Ruaid meğuidir řaoi ar eineać, ar řhğnam, 7 řñ tige aoidać coitcfno co noćtar ar pićt don tpluagħ do marbad maraon ppi.

¹ *Teige O'Conor*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfē King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mullehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companyes of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body ; and too” [*recte* and also] “ it was difficult to account how many offerings both coves,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought.”

² *Formaoil*.—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

³ *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

⁴ *Findruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill ; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Connor^y died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Crovderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil²; and Beannumhan^a, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim^b, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army^c was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenge, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convo, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

^c *A plundering army*, *speacpluaciceao*.—It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neil and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyreconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both cowes and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit. Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."

Ḃrísal mac Donnchaíð uí céallaiḡ ḡ maoileaclaínn mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ baí hí pprítbearc ppi aroile im tigeapnar ua maine decc í naoim tpeéctmain í nḡpeaḡ apḡil, ap á dubairc bpeapal an tan taimc ḡiolla maoileaclaínn oia pḡor í nḡalap á báir, Ḣabaim coinne le maoileaclaínn hí pḡiaḡ naipi ap tigeapna diblinib pḡa ccionn Sícḡmaine ḡ ḡo pḡegḡatḡar apason an coinne hírin.

Coccaḡ moḡ etip cloínn uilliam uí ceallaiḡ, ḡ clann donnchaíð uí céallaiḡ iar necc brísail ḡ maoileaclaínn.

Mac Rípoḡíḡ ḡuḡileḡ an taoín pḡar bá haiḡḡe clu ḡ oirḡearcḡ ḡo ḡallaib eḡeann ina pḡe ḡo ecc.

IR mac catail Ruaiḡ meḡ paḡnaill ba tanairi pḡor á ḡuthaiḡ pḡín, ḡ á nḡol ḡo tigeapna ap ioḡḡ ḡ ap pḡionne decc pḡéctmain pḡa pḡeíl mícíl, ḡ IR mac uilliam meḡ paḡnaill ḡo maḡbaḡ la ḡilla nḡlap ḡiolmain ip im tpeéctmain ceḡna ḡaen pḡoḡam ḡo ḡa iar mbíḡ hí bḡarḡaiḡ ḡearbḡatḡar á maḡar ḡó .i. uilliam ḡalatun.

Donnall mac muirceapḡaiḡ bacaiḡ uí concḡbair tigeapna caipḡḡi ḡḡoma cliaḡ (co na bḡaiḡḡib aḡḡ maḡ beacc) ḡo maḡbaḡ la cloínn eoḡain uí concḡbair, ḡ tigeapna ḡo ḡenam ḡo Ruaiḡḡi mac bḡiaim uí concḡbair ina ionaḡ.

^d *Breasal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Breasal Donough O'Kelly's son and Mælaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordship of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Mælaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), 'I shall hold meeting with Mælaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended:' and they both answered the said meeting."

^e *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kelly's sons, after Brian's and Mælaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards; but the sept of tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace."

^f *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous chieftaine in Ireland, died."

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as "Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl." This Iarla Balbh was the first Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115:

"A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly^d, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war^e broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler^f, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall^g, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Conor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

^g *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualiteys, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumclaw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermota Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdelloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mælconry, died,

Feidlim mac donnchaidh mic tighearnaidh oicc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc 7 aed mac taiðcc uí Ruairc do gabail la tighearnaidh oicc mac donnchaidh iar pín ina dlogail.

Tomaltac oicc ua gaðra do marbað i ngrífr oide for rliab luga la Muirgífr mac corbmaic mec diarmada gall 7 la hemann an macairpe mac goirðelbaidh.

Lochlann mac mailín uí maolconaire decc iar tpeblaitt foda 7 iar mbuaidh naítrige, 7 a adlacad i noilpín.

Lochlann mac pircceirtne uí uiccinn decc.

Tomar gpeannac 7 domnall da mac duinn megiuðir do marbað la na ndearbpratair, .i. Ruaidrí glar.

Creaçruatar la cloinn uí ceallaidh, .i. colla ppiuir tige eoin, 7 Ruaidrí ua cellaidh tre porailín bpiáin uí ðraoín bpiçmuine, 7 cloinne Rora mic muirceartaidh miðidh uí fírgail, 7 taimic a ðomaoín doib dúbliuib uair do marbað da mac uí ceallaidh, 7 re pír decc dia muinþir amaille ppiu.

ðrian ua bpiain co noðicneabair dia muinþir, 7 ðeicnebar ele do luçt an çalaið pa uilliam mac donnchaidh mic an ppiora uí fírgail do marbað la magamalgað.

O domnall, Mac uilliam bupc, 7 moran do gaoidelaib, 7 do gallaib epeann amaille ppiu do ðol co haç cliaç duiblinne hi ccfnn tomair iarla ðírmumán iurþir na hepeann an tan pa, 7 pann 7 cñgal do ðenam doib ppiur.

Tir tuatail do creaçad la haod mac diarmada tighearna muige luipcc

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

^h *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyn Bregmany, and of the sonns of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'feargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sonns, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgý" [Magawley].

ⁱ *Brawny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Breen of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

^j *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Rathcline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

^k *Magawley* was Chief of Calry in Teffia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke ; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion^b was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Brien of Brawnyⁱ, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murtough Midheach O'Farrell ; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Brien, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladhⁱ, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly^k.

O'Donnell^l, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail^m was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

ⁱ *O'Donnell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slain in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbissee as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority.

^m *Tir-Tuathail*, a territory in the north of the present county of Rosecommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish

ἡ μάς διαρμάδα γαλλ κο ματιῶς τῆρε τυαταῖλ δο τεαάτ αρτεαά ταρ εῖνδ α
εερεαά, ἡ βραιῖδε δο ταβαιρε δαοῦ ὅρι βατταρροῖν αῖς εῖοινδ νδοννχαιῶ
ὁ βαρ τομαλταιῖς μεε διαρμάδα κοννιυεε ριν.

Ναονβαρ δο μυντιρ αν ιυρτιρ δο ἡαρβαῶ ἡ ρῖνε γαλλ τῆρε κοῖαιρλε
ερρυεε να μιῖδε. Αν ιυρτιρ, αν τερρκορ, ἡ αν ρῖορτυναά δο δολ κο τεά
αν ριῖς διονκοραιοτ ρορ αροῖλε.

Τομαρ ιαρλα δεαρμυῖαν δ οῖεαάτ ρορ οcula ὁ τιῖς ριῖς Saxon κο μοναττ
ριῖς λειρ ι νερινν ἡκο ττιοδλαιέτιῶ μορῖα δραῖβαῖλ ὁῶ ον ριῖς.

Ρειδλιμιῶ υα Ρυαιρ, ἡ αῖῶ μάς ταιῖς υῖ Ρυαιρ δο λειῖεαν αμαά αρ
ἡαά ταιῖς ἡ ριῶ να βρειρνε δο δεναῖν.

Υῖλλιαμ μάς maine μις αῖῶα τιῖεαρῖα ρλεαάτα κονκοβαρ μεε βραναιν
δέεε.

Domnall cam μάς κονκοβαρ μεε δοννχαιῶ δέεε.

Μαινερτιρ. S. Φρανρερ, ι ηΑη δαρα ιριν μυῖαιν ι νερρκοροιτεάτ λυμ-
νιῖς δο δεναῖν αρ βριῦ να Μάῖε λα τομαρ ιαρλα αῖλλε δαρα, ἡ λα Σιοβαιν
ινῖν τSεμαιρ ιαρλα δεαρμυῖαν, ἡ τumba δο δενοῖν δοῖς ιννε.

of Kilronan; but it can be proved that it was
anciently much more extensive, and comprised
all the district lying between Lough Key and
Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by
the Shannon; on the south by the lower part
of the River Boyle; and on the west and north
by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and
by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of
Leitrim. The northern part of this territory
was called Coillte-Chonchubhair.—See note
under the year 1471. This passage is given as
follows in the Annals of D. F. :

“A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermoda, King of
Moylurg, tooke the preyes of Tirtuahyl, and
those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preyes and
gave pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were
adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh
Mac Dermoda’s dayes until that season. He also
made Mac Dermoda Gall obey him.”

ⁿ *Earl of Desmond*.—“A. D. 1464. The Earle
of Desmond came from the King of England’s
house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King.”—D. F.

^o *Felim O'Rourke*.—“Felim O'Ruaire released.
The Brefnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady
O'Ruaire was lett at libertie.”—D. F.

^p *William, the son of Maine*.—“William fitz
Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac
Branane, died.”—D. F.

^q *Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a
small town on the River Maigue, in the barony
of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine
miles south-west of the city of Limerick. Ac-
cording to Ware, in his Monasticon, Thomas,
Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded
here a convent of Minorites of the Observance,
in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III.,
at the east side of the town of Athdare.

^r Under this year the Annals of D. F. con-
tain the following entries, omitted by the Four
Masters :

“Maccaba, Daniel O'Ruaire, John, son to the
Official Mac Muircherty, and Mælaghlyn fitz
Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O'ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond^a, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke^o and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine^p, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara^a, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Duganane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'flyn, lord of Silmylruain, and Gillen-naemb, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Melaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Ma-geochagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Mælmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Mælmoy, and by O'Conner ffalye's sons Mæl O'Mælmoy's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tironell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Mælaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causlesly killed by Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sonns of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sonns of Brian Mac Donaghy

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1465.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cήερε ceo, Cάρεcca, a cuicc.

Tomar mac muirir mic maṛa abb lήpa ḡabail ḡécc.

Ḥormlaṛt caomanaṛ (ingh meic murchaḡa ri laigēh) bhṇ í neill do écc.

Αοḡ mac concobair mec diarmada tiḡearna muicce luipcc do ecc, ḡ concobair occ mac concobair mec diarmatta do ḡabail a ionaid do peir toḡa pleacṛa aḡa mec diarmata etir cill, ḡ tuairṛ, acṛ clann Ruairḡri mec diarmada namá, ḡ taimic a doṃaoín doibhṛṇ ar do ḡabaḡ la coinne leḡ ar capn ppaoid, ua concobair donn, donnchaḡ ua ceallaiḡ, ḡ clann Ruairḡri don ḡara lṇṛ, Mac diarmata ḡ a ṛip don lṇṛ araill. Paiaḡ deabaḡ (ṛorpa ḡori maibḡaḡ diarmait mac Ruairḡri mec diarmata, ḡ ba heṛt móri na ṛip epiḡe. Ro ḡabaḡ taḡcc mac Ruairḡri buiḡe, ḡ po maḡmaigeaḡ ua concobair donn.

Sṛan ḡub mac donnchaḡ mic aeaḡ meḡuiḡri do maibḡaḡ la Sṛan mac piḡb meḡuiḡri.

Eoin mac alaḡḡriann mic eoin móiri mec domnaill do maibḡaḡ la conn mac aeaḡ buiḡe í nell.

Maoidéclainn ua biḡn taoipeac ṛipe bḡuin na Sionna, ḡ a mac occ .i. an

to Balilocha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Maelaghlín Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a smalle arrow.

"Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

"Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loughlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

"Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shippes towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

"The preyes of Murcherty's sonns and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (.i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (.i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as coves and horses, fled.

"Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

"O'Maelaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

"The Sraid [street] of Moybreccray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

"Great warr betwixt the sonns of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sons of Eogan's daughter, and the sonns of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

"The people of Calry left their country to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot^s, Lord of Moylurg, died ; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition ; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other ; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balillogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospitall, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

^s *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [confederates] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken

ἡολλα οὐβ) Μαοιρῆλαιν α ανη, δο μαρβαδ ἡ δο λορρεαδ οα βραιῆρὶβ
 ῤῥη, ἡ οα οηρεαῖτ αν δομῆναῖ ρια ραμαιν, ἡ α mac ele cairppri ua bῑrῑn δο
 μαρβαδ οαen ὑρῑορ ραιῖδε λαφαν ορῡινῖς ceḡna ῑρῑn mbῑrῑnaiῖ mbailḡ ῑρ ῑn
 mῑ cceḡna.

Mac consḡnaḡa ἡ α mac δο μαρβαδ λα δομῆnall ua Ruairc ἡ λα α ḡloimn
 α meabail ἡ ρῡῑδε οοῖβ ῑna τῑρ.

Αοδ mac ταιḡcc uῑ Ruairc decc.

Corbmac mac διαρῡατα ḡall τιḡεapῑna αιρτιḡ decc.

Αοδh mac Neachtain uῑ δομῆnall δο ἑcc.

Μαιῡρτιρ chille Crῑḡde ῑρῑn muḡain ῑ neppcorḡiteḡt corcaῖḡe δο τοḡ-
 bail δο ορατῑρῑβ .S. ῤῡανρῑρ λα ρῑol ccaρῑῑῖḡ, ἡ tumba onopaḡ δο ḡenom
 οοῖβ ῤῡῑ haḡnacal α nuaral ἡ α naῑreach.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal
 Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to
 Thady fitz Ruairy Boy, being in their own com-
 pany, was slaine by the sons of ffelimy More
 O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

^c *Melaghlín* was his real name, i. e. he usually
 went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-
 youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-
 lín or Malachy.

^u *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this
 name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at
 present.

^v *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced
 in Irish Mac Connawa, which is supposed by the
 peasantry to be compounded of mac an áda,
 i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-
 tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family
 possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, si-
 tuated between Lough Allen and the River
 Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage
 is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were
 deceitfully slaine by Donell O'Ruairc and his
 sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

^w *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh
 fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

^x *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

^y *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilcrea. It is the
 name of a townland containing the ruins of an
 abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the
 barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.
 Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.
 Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an
 early period, but the exact time has not been de-
 termined. The following account of this abbey
 is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil
 History of Cork*, p. 203–208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.
 Kilcrea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of
 Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laidir,
 lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built
 the above mentioned castle, and was buried in
 this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-
 rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,
 according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster
 annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place
 it in 1478."

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord
 deputy, committed the care of this abbey to
 Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-
 kery, who was a protestant, upon condition
 that he should not permit the friars to live in
 it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name^c), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh^d, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava^v and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh^w, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall^x, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe^y in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains^z.

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

^z Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sonns and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sonns and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sonns and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there vnhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cήrpe ced, Sήpccat, a ré.

Ḑριαν mac γιollaπαττpαιcc μεγυḑιp abb leapa γabail, 7 Ḑomnall uá leannan cananaḑ do muintip leapa γabail décc.

Peiḑlim mac ḑριαν μεγ μαtγamna τιγεapna oipγiall decc.

Ḑριαν mac amlaoiḑ μεγυḑιp cήn a aicme pήn, 7 τιγεapna cloinne ham-laoiḑ décc.

Áine ingήn μεγεoḑagain bήn μεγ uḑιp décc.

Concḑobar mac ui concḑoaiр Ruaiḑ décc.

Ḑριαν dub mac ταιḑcc uí concḑoaiр decc an cuicceat la dég do mapta.

Riocapḑ mac emainn tipial, 7 tomap γallḑa mac emainn tipial decc.

Uilliam buрc mac uateip a buрc, 7 uilliam buрc mac Sḑain mic mic uateip décc.

Ua duiḑgήnnáin cille ponain pearγgal 7 muipγfī cananaḑ mac conaing ḑananaiaγ uí maoilconaipe, 7 concḑobar mac ταιḑcc mec ḑpanain decc.

Uaiéne mac pearγail uí Raiγilliγ décc.

Ḑonnchaḑ mac muipceaptauγ uí ḑalaiγ decc.

Maḑm mop do ḑabaiрt pop γallaib macaipe aipγiall la haed mac eoγain uí neill.

Sloiḑceat lá γallaib miḑe, 7 laiγήn i nuib paile, tionoiliр uá concḑoaiр

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmarum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were priviledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the alter with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestiments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairi fitz Ruairi fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loughlyn O'Ruaire's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

^a *Clann-Awley*, now Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called Muintir-Pheodachain.

^b *Owney*, the son of Farrell O'Reilly.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.

Brian, the son of Gillapatrik Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley^a, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilla, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branane, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly^b, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led^c by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th' aforementioned 12 men, died."

^c *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlecarybry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards

faillge .i. conn mac an calbais a roénaide for a ccionn 7 no marbaid lair
ceoir Sían mac tomair an cínó fíona no ba fearr 7 nob airéda do gallaib,
7 ba banna ría fppair do gallaib an marbaid hírin, ar do maomaisc an
tiapla ar na mairac, 7 goill maille fpir, 7 gabtar hé buidein, 7 bñtar a arm
7 a eidead de 7 iodlaicead la taog ua concobair an tiapla a cliamain go
cairlén cairppe, 7 dponz mor don trluağ amaille rir. Ro gabad dñ don
cúir rin, Crioitoir Ploingcéo, 7 pruir tige muir aca truir 7 uilliam occ
uinnionn, An bearnabalaç 7 rochaide oile amaille fpir. Dala a ndeachaid
irteach hi ccairlen cairppe ar in maom rin tangattar gail aca cliaç ina
ccoinne 7 puccrat leo iat daimdeoin a nřccarat tar a nair. No tñgór
iarom rirce a huib faillge co tñmairg buo tuait, 7 co nár budear 7 no bidir
bpeirniğ 7 airgialla acc cpeacloccaad na mibe for gac lř gan třaragair
gan toraigeçt o rin amac go cñt trairir iar rin.

Taog ua briain tigeairna tuadnuman do dol pluag lanmór tar rionainn
amach ir in Samrad do řonnapd go no cpeachad gaoibil dřmuman 7 iar-
muman lair, 7 do rauprat gaoibil laigh beor a riar óó. Soair dia tigh iar
rin 7 iar ngabail cpiçe cloinne huilliam 7 condae luimniğ, 7 iar na dirluccad
óó on iarla do cionn rioda dfağail do fėin 7 da tır 7 iar bfağbail tri

and Naas southwards, and that the Brefnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long tearme used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Conner of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—ED.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them ; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success^d to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury^e. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them ; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas ; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien^f, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

^d *An omen of ill-success*, *banna ría ffaur*, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is *banne pé ffaur oo gallaib*, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

^e *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

^f *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction :

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland ; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him ; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him ; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

ppicte marce gaca bliadna ó muinntir luimniḡ co bpat adbat do galan ag a tig buð déin, ḡ Concobar mac toirdealbaidḡ uí brian doirðnead ina ionad.

Riocaird mac mec uilliam burc mic Riocaird óig tanairi cloinne Ricaird déc.

Ua dubda ḡ a mac do mairbad i meabail la cloinn maolruanaid mic Ruairdri í dubda.

Maidm mor do tabairt la gallaid .i. na midhe ar mág matgamna dú mar mairbad rochaiðe, ḡ in po gabað aod ócc mag matgamna, ḡ mac domnaill cloinne ceallaidḡ.

Eogan, ḡ aed dub da mac Ruairdri mic catail duib ui concobair, ḡ tadcc mac brian mic catail do mairbad la diarmaid mac táidcc ui concobair, ḡ la cloind diarmatta Ruaid mic taidcc uí concobair luan earcc por cuirpeach liaðroma.

Maileaclainn, ḡ Sian da mac eogan mec diarmata ruaid decc in en caeidigir.

Eogan mac rlain mec donnchaið, ḡ muircearac mac cononnaet ui dálaid decc.

Maimirtir oilen na trinoide .i. por loc cé, co noimaidin na trinoide do lorccad lá comml.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

"*The English of Meath*.—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F.:

"A. D. 1466. A great defeate by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædh Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

"*Trinity Island*.—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

ⁱ The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairi O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruairi Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Malaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but

his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath^s gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island^b in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candleⁱ.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branan's sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim ffinn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the *said*" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Melaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Mælmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

"Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mælrwany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—ED.] "to Bearnanagaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

Aois Criosť, 1467.

Aoir Criosť, míle, ceitpe céo, Sírccat, a Seact.

Semur ua fířgail abb lēraťa raoi ġerac ġeigimġ dēcc.

Níall mac matġamna meġcpať oipicel loća hepne, ġ peapřún inři caoín dēcc.

Eoġan mac Ruđpaiġe meġ matġamna tiġearna oipġiall dēcc, ġ Remann mac Ruđpaiġe do ġabail tiġearnaiř dia eip.

Toipřdealbác Ruac mac uí neill (Enři) dēcc.

O Raiġillġ, .i. caťal mac eoġain dēcc.

Mac caťmaoil Eoġan dēcc.

Acđ mac břian uí ceallaiġ tiġearna ua maine dēcc, ġ a ađlacac i nať luain, ġ Acđ na coilleacđ mac uilliam uí ceallaiġ do ġabail a ionaio.

Doimnall buioe ua fearġail ařđtaoiprac na hangaile, ġ laoiġpřac mac pořa mic concobair mic caťail uí fearġail dēcc.

IRial ua fearġail i mionađ domnaill, ġ Sřan i mionađ lřiail.

Acđ dub mac donnchaio mic břian ballaiġ, cađġ a břaťair, cađġ mac břian, ġ ađ Ruac mac ġarřmađa móř mic ġarřmađa ui concubair do mairbađ a ġpřeip la ġarřmaio ua cconcobair, ġ la cloinn ġarřmata Ruac mic cađġ ui concobair, ġ la caťal mac Ruaiđři óicc uí concobair.

Colla mac maġnupa meġ matġamna, ġ aoim řear dēcc dia muinťip do mairbađ řop lořcc a cřeice řeim la břeipřeacac.

Đauio mac ġoipřelbailġ do mairbađ la tomar mac řeopair.

Donnchaio mac řeain mic maioleaclaioim uí řřġail dēcc řop řliccío na Rōma.

Sřan mac emainn mic fearġail ui Raiġillġ do mairbađ.

Mac mec uilliam cloinne Riocaioř dēcc do ġalar obann, ař ni bí ġlóř řaogalđa nac đubacup a đeipřo.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann on that jorney was burnt

^k *James O'Farrell*.—"James, son to the Bishop Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith, a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and beginning of his happiness. Some thought that it was envy that killed him. God rest his soule." —D. F.

^l *Inis-Caoín*, now Inishkeen, an island in the river Erne. See note ^b, p. 727, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.

James O'Farrell^k, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoimh, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell^m, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a preyⁿ which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

^m *Donnell Boy O'Farrell*.—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'ffergayl, both died. Iriel O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

ⁿ *In pursuit of a prey*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."

Χριορτοιρ Ρλοινγεο, Ριαριρ mac Ριαραιρ δαλατun, Semur ócc mac Ρεμαιρ δαλατun, 7 mac Ρειτίδix an muilinn cιrr .i. Ρριοιρ an muilinn cιorr decc don Ρλαix.

Sfan mac an δαλατunαιix do μαρβαδ la α ceneλ Ρήρριν.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac καταιλ ui concobair do μαρβαδ ι Rorr comáin la cloinn domnaill mic magnura cam í cellaix.

Sloicceac la hua neill .i. enri ι noipeact ι καταιν 7 ιρ Ρορ an Ρλοixεαδ ριν do μαρβαδ τομαρ mac Ριλιρ μεix uiδιρ Ρεαρ α αοιρι do βρεαρρ do ουcαιix ina Ρήμεαρ.

Μαιδm cροιρι μοixε cροιnn Ρορ ua cceallaiix, 7 Ρορ cloinn uilliam bupc la mac uilliam cloinne Riocairδ 7 la Ριολ mbriain dú in Ρο mαρβαδ uilliam caeδ α bupc mac mec uilliam, 7 δα mac uί ceallaiix, 7 αεδ buide mac τοιρρ-δελβαιix mec domnaill conrapal α ngallócclac, 7 δειcνεβαρ duairliδ cloinne domnaill amaille ρριρ. Τορρηαταρ beor óct Ρρícιc gallocclac go Ρoch-αιδε oile cenmoctαριδε. Ua domnaill .i. αεδ Ρuaδ mac neill xairb do xεacτ ι cconnactairδ do διοixail an μαδma ριν αρ βά Ρanncaiaτ δó mac uilliam 7 ua ceallaiix, 7 Ριc do bñn δó α cloinn Riocairδ 7 ιmτeεcτ ιmρlan δια τix.

ΙΝιρ loca cairpγin do xabail la hua cconócobair ndonn, 7 la cloinn mic Ρειδlimδ Ρορ lucτ α comeda.

Cpeaca uιρime la ταδix ua concobair, la μαx eoαxain, 7 la mac Ρεόραιρ Ρορ μαx Τicba xup αιρccρicτ an τίρ ó ιmριρ go baile mic uilliam.

^P *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-land near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called *Domnac Chpuim Duib*, in Irish, and Garland Sunday, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croinn is entered in the Annals of D. F., under the year 1566, as follows:

"A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albany, and by Ædh O'Kelly, King of Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omany, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the countrie's towards them) made retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtook them, the best Englishman's son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O'Brien's sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Ulleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O'Kellye's two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, eleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Connor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manus Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin^p, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin^q was taken from its keepers by O'Connor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Connor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Teffia, and plundered the country from Imper^r to Baile-mic-William^s.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows:

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

^q *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^b, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

^r *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,

Cairlen cúile maóile do gabail la cloinn corbmaic ballaig meo donnachaid
 por rlióct corbmaic mic donnachaid.

Iurair Saranaic do teict i nEirinn, 7 tomar daitearraic, ní dia ttaimic
 millead epeann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1468.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, ceitpe céo, sírccat, a hoct.

Concobair ua maóileaclainn eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomar iapla dírmuíán, 7 po ba iurair i nepinn mac remair mic gearoid
 deairraicgead epeann ina aimpir dia cenel peirpin ar deilb ar denaín ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

* *Cul-Maoile*, now Coloony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmaily (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Bal-lagh Mac Donnaghy's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"An English Justiciary.—"An English Deputy came to Ireland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

"Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigidmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Bermingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fergayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roscomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly.

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefsny, died."

* *Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualities, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, *Æsdanas* of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Drochedatha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary^u arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland^v.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond^w, the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

eimeac, ap lηgnam, ap deipic, ap daonnaet do boctaiβ η dauidleceaeaiβ an coimde ap tiobnacal ped η maoinne do tuait deaglaiη η dphilδaiβ ap corcc meipile η mibér do dol co dpoicet áta hi coinne an iurtip Shaxanaiz η gall na mide arióna. Ro feallpat fair η po diónuda leo é cen naé cionn η batap bponaiz epmóri fear nepeann don pcel rin. Ruccað iapañ a corp co tpaizli, η Ro haðnaiceað i noðairliže a ariñ η rinripoη co nonoip η co naipmudin naðbail.

O Ruairc tižeapnañ occ mac taiðcc tižeapna diongmala ua mbriuin η caeta aeða pinn decc iap mbuaið ó doñan η o dñman, η domnall mac taiðz uí puairc do oipðneað ina ionað la hua ndomnaill η la a caiηdiβ ap éñna. Shioet tižeapnañ mic tižeapnañ moip mic ualgaipcc do eipže ina ažiad zo heccoip, η donnchað lopcc mac tižeapnañ móip do ppoçað doib pñn do cairppeachaiβ η do cloinð ndonnchaid. O doñnaill iap na cluinpin rin dó toet pluaz diuin tap eipne anall η ioctap connaet do milleað leiη η cpeaça diaipme do denam óð for aipteap tipe piaçpac cuile enama η coillteað luizne η a mbpñt leiη dia tiž iaprin. Mac uilliam uaçtapaç .i. uillsc mac uillie an piona, η o concobair donn co na poçpaide gall η žaoðeal diblinib do dol hi poipudin ioctap connaet, η baile u puairc do lopcað leo, η gan do maiet do denam aet mað rin, η a tpoideet dia ttiž gan caet gan comā.

Ruaidri mac concobair mec donnchaid tižeapna tipe hoilealla η baile an duin decc iap mbpñt báipe for doñan η dñman.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Le-land's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617, p. 212.

* *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

† *Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Fimbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him ; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li^x, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil ; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More ; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha^y and Coillte-Luighne^z, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught ; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did ; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin^a, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

^z *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

^a *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.

Τοιρρδεαλβάς mac ρῆαν υἱ παγαλλίς διορνεαδ ἰ τιῖεαρνυρ na bṛṣṛne.
 Ua caṭain .i. magṇur decc.

Caṭal occ mac caṭail ruaid meḡ paḡnaill lanṭαιορεαδ μυντιρε heolair
 decc ina τιῖς fein ip in ced domnaδ don corḡur iar mbuaid nonḡeta ἡ naiṛniḡe
 ἡ ταιορεδ do ḡairm da mac .i. ταῖς mag paḡnaill, ἡ ταῖρεαδ ele beor do
 ḡairm duilliam mag paḡnaill la ρlioṛt maoileacḡlainn meḡ paḡnaill.

Ἀρε mac cuinn υἱ maoileacḡlainn τιῖεαρna miḡe do marḡaδ hἱ cenoc hἱ
 corḡraiḡ mairṫ ḡarcc do ρonṇraδ.

Ua mōrḡa ἡ mac ḡiolla πατραιcc δῆḡ don τρεαḡait.

Ḳṛmuṁan inḡean eoḡain uἱ concḡair bṛṇ uἱ ceallaiḡ .i. aeδ mac bṛian
 decc.

Emann an maḡaire mac ḡoirḡelbaiḡ do marḡaδ la a deapḡraṫair uilliam
 mac ḡoirḡelbaiḡ.

Concḡair buiḡe mac corḡmaic mec bṛanain decc.

Uairṫe mac mec eoḡaḡain do marḡaδ dupcor do ρaiḡio hi ccaṛlen enuic
 ἱ corḡraiḡ.

Ruaidṛi mac diaṛmaḡa ruaid mic ταῖς uἱ concḡair, ἡ a bṛṇ inḡean
 caṛṛpe ἱ concḡair δῆḡ do ḡalap obann.

Ταῖς mac τιῖεαρman bṛuccaid cḡdaδ conacch, ἡ a bṛṇ nuala inḡṛṇ mec
 donṇchaiδ ρiaḡaiḡ .i. ρearḡal decc.

An ḡiolla dub mac corḡmaic buiḡe mec donṇchaiδ dḡcc.

Concḡair mac emann mic maoileacḡlainn uἱ ainliḡi decc ρaṫarn minḡarḡ.

Τορna ua maolḡonairḡ ollam ṛἱl muṛeaḡhaiḡ a ρṛncur ἡ a ρilḡeḡt
 decc ina τιῖς ρṛṇ illioṛ ρearḡain iar bṛeil ραττραicc iar mbuaid naiṛniḡe,
 ἡ a adṇacal ἱ noṛṛinn. Epard ua maolḡonairḡ ἱ nollamṇaḡt dia ḡṛe.

Ua concḡair ρailḡe conn do ḡabail la ḡallaḡ.

Caṛlen bona ḡṛḡaioṛi baoid aḡ ua ndomnaill do ṫaḡairṫ dō doṛiḡiṛi do
 ρlioṛt Mhuṛceapṫaiḡ bacaiḡ.

Riocarḡ a buṛc do τοἰδḡt hi muṛiḡ luṛcc ρiḡ do ḡenam dō ρṛi mac

^b *Cnoc-Uí-Choscraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Coscry, now Knockycosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^c *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooncruff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh^b, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmumhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain^c, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh^d.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

^d *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Conor Roe; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Conor] took great preys from O'Conor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrachta, to meet Richard Burke and his army; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny^c; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Conor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain^f, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat^g and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon^h, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober; but O'Conor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

^h *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note ^a, p. 1050, *supra*.

tionoil cennotat a éuaḗa, ḡ Ruaiḡri ua concobair lion a tionoil co nḡruing moir do cloinn connmaiḡ maraon riir, ḡ rlioḗt mic feidlimiḡ uile abur ḡŋirḡe doibḡ diblinibḡ. Clann diarmata mic Ruaiḡri mec diarmata, ḡ clann corbmaic oig mec diarmata do bi hi pporlongporḡ i mbeola coilleaḡ do bŋitḡ forpra beḡr, ḡ fŋidlim dḡmteaḗt co haiḗŋraḗ iomlan conuicce an rcor mor hi ccloinn caḗail mic muirḡeabaiḡ. Feidlimiḡ iaromḡ ḡ mac diarmata diompuḡ co cpoḡa corccrach ppiu ḡ ppaonmaiḡm peaḗranaḗ do tabairḡ forpra co na tabraḡ fŋi dib iaracḗt rlaite dia poile. Eḡḡan mac toirpḡdelbaiḡ doill mic toirpḡdelbaiḡ óicc uí concobair ḡ feidlimiḡ mac toirpḡdealbaiḡ puaiḡ mic bŋianḡ ballaiḡ, do marbaḡ, ḡ ŋocaiḡe do paorclanḡaibḡ himaille ppiú, ḡ feidlimiḡ do bŋitḡ a cpeiḗe leiḡ iar mbuaiḡ, ḡ corccar, ḡ corccar, ḡ iar ppaḡbail a bioḡbaḡaibḡ fḡ mela ḡ cúḡbeaḡ.

Inḡraicchiḡ do ḡénaḡ lá donnchaḡ mac tomair meḡ uiḡir ar Philip mac ḡonḡonnacht meḡuiḡir i tḡir cŋnḡḡoḡa, ḡ cpeaḗa mora do tabairḡ laiḡ. Muinḡir donnḗaḡh do ḡol lá a cpeachaibḡ hi ccloinn ḗeallaiḡ, ḡ donnchaḡ ḡpḡḡbail doibḡ ina uathaḡ for ḡeirḡaḡ na ccpeaḗ. Piliḡ do bŋitḡ pair ir in iarḡoiḡeḗt. Soḡair donnḗaḡh la mac conḡonnaḗt co ḡo marbaḡ laiḡ é fŋin ḡ a mac don cúḡ rḡn.

Ruaiḡri mac ḡorpraḡ puaiḡ meḡuiḡir, ḡ maileḗclainn mac donnchaḡ mic ḡarpraḡ ḡécc.

ḡriḡḡ mor do cloinn ḡarpraḡ do marbaḡ la cloinn aeḡa mic Piliḡ na tḡaiḡe meḡuiḡir im mac ḡarpraḡ fŋin .i. donnchaḡ, immo mac feilim, ḡ imo ḡŋbŋraḗair .i. éóin, ḡ a mac rŋin ḡna diarmair mac eoin co tḡriar ele imaille ppiu.

ⁱ *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway.

^j *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mac Dermot.

^k *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghacullia, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branan, who had been steward to the late O'Connor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

^l *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conwayⁱ, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both^j. The sons of Dermot, son of R^ory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille^k, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor^l in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall^m, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedyⁿ, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly^o, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlin, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry^p were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

^m *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

ⁿ *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

^o *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; MacDonnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keherny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

AOIS CRIOST, 1469.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, ceitpí cett, Seapccatt a naoí.

Sfan buíde mac ríain moir meşcpait comarba tearmoínn dabeócc decc, 7 comarba do denam ina ionad do diarmaid mac marcair mic muirir meşcpait.

Máş cáptaiş mór tişearna dírmuínan decc.

Αοδ mac uilliam uí éallaiş tişearna ua maine paol epeann ap eíneac fear ná po diult ppi dpeic nduine do marbad tpe feill la rlioct donnchaiδ uí éallaiş .i. la cloínt breapail, 7 taidcc mic donnchaiδ luan ínite an dapa la rpa ppeil beapaigh 7 dá ua éallaiş do şaipm ina noiaδ .i. uilliam mac aeδa mic brian, 7 taδş caoδ mac uilliam uí éallaiş.

Rírdpeíð occ ua Raíşillíş tanapí breipne decc.

Doínnall mac brian mic Pílip mic an şiolla duib meşuidir, 7 şiolla íopa mac corbmaic mic şiolla íopa uí plannacain do marbad la cloínn aeδa meşuidir, 7 la muirir mancain hí Popt ácaíδ índir in. 9. Calainn September.

Índraighíð do denam do cloínn Pílip meşuidir, 7 do cloínn tomair oíş por cloínn aeδa meşuidir i míoδbolcc, 7 cpeaca mopa do tabairt leo don dul rin, 7 brian maineac mac donnchaiδ mic aeδa meşuidir do marbad leó.

Íonnpaíşíð ele dpa do denam do cloínn an Pílip ceona ap cloínn an aeδa pempraite hí lopcc, eoşan mac aeδa meşuidir, 7 plaitbeaptaδ a mac do marbad leo don turup rin.

Toiprdealbac mac catail óicc mic magnupa meşuidir décc.

Taδş dubríuleac mac meşcpait meşuidir do marbad la cloínn aeδa meşuidir.

Mairşpecc ínşín Pílip mic an şiolla duib meşuidir bín mec şille pinnein, taidcc mic brian decc.

⁹ *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Was made coarb*, literally, "and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus," &c.

^s *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, "were called after him," but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

^t *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now Aghinver, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^u *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog^a, died; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb^r in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him^s, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir^t, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg^u, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg^w, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach^x, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

^w *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.

Mac an tSábaíricch .i. Πατεραιcc ócc, do gabail le fáiteacáibh 7 tigeap-
nar leíte caéail do gabail do pátraiacc fáit imaille le congnaím i neill
.i. enri, 7 míc uídelín, 7 gac ar mair do Shabaoireacháibh do éor ar ionnar-
bað doibh.

O gáðra .i. eocéan mac tomaltaiğ óicc mic tomaltaiğ mhoir tigeapna
cúile ua pfinn décc eittir da féil muire irin pfoğmar, 7 a mac diongmala
eoğan décc do galap obann iarctain. Diairmait a mac naile do gabáil
tígeapnair i mionad a ađar.

Taðcc mac mağnurá mic Sđain mec bñanain ticcđina coric ađclann do
marbáð a meabail la a deapbpađair buđéin, 7 la cloinn a deapbpađair pect-
main iar bpeil micíl 7 da taoipeđ do gabail a ionaíð, .i. domnall mac corb-
maic lap po marbáð poim 7 uilliam mac aeđa mac mic aeđa.

Ua floinn tigeapna riol maolpuain co na deapbpađair amaille pñir do
marbáð lá maoleađlann ua pfloinn 7 maoleađloinn do gabail toiriğeđta
iarpoim.

Mac dubgail eogan mac eoğan ele do marbáð ina tíğ fein a meabail
la cloinn colla mec dubgail.

Aoð mac uaiđne uí ainliği, 7 taðcc mac muipceaptaicé mic mic tomal-
taiğ í ainliği decc. Taðcc mac bñian mic tomaltaiğ do gabail toiriğeđta.

Eoğan mac aeđa buíðe mēğ eođagáin tánairi cenél fiahađ do marbáð
la cloinn colmáin.

Rirðerð mac tomáir a bupic do épēcceað a tígeapnair, 7 Ricarð mac
emainn a bupic doirðneað ina ionaíð.

Moirpuaicéað tra lñir ó ndomnall (aeð puað) co maĩib cenel cconall,
7 co neirğe amac iođtair connacđ, 7 ní po airir co paimic do paicéð mec
uilliam bupic Riocarð mac emainn, 7 taimic riðe maille lé humla hi ccñð
uí domnall, 7 ippeað po cinñrđ na maĩte rin ina ccomairle iarpoim dol ar
mac uilliam cloinne Riocarð (uillecc mac uillicc an pñona) do ðioğail a

^v *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an tSabhaoirig, an epođairpe gail,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus:

“Arð Ulað gann goptađ,
Tír gan aoibneap, gan airpeann,
Mac an tSabhaoirig an epođairpe Ğoill,
Fear carğairpe baipneac pñi h-uipcinn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh^y, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branan, Lord of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlin O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owney O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hogh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain^z.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation^a, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

^y "Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,

A country without happiness, without mass,
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-
man,

Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

^z *The Clann-Colmain.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlins, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

^a *Held consultation*, literally, "what those

nanppolað 7 maðma cpoiri moiðe cpoind do bpiy mac uilliam cloinne piocaiyo ap mac uilliam bupe piay an tan pin. Aður Robðar aontaðaiað for an ccomaiyle hírin do cóioðpict iapom i ccloum Ricaiyo. Loipecteap, 7 millteap leo cetup an machaipe piabach. Baτταp aðhaið longpiupe i mbaile an élaip, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loipect é iapettain. Báτταp aτaið amlaið pin að milleað 7 að moiþionnpiað an tpe dά gaé leié díob. Mac uilliam imoppo, .i. uilleacc po tappaiyð piðe 7 po éionoil cuicce clann uí þriam, an giolla dub mac taiðð, 7 Muipce ptað garb mac taiðcc, 7 opoiygyoiopma do maiéib óáileccaiy immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona pluay fein 7 co na leiþ éionol ap ua noðmnaill að páðbaill an tpe. Ro cúippte mapcpluað mec uilliam, 7 piol mbriain paigim iompuacceta ap deipect plóig uí doðmnaill að baile an dub ap tur 7 po ppeccpað pin co nñmleapcc la mapcpluað uí doðmnaill, 7 lá heccneaáan mac neaátain uí doðmnaill do þonnpiað baóí for deipect plóig ui doðmnaill ðup po ppaoneað po ðeoið for mapcpluað mec uilliam 7 pil mbriain, 7 piomapiðað don éup pin doðmnaill mac ui concobaiy copcmoðpuað co pochaioð oile naé aiþimtteap. Ro éionoil mac uilliam 7 piol mbriain a poópaipe do piðipe, 7 do coiðpct i ninneall 7 i nopuuccað 7 po lñpat a haon comaiyle iapomh an plocc pin uí doðmnaill hi ttopaiðgeaáτ. Ap a aoi nñ þo topba doib uaiy po pillpct pluay uí doðmnaill for mapcpluað mec uilliam, 7 pil mbriain að an abainð diaað ainnm ðlanog, 7 ppaointeap doþiðiri forpa annpin, 7 páðbaitep ðaone eic, 7 éðala iomða, 7 pió iméig pct an cuio oile díob i maiðm mñocopopccaiy. Cona Maiðm ðlanóicce moþin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1470.

Αοίρ Cπιopτ, mile ceτpe céo, Seéτmozhat.

Pilip mac tomay mic Pilip mic aeða puaið mégyuiohiy aððay tiðeapna pñimmanach mac oippiðh do bpeapiy ðñic, 7 ðaonnachτ, 7 ba pñin ðpiop

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

^b *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the year 1467.

^c *Machaire-Riabhach*, i. e. the grey plain, a district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough Corrib. It is principally in the parish of Annadown.

^d *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain. This is the present Irish name of the village of Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croinn^b, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabhadh^c was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair^d, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh^e. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and O'Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy.

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

^e *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killecona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^f *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccaid ina aimir, 7 O Flannaccain tairpeac tuaithe raata corbmac mac
 giolla iora decc.

Slóiccead mor lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghain hi cclonn Aoda buide i
 cclonn mec uídelín ra duibhthrian, 7 mac í néill buide co rocpaite cclonne
 aoda buide do dol ar crích ar Mhac uídelín. O neill, 7 Mac uídelín do
 bhríth forpae. Troid do tabairt doib dia roile, 7 bhrípead for cclonn
 Aoda buide. Aod ócc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead,
 7 Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bíos. Arp mac domnaill éasíl í neill,
 7 Cairlén rgaat dhírecc do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, 7 a tabairt
 ar laim mec Uídelín dia coméad.

Brian mac taidcc mec donnchaí tigeapna áta cliaí an corann do
 marbad la tadg mac briain mec donnchaí, 7 a éarraigecht do bín de, 7
 dpong mór diá muinir do marbad a maille for. Agus Mac mec donnchaí
 toir do marbad ar iompuaccad an la cedna.

Ruaidrí bacac mac uí neill do marbad la cclonn arp í néill, 7 la rliocht
 enri aimirí. Enri 7 briain da mac Arp uí neill .i. ó néill, 7 cétar do
 rliocht enri do marbad la Conn mac uí néill ina díogail ren i naon ló. O neill
 co na cclonn do dol ra cairlen cclonne arp .i. cairlen na hoğmaige.

Eoghan ua domnaill 7 clann neactain do gabail 7 do denam painn le
 cclonn Arp i naghaid uí neill.

Sfan mac domnaill ballaig méguidhir do marbad le Ruaidrí mac briain
 mic pilip meguidir.

Domnaill 7 donnchaí da mac Eógain mic uí concobair ruaid do marbad
 la Ruaidrí mac uí concobair duinn. Conn mac Tadg uí concobair, 7 catál
 mac rídhlimíó rin do gabail lair bíos.

Connla mac aoda buide meğ eochaccáin tairpeac éenél ríachac do mar-
 bad for an achadh mbuide acc tigh bhrighde baile áta an urcoir la mac

³ *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note ^d, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

^b *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

ⁱ *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

^k *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant on the western side of the island.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

^l *Ath-Chiath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

^m *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the Lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian^e; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille^h, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Caeli O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge^k which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn^l, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh^m, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidh. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmhaghⁿ.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe^o, at Tigh-Bhrighde^p, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair^q, by the

ⁿ *Oghmhagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

^o *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

^p *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

^q *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

αιρε mic cuinn uí maileachlann, 7 la cloinn colmain a ndioḡail a aṡar .i. arṡ, do marbṡad lairpium feaṡt riam.

Cairlen Sllicig do ḡabáil la hua ndomnaill pop domnaill mac eoḡain uí concobair iar mbíṡṡ aṡhaṡ ṡoda in iompuṡde fair, 7 a bṡṡṡ ṡṡn ṡṡḡail do cómtaṡṡ dua domnaill don cúp rin la taṡṡ umla, 7 ciop cána o ioṡtar connaṡt. Óá don chup rin do raṡad ṡó an leabair ḡṡṡ, 7 leabair na huṡṡṡ, 7 caṡaṡṡeacha domnaill óicc pucaṡṡ riar ṡe linn Shṡam mic concobhair mic Aṡṡha mic domnaill óicc uí domhnaill.

Sllicṡaṡ la hua ndomnaill 7 la hua puairc do ṡol pop cruacáin ó cuprain do rioḡhaṡ uí puairc. Ua Raḡaillig, 7 ḡoill, 7 ṡeallaṡ dunchaṡa ar a ccionn ṡiblímbh aḡbél aṡha conaill, 7 Emann mac Aṡṡa uí Raḡaillig, 7 mac an earpuṡc uí ḡallcubair do marbṡad ṡtopra, 7 eich, 7 ṡaṡine do lot. Ua domnaill 7 a ṡluaḡ ṡiompúṡ, 7 ḡan a líccṡṡ pop cruacáin don cúp rin.

Cṡṡraṡna do ṡenam la hiarla o Uairc 7 la ṡiuce claperṡ ṡṡḡeall mallacht ṡṡṡ nepeann .i. don iurṡṡ Saḡanaṡ léṡ milleaṡ tomar iarla 7 ar-

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeggan.—See note ^w, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

^r *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This manuscript is now unknown.

^s *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted by the Four Masters under the year 266. It was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth century, and transcribed by Moelmuiri, the son of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht, a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A considerable fragment of this manuscript, in the handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It contains two curious memoranda, on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of Sighraidh O'Cuirnin, written in 1345, when the book was in the possession of Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor; and the other, in a more modern hand, stating how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo during the reigns of ten successive lords of Carbury.

^t *Westicard*, i. e. into Connaught.

^u *Cruachan O'Cuproin*.—This place is sometimes called Cuachan Mhic-Tighearnain, from Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note ^e, under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place is now called Croaghan, and is situated about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuproin is in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuproin was in West Briefny, which originally comprised all the present county of Leitrim, and that portion of the present county of Cavan which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*^r, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*^s, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward^r in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin^u to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonaill^w, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher^x, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to Cruachan on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland^y, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

^u *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

^x *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274.

^y *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

α νοιοῖται τομαίρ τυεαδ̃ αν̃ μιδιὰς ριν̃ παίρ, ἡ λυρτίρ δο̃ βεναν̃η διαρλα̃
 cille δαπα̃ ιαρρῖν.

Σιδ̃ δο̃ βεναν̃η δρ̃νδ̃λινιδ̃ ριον̃ν ὁ̃ concobair̃ ρρῖ ρλιο̃ετ̃ υἱ̃ concobair̃ ρυαιδ̃,
 ἡ ρρῖ cάc̃ α̃ ccoit̃c̃inne.

Μαινιρτίρ .S. Προνρπειρ̃ ι̃ λιορ̃ λαicht̃níñ ιρῖν̃ μιν̃αιν̃ ι̃ nepp̃copóidẽc̃t̃
 Αρδα̃ ρεαρτα̃ δο̃ τοcebaill̃ lã huã concobair̃ cιαρραιῖγε, ἡ α̃ c̃oḡã ρῖν̃ ιν̃ντε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1471.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, m̃ile, ceit̃pẽ c̃ed̃, Seãc̃t̃moḡaττ, α̃ haoñ.

Δο̃ τιονδρḡναδ̃ Μαινιρτίρ lã βραι̃τ̃ρῖδ̃ .S. Προνρπειρ̃ ιρῖν̃ nḡall̃bailẽ c̃thaρ-
 lãc̃ ι̃ nepp̃copóidẽc̃t̃ im̃liḡ̃ ιρῖν̃ μιν̃αιν̃, ἡ δο̃ ρεριορδ̃ αν̃ βλιαδ̃αιν̃ ι̃ρ̃ ρῖν̃.

Υα̃ concobair̃ cop̃cmoδpυαδ̃ (concobair̃ mac̃ b̃p̃iãiñ oicẽ) δο̃ μαρβ̃αδ̃ ιρῖν̃
 lĩc̃t̃inñp̃ĩ lã cloinñ α̃ δεαρβρα̃ταρ̃ ρῖν̃, .i. lẽ cloinñ doñnchãiδ̃ υἱ̃ concobair̃.

Ταδ̃cc̃ mac̃ υἱ̃ concobair̃ ρailḡ̃, .i. añ cal̃bãc̃, ἡ μαίρḡp̃eic̃cẽ añ ει̃μιḡ̃
 υἱ̃ c̃eap̃baill̃ ioñnp̃raiḡ̃teãc̃ ḡall̃ ἡ ḡãoĩdẽal̃ decc̃ doñ t̃p̃eḡ̃ait̃.

Ταδ̃cc̃ mac̃ διαρμαδα̃ ρυαιδ̃ τιḡeap̃nã coill̃teãc̃ concobair̃ d̃ẽcc̃.

Αοδ̃ mac̃ δο̃mñaill̃ mic̃ μ̃uir̃ceap̃taiḡ̃ υἱ̃ concobair̃ δο̃ μαρβ̃αδ̃ lá̃ ρ̃lũaḡ̃
 Ριocãip̃iδ̃ α̃ buρc̃ τ̃aiñicc̃ ap̃ ταρρ̃aiḡ̃ Ruaĩõp̃ĩ mic̃ b̃p̃iãiñ υἱ̃ concobair̃.

Δο̃mñaill̃ mac̃ cop̃maic̃ mic̃ μαḡ̃ñp̃urã mec̃ b̃p̃anãiñ δο̃ μαρβ̃αδ̃ ι̃ λιορ̃
 uã noũb̃ẽaiḡ̃ α̃ mẽab̃ail̃ ταρ̃ ρ̃lá̃naiδ̃ τιḡeap̃nãδ̃ ἡ τ̃ãoĩp̃eac̃ ρ̃il̃ μ̃uir̃c̃õhaiḡ̃

^z *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laock-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

^a *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

^b *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aberlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Connor made peace with the sept of O'Connor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin² in Munster, in the diocese of Ardferit, by O'Connor Kerry^a, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-one.

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach^b, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Connor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithinnsi^c by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Connor.

Teige, son of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair^d, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branán, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh^e, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

^c *Leithinsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmaniheen, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^d *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

^e *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffy, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac ταιῶς mec bpanáin iar numlucáð dó poime rin, 7 emann mac bpiain mic magmura do marbað apason rin.

Διαρμαίτε mac muipeapταιῖς mic aοῶa uí concobair do m̃arbað lá peiðlimið mac uí concobair ðuinn.

Αοῶ mac τοιρρδελβαιῖς mic Ruaiðri mic catail uí concobair do marbað a meabail la p̃lioct Eoḡain mic Ruaiðri.

Ionnraiḡið do ðenañ lá bpiain mac peilim uí paḡailliḡ hi ccloinn an éaoic ap p̃f̃iḡal mac S̃tain uí Raiḡilliḡ. Cpeaḡa do cup pompa ðoibh. Fearḡal do b̃fiḡe forpa, 7 ionpuaccað do b̃fiḡe stoppa, 7 catail mac ipail mic p̃fiðlim uí Raiḡailliḡ do m̃arbað ann. Fearḡal do ḡabail on luḡt naile.

Cpeaḡa anba la hua ñomnaill 7 la cloinn eoḡain uí concobair for éap̃aiḡeḡt cairppe, 7 cloinne donnchaíð allañioḡ do ĩl̃igeaḡ. Sloicḡeað móri lá mac uilliam bupc i nioḡtap connaḡt do congnañ le Ruaiðri mac bpiain í concobair, 7 dol d̃óib̃ pa éairlén p̃licciḡ. Clann eoḡain uí concobair do b̃fiḡe a b̃p̃ap̃iað uí ðom̃naill an tan rin. ðom̃naill mac eoḡain do ðol ran éairlén 7 tori an ðopair do b̃p̃ieað la mac uilliam 7 pið do ðenañ d̃óib̃ iarp̃rin.

Iapla do ḡairm do mac tomair iapla, 7 a ḡabail lá cloinn éap̃taigh.

Ceata cloic̃rneḡta ðpeap̃tain i mbeltaine maille lé tinñtech 7 le toip̃neac ḡup mill blaḡa 7 toip̃te. No bioð ða op̃ulaḡ nó a tpi a ccloic̃ d̃ib̃, 7 do ḡm̃oir cneat̃a 7 cpeḡta mópa ap na ðaoiñb̃ ða mb̃ñðaoip̃.

Sloicḡeað la hua ñomnaill i nioḡtap connaḡt co po cpeachloip̃e cuio mic an cop̃nañmaiḡ i ðub̃a do é̃ri p̃iaḡpaḡ.

Cpeaḡ la cloinn uí concobair p̃ailḡe ó éenél p̃iachaḡ, 7 uait̃ne mac meḡ eḡaḡáin 7 Mac neill mic an tpĩoñðaiḡ ḡo ñop̃uḡḡ ele amaille p̃riu do marbað leo.

Cairlen na hoḡmaiḡe do ḡabail leiḡ ó neill Eñri mac eoḡain. Ap̃ am̃lañ po ḡabað cumap̃ec do taḡair̃e do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn air̃t d̃á poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Conor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Conor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

^f On this side, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilronan.

^g The Castle of Omagh.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branan, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Conor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Conor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side^f of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Conor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Conor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh^g was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.

α τῦρ αν γήμριδ. Σραοίneaδ πορ cloinn αιρε, γ δα mac αιρε do μαρβαδ
 go ποcαιδib ele amail πο ράιδρμαρ ρfmann. Ua neill co na cloinn do ρuide
 ι τιμccell an baile. Sile ingen í domnaill, .i. niall garb, bñ neill mic αιρε
 í neill do bñt ιρ in ccaiplen co ποcραide amaille ρρια. Niall fein co, na
 bραιτρib do dol ι ccfñn í doñnaill γ conallać, γ ó neill do bñt ρon ccaiplen
 o tῦρ ποgῖμαρ go δεipeaδ eappaig. Tangettar clann αιρε ιαρτταιn do
 ραιgῖd í neill, γ do beiprat an baile do γ do beiprom da mac ρñn é, .i. do
 conn, γ do deachaid dia tig ιapom.

Τριαν congail uile do gabail le conn mac aeda buide, γ α mate do teaćt
 cuige, .i. mac uí neill. Mac uíolín, γ Enri mac bρian ballaicch.

Coccaδ mor ι nuib ρailge etip ua cconcobair γ ταδg ua concobair. Ταδg
 do dol ι cceaδ gall, γ ρluağ gall do bñt leip ι nuib ρailge, γ an tip do
 milleaδ leo co leip.

lapla cille dapa γ goill na mīde do dol ap ρloicceaδ hι ρeapnmaiğ, γ
 cpeaća mora do denam ap mağ mağamna. Mağ mağamna do tionol a
 tipe ιaprin. Aipge mora, loipccē γ ár daoine do eabairt dō ap gallaib
 α ιδιογαί na cpeać ρin.

Ruaῖdri mac donnchaid mic aeda meguidri do μαρβαδ la colla mac
 aeda meguidri γ la α cloinn acc teać meğepat ι nallt Ruaῖdri hι teap-

^h *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

ⁱ *Sile*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

^k *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρε do tῑcē aῑcē cum uí néill, γ in ccaiplen do eabairt do, i. e. “the sons of Art came into O’Neill and gave him the castle.”

^l *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O’Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

^m *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O’Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muirheartach Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O’Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

ⁿ *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows :

“*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round^b the castle. Sileⁱ, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town^k up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail^l was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh^m.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Conor and Teige O'Conor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhaghⁿ, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhin^o,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

^o *Allt Ruaidhin*, i. e. *Altitude Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhri*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Dabeócc]. Donnchað ócc mac donnchaíð méguíðir do línmain colla, γ έρέιν, γ α mac do márbhað ar namarað ir in ionað cedna tpe miorbuilid dέ γ dabeooc.

Sloicceað lá hua neill hi tír bpearail, γ α lorccað leir. Meic moð tpe conaill uile, γ clann airt í neill do bpeit forpa, γ ο neill do róað dia tið don tupaγ pin.

Maguíðir, .i. tomaγ ooc mac tomaγ do óor α tiðeapnair de ar ccaitín upmóir α aoiri le deirc, le heineac, γ le huairle, γ tiðeapnar do tabairt da mac (émann), γ α mac ele dráccbáil ina tanairde, an tpeap mac Ropra i neppuccóide clocair.

Muircirtac mac eoγain uí neill decc.

Aoð mac bpiain mic Philip na tuaige meguíðir decc .16. calaínn maipa.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOΣΤ, 1472.

Αοιγ Cpioγt, uile, ceitpe céð, Sectmoγað, α dó.

Matγamain mac toiprdealbaiγ uí bpiain tanairi tuaðmuman décc.

Ο catáin Ruaiðiri aihíscap do márbhað α ppiull la Mac uiðelín .i. Seimicín carpac. Conn mac aoða buide uí neill do tioneol α roóraitte γ goφp-piað ua catáin deapbriatair don Ruaiðiri céðna do dol γup an pita do ðioγail Ruaiðiri ar mac uiðelín. Peacáγ iomaircecc ttoppa co ttopcair goφp-piað ua catáin (píγ lan do ðíirc, deineac, γ duairle), la Ruðpαιγε mac uiðilín ðaon upóor γae. Inðpαιγið do ðenaín ar namarað don conn cedna ar an púta, γ maíðm moγ do tabairt forpa, γ Mac uiðilín peín copbmac do

^p *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note ^z, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

^q *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note ^b.

^r *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “γ hua Néill do tēct d'á tīg do'n tupaγ pin fo buaið corγair γ comaiðme.”

^s *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^t *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope's provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years. — See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 186.

^u *Philip na tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog^p], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail^q, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home^r from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son^s as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa^t, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe^u Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-two.

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar^w, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh^x. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces^y, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rory Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

^w *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

^x *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duald Mac Firbis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

^y *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.

μαρβαδ. Mac uíðilin do gairm do ruðpαιγε 7 pite do denam dó lé Mac aeða buíde (.i. conn), 7 coinne do denam dóib le hoipeact uí catáin. Dól do mac uíðilin hī ccoite becc ar bun na banna do toct do latair uí catáin. Oream doirset uí catáin do tsecmail dó acc dól 1 tair, 7 a marbað 7 baeda ar in mbanna.

Donnchað mac tomair óicc meguíðir do gabail le na deapbraðair féin emand, .i. mað uíðir, ina baile peirín, 7 puarcclað mór do buain ar.

Mac Suibne panad Maolmuire do marbað 1 maíðm an tapadain, 7 domnall mac félim uí dochartaicche, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnaill, 7 la hua neill, 7 a mac Ruaidrí meic Suibne do gabail a ionaid.

Órian mac félim mic duinn mic conconnaet meguíðir do marbað la cloinn tréain buíde með matganna, 7 la cloinn ndomnaill cloinne ceallaig.

O hníðirpceoil mór, pingin mac míccon mic pingin mic donnchað guite décc ina tíg féin iar ndenam oibtre San Sem, 7 a mac taðcc mac pingin décc go haípicchead a ccionn mír iar nécc a atar iar tteact ón oibtre céona.

Clann méð pagnaill concobar, 7 Maoileclainn da mac taoirig do bfeir omeac 7 uairle do bi a cconnaetab ina pé do marbað 1 naon lo la plioet Mhaoileclainn méð pagnaill tri peactmáine pia noblaicc iar marbað míc conmaic meic Seoimín leo iar ccop an tíre putab co pliab cairpre, 7 iar mbriat buada gaða tsecmála gur an ló rin.

Eocchan mac concobair meic diarmada décc an aoine pia bfeil beapagh.

Muiréirac mac tomaltair mic iomair uí áinnligi décc.

^z *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

^a *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

^b *Tappadan*, now Tappaghan, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

^c *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned^z him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town^a by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan^b, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly^c.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Scoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre^d, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach^e.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^e *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilog of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Διαρματτ mac Sfaian mic maoleaclainn uí fshgail do marbað la cloinn
trfain mic domnaill uí fshgail.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec διαρματα do marbað la cloinn διαρματα
mic Ruaidhri mec διαρματα domnac na Rairi i mbéol atá cairil bracain.

Uilliam mac taidcc éaoic mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do marbað lá mac
taidcc mic donnchaid uí éeallaiḡ.

Móirionnraicid la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liaḡ, goill iarḡair mīde
do bhrīḡ fair, Dúidicḡ, Peitidḡ, Tirialaiḡ, Dairriḡiḡ, ḡ dalaḡúnaḡ.
brireað for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchad ua ceallaiḡ co rochaiḡe amaille ppiḡ
do erḡabail, ḡ ḡronḡ dá ccoiriḡib, ḡ da cceitearḡaib do marbaḡh.

Annmann ionḡantaḡ do teaḡt i neiriḡn o riḡ Saḡan .i. ionḡraḡail ḡaneicḡ,
daḡ buide fuirpe, ingne bó aice, briaḡe foda, ceann po moḡ, earball imlea-
baḡ opé ḡpanna teipciḡonḡaḡac, ḡ díollait di fsh fuirpe, cpiḡteaḡt, ḡ
ḡalann areaḡ nó caḡtḡ, no ḡairḡnḡḡḡ ḡac ḡlaḡḡ eipe dá méḡ ar a hshball.
Do leicḡaḡ for a ḡlunib po ḡac ḡorur da airḡe, ḡ acc dol dia marcaḡ
fuirpe.

Iarla ócc ḡfmuḡan do leicḡshn la cloinn cáḡḡaiḡ, ḡ ḡearoiḡt mac an
iarla ḡeiriḡmuccaḡ lair.

Maine ḡionnaḡ ḡḡearḡna muḡḡipe taḡḡain do marbaḡ, ḡ taḡheḡ mac
maine do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

Ualḡarcc mac caḡail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do marbaḡ la muḡḡipe eóccain
mic loḡlainn uí Ruairc.

Sloicḡeaḡ la mac uilliam buḡc i nuib maine do cōḡnaḡ la taḡḡ ccaoch
ua cceallaiḡ ḡ iar ḡabail nshḡ for maineachaib o fuaa ḡiar, ḡ iar bḡaḡ-
bail bḡaḡat uaḡa do ḡonaḡ ḡioḡbail móḡ ḡo po ḡeoib uair ḡo éla ḡeipear
ar ḡicḡ ar an ḡluaḡ im mac mic uaḡer abupc, im cloinn mec muḡḡir, im
cloinn mec Siurḡain, ḡ im mac mec an mileaḡ, et cetera. Ro ḡabaḡt, ḡ
ḡo marbaḡt uile la maineachaib cenmoḡa mac Siurḡáin a aonaḡ ḡeḡna ar
eicḡn beóḡonta alloḡ a laḡa, ḡ mac uilliam do ḡoaḡ po mēla.

An ḡiolla ḡlar mac uí uicḡinn ḡecc a ḡḡocḡmar na bliḡḡa ḡo.

^f *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.

^g *A saddle of her own*.—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that díollait di fsh means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath^f. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own^g. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.^h She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

^h By her tail.—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 gac eipe ba méad do cuirfí

ar a hepball do záirneò he, 7 do leigeò ar a glunuib hì in caò doapar dá áirde 7 do bol a mapcach fuirpe, i. e. And every load, be it ever

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ced, Seactmoḡat, a tpi.

Donḡchaḡ mac aeḡa mic Piliḡ meḡuiḡir dēcc ina ticc peim iar mbḡieit buaḡa o doḡan, ḡ o deaḡan.

Arḡ mac doḡnaill baḡlaḡ meḡuiḡir dēcc iar mbuaḡ nonḡta ḡ naiḡpiccē.

Caḡal riabaḡ mac duinn caḡanaicc mic maccḡnupa meḡuiḡir ḡ Ruaiḡiri mac airt í neill dēcc.

Tomar mac meḡuiḡir (.i. Emann mac tomair) do maḡbaḡ le cloinn caḡail meḡuiḡir a puḡll.

Raḡnaill mac Seḡḡraḡ meḡraḡnaill aḡbaḡ taoiriḡ conmaicne dēcc.

Muircḡitaḡ mac uí concḡbair ḡailḡi do maḡbaḡ.

Eḡuaḡo mac baḡuin delbna do cor do cum báir i naḡ cliaḡ tpi a mibeḡ-aiḡ buḡḡéin.

Mac uilliam buḡc .i. Riḡḡeḡo, dēcc iar tpeccaḡ a tiḡeaḡnair dḡ poime rin ai dia.

Tomár mac peopair tiḡeaḡna aḡa na rioḡ ḡ conmaicne duine moir dēcc iar rḡḡaḡaiḡ toḡaiḡe, ḡ a mac féin, .i. tomar ḡcc do ḡaḡail a ionaiḡ, ḡ ainm do ḡairm do mac riḡḡḡirḡ meḡ peopair ina aḡhaḡ.

Ruaiḡiri mac aeḡa mic toiriḡdelbaḡ ḡicc uí concḡbair Rioḡḡaḡna con-
naḡt do maḡbaḡ la huilliam mac emainn mic uilliam hi cceall bḡuicc baile an turlaicch.

Emann mac Maḡa mic conconnaḡt uí ḡḡḡail dēcc.

Uilliam mac raḡnaill lḡḡtaoipeaḡ muntipe heolair dēcc.

Peiḡlimiḡ mácc coḡlain aḡbaḡ tiḡeaḡna delbna dēcc.

Maolpuanaḡ mac peapḡail meḡ diaḡmata dēcc.

Maolpuanaḡ mac caḡail mic tomaḡtaḡ meḡ diaḡmata do maḡbaḡ la corbmac mic Ruaiḡiri meḡ diaḡmata hi mbealaḡ na hupḡron.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she used to draw it, and she used to kneel under any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider to mount." Αρ a heḡball, i. e. literally "from, or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

ⁱ *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided into two parts in a detached portion of the parish of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-three.

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruighⁱ of Baile-an-Turlaigh^k.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron^l.

^k *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note ⁱ, under ^l *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac ðířǵail mic eoǵain mic tíǵearnám móir uí Ruairc do mairbað lá a cénel ðeirin.

Concóbair mac diarmata uí concóbair ðailge décc.

Emann mac doínnail buíðe uí ðířǵail décc.

Coccað móρ α μυνητιρ εολαιρ η μοραν δο μίλλεαð ðτορρα ειττιρ λορρεαð η mairbað. Ινδραιείð δο εταβαιρ λά μαζ ðαǵnaiill αρ baile μέζ ρήλαιοί, αν baile δο λορρεαð η donnchað mac donnchaíð mec ðeantlaoíð δο mairbað ann co ðoρoiñǵ eile. Slíoct Maoileaclainn δο ειονol ðop an tulaiǵ co ðo λοιρρεαð αν baile. Μαζ ðαǵnaiill δο ðrít ðopra, η ðuaiðri mac donnchaíð, η clann corbmaic ðallaiǵ meic mec donnchaíð, Ualtar mac ðubǵail, η donnchað mac τοιρρðealbaiǵ mec ðubǵail ðo ðo comraiρst ðiblinib ι ðoιpe baile na cairpce. Ðripeað ðop ρlioct maoileaclainn. Ðearǵal mac murchaíð meζ ðaǵnaiill ρáit conmaicne ðaoín tíǵearna δο mairbað ðon éur ρin, η diarmait mac uiliam meζðaǵnaiill, caetal mac uaiðne mic murchaíð, Ðrian mac diarmata meζðaǵnaiill, Ðrian μάζ ρήλαιοί, Ριρðíð mac ðearpaiǵ, η ρoðaiðe cenmoctat δο mairbað amaille ρriu.

Sluaicéað la hua ðoínnail ι ðioctar connact co ðucc éiop uí concóbair ðó buðein.

Mac mec doínnail na halban .i. ðiolla epuicc mac doínnail mic eoin na híle décc.

Ο ðuibðip .i. tomap mac concóbair mic tomapr δο mairbað la ρiol ccñ-neitciǵ.

Ο huizinn .i. ðiolla na naom mac Ruairðri móir décc.

Ðrian mac Roibíð mec aeðaccám ollañ uí concóbair ðuinn η uí ainliǵi décc.

Ðaile na ǵaillme δο λορρεαð αν ðapa la δο mí lun, ðia haoíne δο ðonnpað η moρan δο milleað ann.

Ua ðířǵail Ιρiαl δο ðalladh.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

^m *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

ⁿ *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach^m, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrgeⁿ, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay^o, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollay to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh^p was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-corick, a short distance to the north of this town.

^o *Ilay*, ile : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

^p *The town of Gaillimh*, baile na gaillme, i. e. the town of Galway.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-four.

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas^a, died.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Conor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua^r, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirhugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart^s, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note ^a, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

^s *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him^t. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail^u overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach^v, and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged^w by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the Dinnsenn-chus, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, *b*, in explanation of the name of *Ἀρδ να πιαῖ*, i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnarea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo:

“*Ruc leir co Tulach na faircseana iad na πιαῖ, co po πιαῖ and iad, conad uaia annmigeap in tapo.* He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faircseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named.”

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb *πιοῖ*, to hang, is used instead of the *πιαῖ* of the prose writer, thus:

“*Ἀνδ πο πιοῖ in cērap ba pochap a pīpchēpao.* There the four were hanged; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 34, 416.

Donnchað mac muirceáirtaigh, mic Aóda uí concobair diairma cloinne Muirceáirtaigh [Mhuirínigh] do ecc i ttopar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Sían mac maóilechlaimh uí fearghail, 7 Diairmaid gall mac mec diairmatta gall décc.

Diairmaid mac concobair mic Seappraíð tóiréac cloinne catail décc an aoine ría bfeil micil.

Cairpre mac aóda mic Ruaidrí mic brian ballaigh do mairbhadh la ríocht taidcc uí concobair.

Giolla ríonn mac aeðaccain ollamh uí concobair fáilgi, 7 Tomás mac doimnaill uí cobéaigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairpre décc.

Tóirgeacat na hanraile do gabail do Shían ua féirghail a cceann a deapbratár do bí dall.

AOIS CRIOST, 1475.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, cétre céd, Seacatmoða, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aeða mec Suibne Prioip décc.

Aoð mac eoḡain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deimeac, 7 dshgnamh duairle, 7 doirbeart ríogdaíma cenél eoḡain décc ina eigh féin iar mbuaíð nongta, 7 naítrícche.

Aoð mac neacáin uí doimnaill do bathað i ccoite ar bun na banna.

Concobair mac brian mec donnchaíð décc hi mí Ianuairí.

Domnall mac Seain uí féirghail do mairbhadh la cloinn catail mic uilliam uí féirghail, 7 a noicúr fein i meapcc gall.

Murchað mac eoḡain uí maodaían tigearna rí na nanncaða, 7 Diairmat mac brian uí brian decc.

Sían ua fearghail tóiréac na hAnraile décc hi ngranard iar ndenam

^x *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

^y *Tobar-Oilbhe, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well;* Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a remarkable well, giving name to a townland in the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chonnacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh^x O'Conor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe^y in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Conor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-five.

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna^a of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duald Mac Firbis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

^z Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Roydamna*, *riúdamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

βαινηρι α ταιριγεετα παριυ δο εαιε νί θα τοραθ, γ α αθνακαλ hi μαιμηριτι
λε πατα.

Ρυθραιγε mac Ρορα mic μυρεφριταιγ μηδιγ mic βριαν υί φρηγαιλ δο ecc
πέ bel τοιριγεετα δο γαβάλ δό, γ ταιορεαδ δο γαιρμ δο Ρυθραιγε mac καταλ
mic τομαιρ ι nacchαιθ pleαετα Ssain mic δομναιλλ υί φρηγαιλ.

Sionnae μυντιρε ταδγαιν δο μαρβαθ la μυρchaθ mac αιρτ υί μαοίλεδ-
lainn.

Emann mac μαοιλεαδlainn hui αινλιγ ράιτ na ττρι τυατ δο ταοφρεαδ
decc an ελθηραμαθ lá ιαρ ppeλ Míchil δια θαρδαοιμ αρ αοί λαίτε ρεετμαινε.

Coccaθ μορ επιρ Μαγ ματγαννα, .i. Remann mac Ρυθραιγε, γ clann
αοδα Ruaiθ μέγ ματγαννα. Imirce νήριτ δο θenoθ δο clainn αοδα Ruaiθ
hi ppeapnμαιγ, γ pluag gall δο τεετμα ccomairpριρ. Μαγ ματγαννα δο
τεετ ιρτεαδ παν Εόγαναιγ, γ dol δό αμαδ δοριδρι hi ppeapnμαιγ, γ clann
αοδα δο dol αρ gallδαετ. Μαγ ματγαννα cona ροεραιδε δο denam ιονη-
ραιγε αρ gallαιδ. Clann αοδα Ruaiθ, γ goill μαααιρε αιρηιall δο βρειτ παρ.
Spaoineαθ πορ μαγ ματγαννα, γ e péin, γ βριαν mac Ρυθραιγε μεγ ματ-
γαννα δο γαβάλ γ θρονγ μορ ele δο μαρβαθ, γ δο γαβάλ don cup ροιν δια
μυντιρ.

Sluaicεεαθ τιμειλλ la hua νομναιλλ, .i. αοθ ρυαθ mac νέλλ γαιρβh.
Μαγυιδιρ, ua ρυαιρ γ μαίτε ιοεταρi cónnaετ imaille pριρ, γ γαβάλ δοίθ
αρ τυρ go bel ατα coñaiλλ δο εοδαδ βριαν mic πελμ υί ραιγίλλιγ po bai na
pεap ραιnn γ ραιρτε ag ua νομναιλλ, γ δο denam ρίοδα επιρ ua ρυαιρ γ
ua ραιγίλλιγ. Ταμικ θνα ua ραιγίλλιγ hi cεñn υί δομναιλλ go βέλ ατα conaiλλ,
γ po ριοδαγ ua ρυαιρ γ ua ραιγίλλιγ pρια poile, γ βριαν mac πελμ beop, γ
δο παδαθ Ριlip ua ραιγίλλιγ dua νομναιλλ pρι ταιριρi γ pρι comall δό co na
βρηετ πειν amaille pριρ. Iρεαθ δο cóiθ ιαροθ co ριοθναδ μαγε Réin, γ
ταμικc Μάγ ραγναιλλ ina εñn. Téio ιαραθ ιρ in anγaile δο cónγanθ la
cloinn ίριαλ υί περηαιλ βαταρ ina ccaipoiθ αιγε γυρ po milleαθ, γ γυρ po

^b *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note ^a, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

^c *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note ^a, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^d *Went over to the English*, δο dol αρ gall-
δαετ, i. e. fled out of the territory of Farney, and went over to the English in the territory

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly] ; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh^b, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach^c, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English^d. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English ; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners ; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonaill^e, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonaill to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim ; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends ; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

^e *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

λοιρρεαδ̃ λειρ̃ αν̃ Αγγαile α̃ετμαδ̃ cuiδ̃ ε̃loinñũ ιριαil̃ inama, 7 πα̃γβαιρ̃ clanñ
 ιριαil̃ 1̃ τ̃ρεπ̃η 7̃ η̃ι τ̃ρεπ̃ιρ̃ι. Δο̃ ε̃oιδ̃ αρ̃ιθε̃ ιαραm̃ τ̃ρε ιαρ̃εταρ̃ μιθε̃ co po
 λοιρρεαδ̃ bailte cairpleiñ dealb̃na 7̃ añ τ̃ιρ̃ ar̃ γα̃c̃ ταοib̃ διοb̃ λαιρ̃. θα̃ĩ α̃δ̃haiδ̃
 longp̃uir̃e hĩ ccuirc̃nẽ μιθε̃. Ταγγατταρ̃ διοl̃m̃aiñiγ̃ 7̃ baiãtunãiγ̃ inã τεα̃c̃,
 7̃ dõ p̃õñraτ̃ p̃iδ̃ p̃p̃iρ̃. Τειõ ιαροm̃ inuib̃ πα̃il̃ge ar̃ ταρ̃p̃p̃aiñγ̃ ũĩ concob̃aiρ̃
 πα̃il̃ge dõ bĩ nã b̃pãeaiρ̃ aicce, .i. Cãeaoiρ̃ mac̃ cuinñ mic̃ añ cal̃bãiγ̃, 7̃ dõ
 διο̃gãil̃ α̃ α̃eταρ̃, .i. mãll̃ γαρ̃b̃ ar̃ γ̃allaib̃, baoĩ pẽ heaδ̃ 1̃ nuib̃ πα̃il̃ge acc̃ inõ-
 pãd̃h̃ 7̃ acc̃ op̃ccãiñ nã μιθε̃ ar̃ γα̃c̃ leãc̃ uaδ̃. b̃p̃iρ̃teaρ̃, 7̃ λοιρ̃c̃teaρ̃ λειρ̃
 cairplẽñ cairp̃pe, 7̃ bailẽ M̃haoiλiρ̃. Λοιρ̃cc̃teaρ̃, 7̃ αιρ̃cc̃teaρ̃ λειρ̃ beõr̃ p̃iρ̃
 b̃p̃iρ̃ũm̃, 7̃ p̃iρ̃ eulãc̃, 7̃ p̃uaiρ̃ õnã cõmãd̃ã õ lũc̃t̃ añ mũil̃inñ ẽiρ̃p̃ ar̃ añ m̃bailẽ
 dõ leccaδ̃ õoib̃ γañ op̃ccãiñ, ιαρ̃ milleaδ̃ añ τ̃ιpẽ ar̃ γα̃c̃ ταοib̃ de. Δο̃ ε̃oιδ̃
 ιαροm̃ ar̃ cõill̃eib̃ añ p̃ubã ar̃ ταρ̃p̃p̃aiñγ̃ ẽol̃mãiñ ũĩ mãõileac̃lãinñ, 7̃ põ γãb̃
 p̃op̃ milleaδ̃ cloinnẽ col̃mãiñ, .i. dũẽtãiγ̃ ũĩ mãõileac̃lãinñ. Rõ λοιρρεαδ̃ λειρ̃
 õnã cairplẽñ mãiγ̃ẽ tãm̃nãc̃ 7̃ cairplẽñ mãiγ̃ẽ heille. θα̃ voñ ẽuρ̃ p̃iρ̃ñ t̃pã põ
 p̃p̃ãinead̃ mãiδ̃m̃ nã γãiρ̃b̃ ειρ̃cc̃peãc̃ lã huã nõõm̃nãill̃ p̃op̃ uã mãõileac̃lãinñ
 cõ l̃iõñ α̃ ẽiõnõil̃ 7̃ α̃ põc̃pãĩde. Mãiδ̃m̃ belaĩγ̃ nã ccop̃p̃ĩ γaδ̃ ãinñm̃ õilẽ õõ
 õnã γaδ̃ãib̃ nõ p̃iρ̃õiρ̃ lũc̃t̃ añ τ̃ιpẽ põ b̃p̃ãiγ̃õib̃ op̃ũiñgẽ voñ t̃p̃lũãγ̃ t̃pẽ iom̃-
 cum̃gã añ bealãiγ̃ h̃iρ̃m̃. θα̃ ιρ̃ iñ lõ ceõnã põ meab̃ãiδ̃ mãiδ̃m̃ bailẽ lõc̃ã
 lũãẽtã p̃iã huã nõõm̃nãill̃ dũ iñ põ mãp̃baδ̃ mac̃ meγ̃ ãm̃al̃gãiδ̃ cõ põc̃ãiδ̃õib̃

^f *Castle-towns of Delvin*, bailte cairplein dealb̃na.—This is an amplification by the Four Masters, who are ever on the look out to magnify the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile cairplein dealb̃na, which is the Irish name of the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county of Westmeath. The term *baile* cairplẽñ, which means towns or villages defended by castles, is used throughout these Annals in contra-distinction from *p̃rãõ-baile*, street towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of one street, and not defended by a castle.

^g *Cuircne*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^h *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

ⁱ *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Carbury, in the same barony and county.

^j *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in the north of the King's County.

^k *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlunan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^l *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Castlegeshill, 23rd October, 1612.

^m *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Galway*, p. 217, note.

ⁿ *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, γãiρ̃b̃-eiρ̃cc̃peãch, now Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, extending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlunan. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns^f of Delvin, and all the circum-jacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuircne^g, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Conor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury^h and Bally-Meylerⁱ; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha^j, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman^k, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach^l, and the castle of Magh-Eille^m. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgirⁿ. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha^o, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

^o *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Con-noght, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille p̄p̄r, 7 bat̄tar aḡaḡ longp̄uip̄t ip̄m maḡin p̄m. L̄uḡ ūa doḡnnaill co na p̄luaḡ aḡnamapaḡ ḡo p̄ionann. Ro t̄glaim̄p̄eāt 7 po t̄ionoil̄p̄iōt na ḡp̄onḡa do p̄iol c̄ceallaiḡ bat̄tar ina p̄appaḡ p̄op an p̄luaḡḡeāḡ p̄m a b̄p̄uaip̄p̄iōt ina c̄cōm̄p̄oḡp̄aib̄ ḡap̄ḡp̄aiḡib̄ co n̄deachaiḡ ūa doḡnnaill co na p̄luaḡ tap̄p̄ionann 1 nuib̄ maine, 7 Ro aip̄r aip̄n̄p̄ein ḡo po ḡuip̄ p̄cip̄ 7 aḡḡoip̄p̄e a p̄loiḡiḡ iḡc̄f̄n de. L̄uḡ iap̄ḡḡain hi c̄cloinn Riocaiḡp̄o 7 a c̄conmaic̄ne ḡuile, 7 hi c̄cloinn ḡoip̄ḡelb̄aiḡ, 7 tap̄aiḡp̄ t̄p̄e maḡaiḡp̄e c̄onnaḡḡ 7 ḡia ḡḡp̄ p̄cip̄in iap̄ na iap̄ap̄c̄c̄aḡ, 7 iap̄ mb̄p̄eḡ buāḡa 7 c̄op̄ḡaiḡ ḡa ḡaḡ maḡin ḡup̄ a p̄áim̄c̄c̄.

Aḡo mac eoḡain mic caḡail uī c̄onḡobaiḡp̄, Uilliam mac taiḡḡ uī ḡeallaiḡ, 7 Hoibearḡ mac Ruḡp̄aiḡe mic Roḡa d̄écc̄.

b̄ap̄un delb̄na d̄écc̄.

ḡa mac aip̄t uī maḡileāḡl̄ainn do māp̄baḡ lá colm̄án mac aip̄t uī māoí-l̄c̄l̄ainn.

Caip̄len an ḡalaiḡ do ḡab̄ail lá mac uilliam c̄loinne Ricaiḡp̄o, 7 a ḡab̄aiḡp̄t do mac māoileāḡl̄ainn uī ḡeallaiḡ, .i. mac a iḡḡine p̄cip̄in.

Cop̄b̄mac ūa c̄uip̄n̄n̄ oīde eiḡḡp̄ eḡeann, 7 ḡiolla na naēm̄ mac maḡileāḡl̄ainn uī uicc̄inn d̄écc̄.

P̄eḡl̄im̄iḡ mac mic uī neill, 7 mac an t̄p̄áḡaiḡp̄iḡ ḡo ḡab̄áil lá'conn mac aḡoḡa buīde, 7 mac an t̄p̄áḡaiḡp̄iḡ deluḡ uāḡ iap̄ p̄m.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloe, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows : 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

^p *Rested and recruited, &c.*, ḡo po ḡuip̄ p̄cip̄ 7 aḡḡoip̄p̄e a p̄loiḡiḡ iḡc̄f̄n de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

^q *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William, comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

^r *Machaire-Chonnacht*.—This would appear to

son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited^p himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard^q, Conmaicne-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht^r, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Conor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin^s died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh^t was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connacht. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaicne, and Lower Connaught."

^s *The baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. ̃Ḃapun ̃Ḃealbna ̃ḂéḂ in bliab-
aon p̃i .i. p̃ai cinn p̃eḂna 7 p̃f̃i ̃Ḃo b̃pepp ̃Ḃepc
7 ̃Ḃaennaáct 7 ̃Ḃo b̃pepp ãiḂne ap 7ac̃ elab̃aon
̃Ḃo ̃Ḃi ̃Ḃo ḡallaib̃ ̃Ḃp̃f̃inn ina aum̃p̃i, a eḡiap
mbuaib̃h o ̃Ḃoman 7 o ̃Ḃemon."

"A.D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

^t *The castle of Caladh*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1476.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cfiτpe ced, peaτtμογατ, a pé.

Αν τεppcop μαγ παηπαδάν do écc. Sfan mac bpiam ina ionao.

Seapppaið mac piacupa ppióir mainiτpeac deiπcc décc.

Uaitne mac mic caτail uí concobair polur eccna na hepeannη apomaiγ-
ιττιρ ιρ na healaðnacaið décc.

Μαγυιðιρ, .i. ταδγ mac Emainn mic tomair do mārbað a ppioll la a
ðearbpaτaiρ Ruaiðρι.

Donnchað mac tomair mic tomair mic Piliρ megυιðιρ aðbar τιγεapηna
peapmanac, peap lan do ðeaγaiτne, ðeineac, η ðοιρðeapcup ðecc ιαρ mbuaið
naiτpiγε.

Tuaτal mac uí neill do mārbað la γallaib macaipe αιγiall.

Taδγ ócc mac ταιðcc mic τιγεapηnáin uí Ruaiρc τanaιρι na bpeiρne ðecc.

Aeð mac ui céallaiγ (.i. uilliam) do mārbað la τaðcc a ðearbpaτaiρ
péin ι naτ luain.

Ua heaγpa ιαρταpαc .i. piabaç, .i. uilliam décc.

Taδγ mac eoγain mic puiaðρι ui concobair do mārbað ι ppiull la τpiap
ða muιτιρ péin, .i. mac Ruaiðρι Ruað mac eoγain mic Caτail, η mac caτaiρ
an abað uí concobair, η mac donnchaìð uí ταιðγ, η caiρlén Roρa comain do
γabáil ðóib, η a γabáil popiρa pin po cedóιρ.

Eðaoιn ιnγean ðomnaill mic muιpceapτaiγ bean uí concobair ðuιnn décc.

ðearbpopγaill ιnγñ peiðlimið pinn uí concobair bean uí concobair ðuιnn
décc.

ðpian mac pepγail puiað uí uiccιnn cñh a pine pein oide pγol epeann η
alban lé ðán ðecc ðia ðapðaoín manðala, η a aðnacal ι naτ leaτhan.

ðomnall piabaç mac γεapaiτ caomanaìγ τιγεapηna laiγen décc.

Many, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

^u *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

^v *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-six.

The Bishop Magauran^u died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg^v, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan^w.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

^w *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

Ionnpaigíð do ðenam̃ ðua neill ap oipgiallaib, 7 clann még maṭḡam̃na, .i. clann Rémainn, 7 brian mac Ruðpaigē, 7 oipgialla uile ó eoganaig̃ arṭeaḡ do teic̃m̃ riar po macaipe tulḡa, cpeaḡa, 7 aipcc̃te do bpeit̃ ðua neill uaṭa on macaipe peṃpáite, 7 o lñit̃m̃l̃ib bñip̃ne, 7 neill do ṭeaḡt̃ ðia ṭic̃c̃ iarpin po buaið 7 corccap.

Slóic̃ceað mór la hua neill do cum meic̃ aeḡa buiðe uí neill, 7 ðol dó po caiplén beoil peip̃p̃te. An caiplén do ḡabail, 7 do bñipeað leip̃, 7 teaḡt̃ ðia tiḡ iar pin.

Seaan mac uí anluain ðo map̃bað lá a ðeap̃braṭaip̃.

Moip̃luaiḡceað lá mac uilliam bupc̃ i moḡtap̃ connac̃t, 7 pluag̃ ele lá hua ndom̃naill ina aḡhaið. Do riac̃t̃ ua doṃnaill co cúil enaṃ̃a, 7 mac uilliam co coill̃tib luig̃ne. Do ðeachaið mac ðiap̃maḡa hi toip̃iṭ̃in mec uilliam, 7 mac ðoñnchaið i toip̃iṭ̃in uí doṃnaill. Do ṭaḡð ua doṃnaill tap̃ peap̃p̃ait̃ na p̃ioñnp̃aḡa. Ro bñiað eic̃ 7 ðaóine ðe aḡ ðol anoñn hi ccaip̃p̃e. Ro lean mac uilliam anoñn hé. Baṭṭap̃ aḡhaið in aḡaið am̃laið pin co ndeap̃np̃at̃ ríð po ðeóid̃, 7 po p̃anñp̃at̃ loḡtap̃ c̃onnaḡt̃ ap̃ ðó, .i. uí ðúb̃ḡa c̃pioḡ luig̃ne, 7 lñ̃ c̃aip̃p̃e lá mac uilliam, 7 an lñ̃ naill lá hua ndom̃naill.

Moip̃luaiḡcheað ḡall na miðe hi maiḡ bpeaḡmaine ḡup̃ bñipeaṭṭap̃ an p̃aíṭ̃ p̃iaḡaḡ ḡo po p̃éim̃ḡḡap̃ an p̃ailír̃. Loip̃cc̃it̃ Mam̃p̃tip̃ Shp̃uṭ̃pa. Mill̃teãp̃ leo ḡuip̃t̃, 7 ap̃banna an t̃ipe, 7 p̃ḡap̃ait̃ cen ríð.

^x *Eoganach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note ^r, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^y *Victorious and triumphant*, po buaið 7 corccap, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

^z *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

^a *Cúil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^r, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loḡán cúile enaṃ̃a*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

^b *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

^c *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tap̃ peap̃p̃ait̃ na p̃ioñnp̃aḡa, i. e. the *trajectus* or pass

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach* inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant^y.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste^z, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha^a, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne^b. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha^c; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught^d into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine^e, so that they demolished Rath-Riabhach^f, took possession of Pailis^g, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

^d *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connaçt*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

^e *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

^f *Rath-Riabhach*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

^g *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

Maḡ raḡnaill do ḡol hī maḡ breaḡmāine co ro mīll a ndeáaḡ on tḡluaḡ ḡall dia naḡbānḡaḡ.

Coccaḡ mḡr eḡr ḡallaḡ mīde ḡ laḡḡin, ḡ mac ḡeaaḡn mic mec tomaiḡ do māḡbaḡ ḡor an ccoccaḡ ḡin. A ḡriaḡ deaḡbḡaḡaḡ ḡiḡe ḡ mac aḡḡ mic cuinn uí māoileaclaḡn, ḡ mac muḡḡr mic ḡiaḡaḡ do ḡabáil lá hua cconcoḡaḡ ḡaḡ ḡḡaḡḡe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1477.

Aoir Crioḡḡ, mīle, cḡḡḡe céḡ, Seacḡḡmoḡaḡ, a ḡeaḡḡ.

ḡeaḡoḡ mac iaḡla deaḡmuḡān do māḡbaḡ, ḡ oḡḡ ḡḡr ḡécc do ḡeaḡal-
taḡaḡḡ do cḡḡ cum báḡr iaḡḡin.

ḡḡiaḡ mac muḡḡḡeaḡa mec diaḡmaḡḡa do māḡbaḡ lá a cḡnel ḡeḡḡin.

Aḡḡe mḡḡeaḡ aeḡa mḡḡuḡḡḡ bḡn tuc í ḡéin ḡ a maḡḡḡḡ bḡiaḡaḡ ḡia na báḡ do ḡia, ḡ do maḡḡḡḡḡ leaḡa ḡabail décc.

Aoḡ mac doḡnchaḡḡ mic tomaiḡ mḡḡuḡḡḡ, ḡ bḡiaḡ mac concoḡaḡ ḡḡḡ mḡḡuḡḡḡ decc.

Ruaḡḡḡ mac emaiḡn mḡḡuḡḡḡ do māḡbaḡ la coinconnaḡḡ mic Remaiḡn ḡiaḡaḡ mic duḡn mic conconnaḡḡ mḡḡuḡḡḡ a ḡḡuḡḡ.

Doḡn mac eoḡcaḡn mic aeḡa mḡḡuḡḡḡ do māḡbaḡ la doḡnchaḡḡ ócc mac doḡnchaḡḡ mic aoḡa.

Maḡa ua luḡn aḡḡinneaḡ na haḡḡa ḡaḡḡ ḡe ḡeaḡcḡḡr décc.

ḡeaḡaḡḡa ḡ imḡḡḡaḡn do ḡaḡ eḡḡḡr ua ndoḡnnaḡḡ ḡ clann neaḡḡaḡn uí doḡ-
naḡḡ. Niall mac doḡnnaḡḡ uí doḡhnaḡḡ ḡ ḡelim mac toḡḡḡdealaḡḡ uí
doḡnnaḡḡ do māḡbaḡ la cloḡn neaḡḡaḡn doḡ cḡḡ ḡin, ḡ doḡḡbaḡ mḡr do
venaḡ ḡoḡḡa. O neḡḡ do ḡol aḡ ḡluaḡḡeaḡ i tḡḡḡ aoḡa aḡ taḡḡaḡḡ cloḡnne
neaḡḡaḡn, ḡ tḡḡ aoḡa do mīlleaḡ, ḡ do loḡccaḡ leḡḡ, ḡ toḡḡ dia eḡḡ ḡo buaḡḡ,
ḡ coḡccaḡ iaḡḡin.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrul, in the barony of Shrul, and county of Longford.

ⁿ *The monastery of Sruthair*, i.e. of the stream. This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrul, is that of a townland, situated on the River Inny, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., this name is more analogically anglicised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*, p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow, and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair^h. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breaghmhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Conor Faly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-seven.

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retiredⁱ with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda^k, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirlugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirlugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

ⁱ *Had retired*, &c., literally, "who had given

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

^k *Arda*, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Corbmac mac donnchaid mic meic caréaig riabaiḡ do gabail lá corbmac mac taidcc mic corbmairc mic diairmata ríñair murreraige, ⁊ la cloinn diairmata an dúnaid, .i. clann dearbhaḡar a aḡar fein. Coccad muman amad uile deirge tper an marbad [*recte* ngabáil] rin, ⁊ an lē ēir do millead uile eitpir ḡallair ⁊ ḡaoidéalair.

Mac uaitne uí mórda do marbad hī mbaile daíti la mac Ríarair buitilér ⁊ la harp ua cconóbar.

ḡaod mór oíde feile Eoin bhuinne do bñt ir in mbliadain ri co po mill iomaircraid do cūmḡaigib cloc, clapać, crannoc, ⁊ cruac rícnón eireann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1478.

Aoir Crioḡt, mile, ceitpe céd, Sećtmoḡatt, a hoćt.

An tpercor ua huiccinn, .i. erpor mairge eo na Saḡan décc.

An tperucc maḡ raíraḡdair [décc].

Tomar dub ua cairbpe biocairpe achaid urćair fñr eaccnaid craibdech ēride decc.

Iarla cille dapa décc, ⁊ ḡearoid a mac do gabail a ionaid.

Rirófrd mac emainn mic mirdñrd buitiler do marbad lá ríngin ruad mac ríngin (.i. dorraigib) i ndorur cille canniḡ.

Corbmac mac donnchaid méḡ caréaig do ḡallad la a bñairiub iar na beit i laim aca pe hñh.

Donnchad mac bñian ballaiḡ ui conóbar, ⁊ toirpḡealbac mac toirpḡealbaiḡ ruad ui conóbar décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; of the third part of which parish the O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1396, p. 743; note ^f, under the year 1441, p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

ⁱ *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy, the Gross, or Fat.

^m *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

ⁿ *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

^o *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of which some were on artificial islands, and others on natural islands of considerable extent, such as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

^p *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar¹ of Muscraigh^m, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithiⁿ by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs^o, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-eight.

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon^p, died.

Bishop Magauran^a [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler^r, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice^s.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands^t.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^a *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

^r *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

^s *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

^t *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochað] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

Αν γιolla dub mac brian mic feilim uí raiḡillig décc.

Tomár mac piarair buirilér do marbað.

Tomar ua conóshainn tiḡearna ua ndiarmata do marbað lá mac a deap-
braṭar fín.

Pláig mór do teaót le luing ar éuan eappa ruaid, lftnucáð don pláig
rin hi pfeapraib manac hi tír conaill, 7 ip in ccúicceað ḡo coiṭéfn, 7 mac
an bairð .i. ḡorraið, tpe conaill decc oi, 7 dioḡbail mór do deanaí oi ip in
ccúicceað uile.

Mac ruitbearraig, .i. ciótruid ollam meḡuidir lé dan, Taðḡ fionn
ua lúinín raoí le leiḡsr 7 le reanṅar, ua breirlén taðcc mac eoḡam ollam
meḡuidir le bhriféfnar, 7 ua cobṭaiḡ Muircearraig bacac décc.

Ionḡraiḡð do denaí dað ócc mácc maṭḡamna ra luṭt tiḡe ar brian
mac Remainn meḡ maṭḡamna. Creacá moira do dénaí dó 7 brian fein do
ḡabail 1 tḡoraiḡeṭ na creice.

Maoileaclainn mac aoda buide meḡeoḡaḡan tiḡearna cenél riachac do
marbað ina coðlað lá dír dia muinṭir fein hi ccairlén lft raṭa, 7 a lorccað
bíðein ina ccionaidh.

Emann mac conóðair meḡ raḡnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seain uí fearḡail do marbað dupóir do cuaille ḡfior dia
muinṭir féin.

Pláig mór 1 nErinn uile. ḡarun delbna 7 Mac muirir airig decc oi.

Raṭna ua fearḡail do marbað la mac Emainn mic hoibepo dalatun.

Apt mac colmain uí maoileaclaino, 7 Mac rampraðain .i. caṭal mac donn-
caioð ballaiḡ decc.

Mac fearḡail uí ḡaḡra, 7 Maḡnur mac daḡio do marbað la rliuṭt
Ruaidri meḡ diarmata.

mention his being deprived of sight! But they should have mentioned his capture only under the former year, and under the latter they should not have substituted *vallað* for the *rboṭað* of the more ancient annals.

^u *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the district of Corcamroe, in the barony of Killian, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See note ^u, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

^w *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshan-
non, in the south of the county of Donegal.

^z *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

^z *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

^z *Household*, luṭt tiḡe.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Loughty by English writers.

^a *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada^a, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe^w. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province^x in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn' O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislen, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household^z against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha^a, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole^b, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin^c and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "do ófol ré

leatpae go bpaé ar aipgió leatair."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

^b *By the stroke of a pole, &c., ourcor do cuaille, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."*

^c *The Baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac ταιῶcc mic loclainn uí ainliḡe do mārbaḡ la a cénél buḡ ḡéin.

Caiplen Slicciḡ do ḡabail lá mac uilliam bupc for barbaib uí doimnaill ḡ a ḡabairc do mac briain uí concḡbair. Mac uilliam bupc do ḡéct hi maiḡ luircc iarpin, ḡ an tír do mülleḡ ḡḡ, .i. cuib Ruaiḡri mec diaρματα. Ruaiḡri do dol for cruachan ina dioḡailriḡe i naḡhaiḡ concḡbair mec diaρματα baí ina mac diaρματα, ḡ ina pann aḡ mac uilliam, ḡ ruḡe ḡḡ ar a haḡle a τιμḡeall na cairpcece a pporbairi, ḡ para do ḡor cúicce do delbatari paoip tuccaḡ a peparib manac, ḡ aon mac mec diaρματα do mārbaḡ dupḡor paiḡde ar an trár rin, ḡ an cairpacc do ḡabail tpep an upḡor rin. Lain tiḡearnar maiḡe luircc do ḡabail do Ruaiḡri, ḡ concḡbair do ḡibipc.

Coccaḡ aḡbal for macaire connacḡ. Peiḡlim pionn ḡ ua concḡbair donn do liḡ annrin, clann ḡcc ταιῶcc uí cḡncḡbair, clann peiḡlim, ḡ clann uí concḡbair ruaiḡ don liḡ apail. An macaire uile etip cill ḡ tuaiḡ do mülleḡ ftoppa. Toipriḡealbac ruac mac Ruaiḡri mic peiḡlimiḡ uí concḡbair poḡa mac píoḡ do mārbaḡ ar in ccoccaḡ rin.

Ταḡ mac diaρματα ruaiḡ uí concḡbair do mārbaḡ la plioct briain ballaiḡ a mebaill.

ḡaoḡ aḡbal do tupaḡbail oiḡce noblac pteill, ḡ bá hoḡce uilḡinn do cac í ar a méo po muḡhaiḡ do ḡaoímb ḡ ceatpab, cpannaib, ḡ cūmḡaiḡib uipcece ḡ tpe pearnón Epeann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

^d *Croghan*, cruacán, i. e. a round hill. This is the present village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, situated nearly midway between the towns of Elphin and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rathcroghan, which lies about ten miles farther to the south, or rather south-west.

^e *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, cairpaiḡ loḡa cé.

^f *Engines*, para.—The word páp is used in the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a military engine by which stones were cast over the walls of castles and towns: “do niaḡ trí pápa

dia noblḡpaciḡiḡ aiḡi oiḡḡra don pḡḡbaḡ buí na ppeḡnaipc, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them.”

^g *A great tempest arose*, ḡaoḡ aḡbal do tupaḡbail, .i. ḡaoḡ mḡp ḡo eipḡe, literally, a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1478. A great wind came” [i. e. occurred] “after Christmas in this year, by which much of the cattle of Ireland was destroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Ireland in general were broken.”

^h *Epiphany*, noblac pteill, i. e. *Christmas of*

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Conor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan^d, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock^e. Engines^f were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Conor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Conor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Conor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Conor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose^g on the night of Epiphany^h, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and landⁱ, prostrated throughout Ireland.

the star.—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

¹ *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettilplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin fressh water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neittheir ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1479.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ced, peaçtmoçatt, a naoí.

Μανερτερ Μήλςιc το δέναν lá hua Μαδαζαν αρ βρύ na Sionna i nep-
poróiteçt cluana pñta το βραιτίb .S. Pponpeir, γ α τοζα pein mnτε.

Πιαρυρ mac moelaiρ huí plannaccain baí ina éananaç copaið hi celoçar,
ina peaprpún γ ina ppióri ceile nde ina Shacpirta i ndaimmup, γ ina oipicel
αρ loc eipne, Saoí δέjearpacá çraibðeac ðeigheimiz ðaonnaçtaç ðecc iar
mbreit ðuaða ó ðeaiman γ ó ðoimán.

Coccað móρ etip cenél cconail. γ eoζan, uair το éuatтар clann aipr
uí neill hi etip conail το cccað αρ ua neill, γ το pónað ðioğbala mópa
çtoppa.

Ua néill το ðol αρ ionnpaiçchið i etip conail, γ cpeaça mópa το çabairp
laiρ ó cloinn aipr γ ó conallçoið ðon etupur pín.

ðpian mac peilim uí neill το çabail lá hua neill, γ α líccçñ amiaç iarom.

ⁱ *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

^k *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

^l *Culdees*, céle dé.—The meaning and application of the term *céile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Céile De*, *Colidei*, or *Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Céile De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *calibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Boreali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cælibes quos cælicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-nine.

The monastery of Meelickⁱ was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior^k of Culdees^l, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprise.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says :

"Iacet autem extra Lhyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant."

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: "It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*," vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, "*qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia*." His words are as follows :

"In majoribus certe Vltoniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis diœceseos) ad nos tram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus."—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ψαπλαιέτε μορα δο βίν αρ, γ α διαρ μάς δο βραιζοιβ̃ ρρι ταιριρρι. ὅριαν
δο ὁολ διοηηραιccio αρ ua ηδομ̃ναill δο coccā αρ ua neill ὁοριορι.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1480.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡatt.

Μαγυιοιρ, .i. tomar occ mac tomar μοιρ mic Ρίλιρ mic αοῦχα ρυαῖο
ρ̃ρ̃ι ρο βα μό δειρc, cpaḃaῖo, γ eineac baí ina αιμριρ ρεαρ coranta α cpiće
αρ eaćταιρcειnealaῖb, ρεαρ denma μαιμριτρec, teampall γ cailiρeach ρ̃ρ̃ι
ρο baí ιριη ριοι̃, γ ρο δι hi ccaćταιζ San Sem αζα οιλιέρε, décc, γ α aḃnacal
ι μαιμριτιρ in cāḃain ιαρ ττοζα ὁό ιηητε.

Mac μαγνυρα meγυιοιρ, .i. caṡal ócc mac caṡail móιρ mic γιollaπατ-
τραicc mic μαγνυρα bpuccāῖo τοccāῖde ειριḃe décc ιαρ mbuaῖo οηζτα γ
αιέριccche.

Μαγνυρ ρυαῖο ὁ δομ̃ναill δο μαρβαḃ le cloinn ρεiliμ ριαḃaῖζ uí δομ̃ναill.

Ο neill δο ὁολ αρ ιονηραιccio ι τ̃τιρ conaill, loiρcete γ διοζ̃βαλα ιομḃα δο
denam̃ laiρ.

Ο δομ̃ναill δο ὁολ αρ ιονηραιccio ι τ̃τιρ eoccam̃. Clann αιρτ uí neill, γ
clann ρεiliμ uí neill δο b̃ñt ina ρappaḃ, γ cpeacā móρα δο denam̃ laiρ αρ
mac caṡmaoῖl hi ccenel ρεapaḃaῖcc γ b̃rian mac τοιρρ̃ḃealb̃aῖζ ρυαῖο mic
eh̃ri uí neill δο μαρβαḃ leó, γ mac mec caṡmaoῖl Semur. Ὁ ρala ua neill
cona cloinn ina compoc̃paῖb in tan ριη γ ρο l̃ñpat clann í neill γ mac caṡ-
maoῖl na cpeacā γ ρο μαρβαḃ leo eoḡan mac αιρτ í neill baoi hi ρ̃poc̃aiρ
í δομ̃ναill ρaoi c̃inñp̃eaḃna ειριḃe. Rucc ua δομ̃ναill na cpeacā, γ ρoaiρ δια
τιζ ιαρ ccoρccap co neḃalaῖb ιομḃα laiρ.

Eoḡhan ua δομ̃ναill .i. mac néill ḡaiρb̃, δο μαρβαḃ la cloinn nećtain
uí δομ̃ναill ι ccluaῖn laoz̃ .i. an 29. do September. γ eoḡan caoc̃ mac μαγ-
νυρα ui concobaῖρ δο μαρβαḃ ina ρappaḃ γ mac τοιρρ̃ḃealb̃aῖζ cap̃paῖζ
uí concobaῖρ δο ḡabaῖl ann beóρ.

^m *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: γ α διαρ mac δο βραιζοιβ̃ ταιριρ ρορ, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

ⁿ *Founder of Monasteries, &c.*, literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

^o *The city of St. James*, i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St. James the Apostle was buried.

^p *Brughaidh*, i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity^m. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteries^a and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James^o on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh^p, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh^q, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

^q *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about

two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a

Ruðraiḡe mac Ruðraiḡe mic neac̃tain í dom̃naill do marb̃að lá cloinn neill uí dom̃naill.

O dom̃naill do gabail coinne lé cloinn neac̃tain, ⁊ le conn ua neill pa cairlén na pinne, ⁊ ríð do ðenam̃ ðóib̃ pe poile, ⁊ tanair̃dect̃ t̃ipe conail do tabair̃t̃ deic̃cneac̃án ua ndom̃naill.

Remann riab̃ac̃ mac duinn mic coñconnaect̃ meḡuiðir, ⁊ mac ḡille f̃innéin .i. taðḡ mac b̃riain, t̃aoireac̃ po b̃fearr̃ t̃eac̃ naoid̃s̃ b̃aoi ina aḡpoccur̃ d̃écc.

Ua heoðora, .i. aongur̃ mac S̃lain raos̃ f̃ir d̃ána ⁊ fear̃ḡal mac eõaḡa d̃eig̃fearr̃ d̃ana ele d̃écc.

Corb̃mac mac air̃t̃ cuile meḡuiðir, ⁊ P̃ilip riab̃ac̃ mac am̃laoib̃ meḡuiðir d̃écc.

Art̃ mac Ruðraiḡe m̃éḡ mat̃ḡam̃na do marb̃að ar̃ d̃eireac̃ c̃reic̃e oiõc̃e do pinne ré f̃éin ir̃ na f̃s̃oib̃ h̃i fear̃ann conulað mic aḡa uí neill.

Coc̃cað eḡir cloinn aḡa ruaið m̃éḡ mat̃ḡam̃na, ⁊ clann Remann meḡ mat̃ḡam̃na, c̃reac̃a moḡa do ðenam̃ ar̃ cloinn Remann, ⁊ a cc̃ur̃ ir̃in mb̃reir̃ne i cc̃f̃no h̃i r̃aiḡill̃iḡ.

Scc̃aindearr̃ c̃roḡa eḡir cloinn em̃ann a bur̃c, ⁊ clann Riocair̃ð a bur̃c. b̃riḡtearr̃ ar̃ cloinn em̃ann. Marb̃ḡarr̃ mac mec d̃ub̃ḡaill na halban (.i. Colla) d̃aon up̃c̃or̃ r̃oiḡde ⁊ r̃ochaid̃e oile am̃aille f̃riḡr̃ an tan rin.

Seaan mec ḡille f̃innen .i. mac b̃riain, ⁊ t̃ri f̃ir d̃écc do muiñtir̃ cloinne b̃riain mic p̃ilip meḡuiðir do marb̃að acc̃ bealach uí m̃ic̃h̃oem̃ lá cloiñð uí ruair̃c, t̃iḡear̃ñan ⁊ b̃riain ruac̃ clann t̃iḡear̃ñain mic t̃air̃dh̃cc mic t̃iḡear̃ñain iad̃ r̃én.

Sluaḡ ḡall do t̃eac̃ct̃ i t̃t̃ir̃ eoḡain lá conn ua neill pa c̃airlén Sheain buiõc̃ uí neill, .i. iar̃la c̃ille d̃ara f̃s̃i ionaio r̃iḡ S̃ax̃an i neḡinn, ⁊ ḡoill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

^r *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

^s *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiaeh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

^t *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^u *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fewes,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne^r, and they made peace with each other; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh^s, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile^r Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha^u on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven^w into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein^x, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

^w *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

^x *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note³, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

miðe ar éfna. Seaan buiðe féin do bñt ir in ccairlen, 7 an baile do cong-
mál, 7 do ísraim dó daimdeóin an trluaiḡ, 7 an rluaiḡ dimteét tar anair, 7
Seaan buiðe do denam rioda fpi hua neill iarptain.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1481.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, mile, cetpi céð, oétmocéat, a haon.

ðpian mac felim uí Raḡallaiḡ, cñd dām 7 deópað, 7 pear tiḡe aoíðeað
coitcino décc.

Τοιρðealbáð mac ðilip mic tomáir méguiðir do mārbað i pell an 5. do
october ina cárléh fein la donnchað occ mac donnchað mic aoða méguiðir
raoi cóitcéann cómlán ar eineað, ar aítne, 7 ar uairle, 7 a aðnacal i mai-
nirtipi dúin na ḡall iar ttoḡa dó inre.

Ua hanluain feilim do mārbað raoí éinnp̃fōna ar uairle 7 ar oirbeart
epiðe.

Caḡaoir caomanað mac mec mupchað do mārbað lár an ccontae
riabáð.

Mac an trabaoiriḡ, .i. ðatpaucc do ḡabail la conn mac aoða buiðe, 7
a ðallað leip.

Sláine inḡfn ui ðpian bñ mec uilliam cloinne Riocairð poiðteað lán do
ðeipc 7 ðfele, bean po ðeaprcenaiḡ do mnáb a haipripe décc iar mbreit
buaða ó ðōman 7 ó ðfman.

Cuconnaét mac Seain mic conconnaét méguiðir, 7 Feilim mac ðuinn mic
conconnaét mic ðilip mic aoða ruaið méguiðir décc.

Coccað móp ðeipḡe hi tipir eoḡain etip ua neill 7 Seaan buiðe ó neill.
Clann airt í neill, 7 clann feilim í neill do bñt i naḡhað uí neill ar in
ccoccað pin. Clann airt do ðenam cpeiçe ar cloinn uí neill, 7 clano uí neill
do ðenam cpeiçe no dó ar Seaan buiðe. Clantc tSeaan buiðe ða lñman,

¹ *Kept and maintained the town*, an baile do congmañ 7 do ísraim do, literally, the town was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 an cairlen do congbañ do daimdeoin in trluaiḡ, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use the word baile in the sense of castle, or military station, but they also apply it to any town, village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

² *Knowledge*, aítne.—This word signified knowledge of any description; but it is now

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town^y in despite of the army; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-one.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge^z, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise^a (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed^b O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two^c from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

^a *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

^c *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the

γ αὐὸ mac cátail mic feidlimið uí concobair do mairbāð leo, γ mac giolla-pattraicc mic cátnaíol co rocaíðib oile nað airmíteap.

Conn mac hui neill .i. enri, do gabail lé cloinn aḡa buíðe uí neill, γ a tabairt hī laim uí domnaill.

Semur mac Maoilrí mec hoirebert do mairbāð lá gearroíð mac emainn gearḡcaíḡ mec hoirebert.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1482.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle ceíτpe céo, ocτmoḡat, a dó.

Ρίοḡair naom írhoíce an coimíðeað ðarépucchað γ ðpaḡbáil ap bhrú loḡa baile an cúilinn. Fearpa γ miorbaila íomḡa do ðenanā ði.

Ḣiolla cripτ ua ríach biocairpe aipe bporccaiḡ Saoí cleiricc γ fear tíḡe aḡíðeað coitcínno rpi ré aon bliaðan décc do écc.

Conn mac aḡa buíðe uí neill tobar feile, γ feicín coitcéann do cliaraið epeann, γ alban. Ceann coccaíð γ coranta cripτ a ceneoíl, γ ríoḡðamna an cúiccið décc iar mbuaið naítríḡe.

Enri mac conulað mic aḡa mic eoḡain uí néill do mairbāð la gallaib.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

^d *Into the hands*, hī lám, literally, "into the hand." hī lám also means, in custody, and lámíðeaður is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "aḡ ro aḡair cúinn bacaið, γ inḡean íapla cille ḡapa a bean: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

^e *Edmond Geangcach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

^f *Baile-an-Chuilinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1482. Cpoḡ naem mīrbuilec do toḡbail éno in bliaðan rī ap boḡo loḡa a mbailé in cúilinn γ fíḡpa γ mīrbuileāḡa mópa do ðenanā ði."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called *bealba Muípe*, and the representations of the *cpoḡ naem*, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Conor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands^d of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach^e Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-two.

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn^f; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh^g, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna^h of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *zógbaíl cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocup atú céo bliadóim ap in uirici 7 níp

zocbur cín do neoó ó do éuanò finn cup anuig, 7 ir é fo deapa óam cinn do zocbaíl cailte opaicrim. And I have been one hundred years upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have not appeared to any one since Finn's departure till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what induced me to appear now."

^g *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

^h *Roydamna*, *pioḡdaínnā*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Απτ mac donnchaíð meguíðir decc.

Μαολμορða mac caðail uí raiğıllıǵ do marbað lá cloinn aoða uí raiğıl-
lıǵ. Clann aoða do éeaçt dia ttip ar rıç, clann caðail dia monnpaiğııð ȝ
tǵ do ȝabail forpa, ȝ oá mac aoða, ȝ oá mac peıðlımıð mic aoða do marbað
co nðpuıng oile.

Brıan mac peılm uí neıll do marbað la mac cuınn mec aoða buıðe, ȝ la
rlıoçt enrı aımpııð. oá paóı ar eıneaç ar eaıgınamh ar cıhmaç duan ȝ
ðpeçt an brıan hířın.

Donnchað occ mac donnchaíð meguíðir (lar po marbað toıppðealbáç
mac pılıp meguíðir) do marbað oáon opçur rıoǵðe.

Μurphað mac taıðcc mic caðail óıcc meȝ paȝınaıll do marbað la rlıoçt
apıt uí Ruarıp.

Orıarmaıð mac lochlainn óıcc uí aınlıǵı aððar toıpıȝ çenel doðta do
marbaðh co na brıaıřıð a meaðail la rlıoçt ȝıolla na naom uí aınlıǵı, oar
plánaıð mıonn connaçt ȝ oıpuıngıe dia maıřıð.

Ruarıðı buıðe ua haınlıǵı taóıpeç çenél doðta décc iar peanıðataıð toȝ-
aıðe, ȝ taðcc a brıaıřı ȝo ȝabail a ionaıð.

Sluaıȝeáð oıoȝla lá Ruarıðı mac oıarmaıta tıȝeapına mııȝe luıppe, lá
taðȝ maȝ paȝınaıll tıȝeapına conmaıçne mıaıȝe pıřın hı cçenél doðta iar
mbııpeáð a plán dia po loıppeáð teac uí aınlıǵı, ȝ dia po marbað donnchað
mac rıacupa capıaıȝı, ȝ mac concóðarı mic mic corbmaıç. Brıřımaıðm forpa
lar an típ co béol an aıta paða. Peıðlımıð pıonn ua concóðarı do toçar ı
naȝhaıð an maðma řın ȝ a çoçuccað oó.

Brıan ócc mac brıain mic caðail oııı uí concóðarı do marbað lá rlıoçt
taıðcc uí concóðarı hı cçuıppeac ın apaccail.

Maıðm ı náç na cçıhaıȝhean la harıt ua cconcóðarı for oılıuer plıoıȝ-
çéo, ȝ oıream dia mıııtıp do marbað, ȝ oılıuér pıřın do ȝabail.

ⁱ For having violated their guarantees, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

^k Bel-an-atha-fada, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinafad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuffy, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

^l Cuirreach-an-Aragail.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

^m Defeated Oliver Plunkett.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunket, and a number of his people was slain,

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Conmaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guaranteesⁱ, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada^k, whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail^l.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett^m at Ath-na-gCeannagheadhⁿ, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

ⁿ *Ath-na-g-Ceannagheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Domnall mac Rúðpaige uí concobair tigearna corcmóruaδ ninair décc
 7 diarmaidet a bratair ina ionaδ.

Peilim mac peilim uí concobair corcmóruaδ do mārbaδ a meabail lá
 macaib concobair uí concobair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaiδ fear cpoδa cocctac, aδbar tigearna
 ril concobair ruaiδ décc.

Erard ua maolconaire ollam ril muirfohaiδ hi rñcur, 7 hi pphileacēt
 raoí epide illaidin 7 i ngaoiðilec décc iar mbuaδ ó domān, 7 o deamān 7 a
 aδnacal i noilpinn, 7 Sioðraiδ ua maolconaire ina ionaδ.

Muircfrtaδ mac plannchaδa aδbar ollamān tyaδmumān, 7 an cornamāc
 mac concobair óicc mec plannchaδa décc.

Aoδ mac cairpre uí concobair do mārbaδ lá dphm dia muntpir phppin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceitpe ced, octmozat a tpi.

Rorra mac tomair óicc méguiðir eppcop clocair, Saoí i neccna, 7 i
 corabaio fear ticce aoioδ coitcinn dā zac aon décc, 7 a aδnacal i tctmpall
 achaiδ upcoir do peir a toza buo δein.

Matzamaian ua gpiobta eppcop cille dā lua tobar pēile 7 eccna décc, 7
 a aδnacal i mainprip na ccanaanac hi ccopco bairccinδ co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clanmahon, in
 the county of Cavan.

^o *Rury*, Rúðpaige.—This name, which was in
 use among the Irish from the earliest period,
 is to be distinguished from Ruaiðr, which
 is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The
 O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from
 Rúðpaige mop mac Siðpige, monarch of Ire-
 land, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of
 all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally
 the dominant family in Ulster, but who were
 dispersed at different periods, and settled in va-
 rious parts of Ireland.

^p *Corcomroe-Ninai*s.—This territory origi-
 nally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three
 islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That
 division of the Great Island of Aran, called
 Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned
 in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 *b*, as a part of
 Thomond, thus: “Eoganact ninupra a tyaδ-
 mumain .i. Eoganact na n-aranδ.”

^q *Succeeded him*, literally, “Seery O'Mul-
 conry in his place,” no verb being used in the
 original.

^r *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav,
 or chief professor. The Mac Clancys were here-
 ditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

^s *O'Greefa*, O gpiobta.—The head of this
 family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury^o O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninais^p, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Connor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him^a.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav^r of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carbry O'Connor, was slain by a party of his own people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-three.

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa^s, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons^t, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffee in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'ḡrībēā (not ḡrīfīn, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgariff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

^t *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inir na ḡ-canúnac̄, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí ðeallaig, ⁊ o pfrígarl, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dpuarlaccað lá a aṭair ⁊ lá a bṛaítríð ó ua ndoímnail ⁊ ó clomn aóða buíðe, ⁊ an conn rin iapaíñ doiríðneað ina éigearna ap tṛip eoḡain do éoil a aṭair, ⁊ tṛipe heoḡain apcṣna.

Coccað móri do eirḡe eṛtṛip ua ndoímnail aóð ruað, ⁊ ó neill conn. Ua doímnail do éionól éineóit cconail ⁊ ioṣṭair connacṭ. Aoð ócc mac aóða buíðe uí neill co líon a éionóil do tēcṭ ina éoinḡail ⁊ dol ríṣpa ina ríṣmim imteacṭa ḡan tuilleað buíðe pe híccapaitṭ da raib ríṣpa co tṛaiḡ baile dúine dealḡan. Aṛpccṭear ⁊ loṛpccṭear leó an baile ⁊ an tṛip ina tṛimceal. Rucc an iurṭṛip .i. ḡearpoṛd mac tomair iapla cille dapa, co roṑraitṭe móri ḡall porpa dia tṛoḡraim ⁊ dia tṛopaiḡcṭ. Ap a aí Ro iomcúirpṛioṣpoṛn an tóir épom rin co neimṛnoimac, ⁊ do rṛaoíneað porpa, ⁊ do marḡað dṛonḡ móri do ḡallaiḡ. Cíð iadpoṛn dṛa po marḡað mac uíðilin ⁊ mac toṛpṛḡeal-ḡaiḡ éapṛaiḡ uí concoḡair uaṭa. Luíð ua doímnail cona roṑraitṭe iapoṛn co baile lucémaig ⁊ loṛpccṭear baile lucémaig lair ⁊ po ḡeib coíña ⁊ ceannaṑ dapa cṣnn imḡḡla ⁊ anacail dia mbaile. Soair ua doímnail tap a air, ⁊ po léicc aóð ócc mac aéða buíðe uaḡa co ḡlṛḡoṛḡe dionṛṛaicchið érin conḡail. Ro ḡaḡ ríṣn peimṛe tṛié tṛip eoḡain. Millṭear ⁊ loṛpccṭear leir an tṛip ina comṫoccur dá ḡac lṫ co raimicc aḡann móri. Ro tṫrccað ⁊ po ḡṫṫpað leo coillṭe dainḡne doimṭeacṭa do paia por a ccionn por bṛú aḡann móripe ionnup

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

^u *Powerful pursuers*, tóir tṛpom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

“However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them” [*ex illis*].

^v *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: “O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhagh, and the town of Lughmhagh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town.” The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: “O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers^a, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lughmhaigh⁷ with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards^w Trian-Congail^x, through Glenree^y. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone^z, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhainn-mhor^a; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

^w *Towards Trian-Congail*, οἰονηραϊκῶν ἐπὶν ὀνγαίλ, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

^x *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

^y *Glenree*, ḡl̃sno riḡe, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note^b, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

^z *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, "bpeug," i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; "O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor," &c.

^a *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the great river. "This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-

guy bó conair roðainḡ roimḡeaḡta dia fluaḡ tḡér na feaðaib hḡirín. Ro forḡonḡrað lair for a flóḡaib cḡraigḡroicḡt comḡdaingḡn do ḡénaḡ tairr an aḡaínn co ríacḡtatarr a flóḡḡḡoimḡa eḡir troicḡtḡéḡ ḡ marḡaḡ ḡar an rruḡt anonn ina nomlaine ḡan báḡaḡ eic na ḡuine ḡib. Ro lḡccḡrḡt an ḡroicḡtḡ rruir an rruḡth co na baí aḡa mbioḡḡaḡaib aḡt a rḡairccḡrín uaḡta don lḡt arailḡ, ḡ tainicc ó ḡomḡnaill dia tḡḡ iaraḡn iar mbuaib ḡ corḡar.

Slóicḡeaḡ ele la hua ndomḡnaill ar Sḡan mac rḡlir méḡuioir co tḡaratt cḡeaḡ ḡ airccḡtḡ iomḡa lair. Cḡeaḡ eile ar naḡaraḡ do ḡenaḡ lá ḡomḡnaill ua neill ar in Sḡan ccḡḡna.

Maioḡ lá harḡ mac cuinn mic an ḡalbairḡ uí concobaḡ ar ḡonn mac airḡ mic cuinn uí máoileacḡlainn ḡú inar marḡaḡ ḡá mác Ruairḡ cḡarraigḡ uí cḡarbaill co roḡaioib ele amaille rḡiu.

Ua cianáin, .i. Ruairḡ ollamḡ méḡuioir le rḡncur, ḡ Concoḡar ócc mac flannchaḡa .i. ollamḡ tuadḡmḡan rḡoi ḡḡirccairḡtḡ i neicḡrḡ ḡ hi rḡlḡeaḡt ḡécc, ḡ aeḡ mac flannchaḡa ina ionaḡ.

Concoḡar mac an bḡiḡtḡmḡan aḡḡar ollamḡan muinḡire maolḡuain ḡécc iar tḡreablaḡtḡ ḡoḡa.

An cuicḡeaḡ Eḡuairḡ do rḡoḡaḡh ór Saḡaib, 9. Apríl ḡa mí, ḡ óḡt lá ḡécc ro baí hi rḡḡhe.

An tḡrḡr Rḡroḡrḡ do rḡoḡaḡh ór Saḡaib. 22. Iun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows:

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernus Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernix fluvius lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

^b *A free and open passage*, conair roðainḡ roimḡeaḡta.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" roðainḡ, easy, is the opposite of roḡainḡ, difficult. Soimḡeaḡta is compounded of ro, easy, and imḡeaḡta, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

^c *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainn-mhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Muḡorn,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage^b for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies^c could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which^d the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon^e, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^f, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.^g was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.^h was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

^d *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

^e *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

^f *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

^g *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabian says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

^h *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabian, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Κριοστ, Μίλε, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡat, a cftair.

Nioclár uarḡoun, eppcop doipe décc.

Seasan ua fairceallaiḡ canánac̃ do muinṡir ḡroma lftain, ḡ ḡrian ua fairceallaiḡ, Saccart do tioneṡccain cloc̃ anḡcoipe do ḡénam̃ aḡ teampoll mór ḡroma leat̃ain décc.

Niall mac an comarba mḡs matḡam̃na décc occ toḡdect̃ on ríom̃.

Rémann maḡ matḡam̃na tiḡearna oirḡiall décc ma braiḡḡenur̃ i ṡpoic̃st áta.

Sémur mac Remainn tirial ticc̃fina f̃sr̃ tṡulaé décc.

Donnchaḡ ua ceallaiḡ tanairi ua maine décc iar̃ tṡreblaḡ ḡoda.

Mac uí concobair̃ f̃ailḡe Murchaḡ mac caṡaoírmic̃ cuinn mic̃ an c̃albaiḡ do marbaḡ ḡurc̃or̃ raiḡḡe lá cloinn emainn ḡairriḡiḡ hi c̃cipic̃ na ccéḡach.

Taḡcc mac uilliam mic̃ aoḡa mic̃ briain uí c̃eallaiḡ do marbaḡ lá briain ua cceallaiḡ lá a ḡearbṡat̃air̃ f̃sin, ḡ lá huilliam ua muir̃eaḡaiḡ a ḡearb̃ com̃alta f̃sin ḡ a c̃pochaḡ ḡiḡe lá hua cceallaiḡ ma ccionṡaiḡ.

Αoḡ mac briain mic̃ briain ballaiḡ uí concobair̃ do marbaḡ lá ḡlioct̃ ταιḡḡ uí concobair̃.

Doimnall mac ḡormáin ḡaor̃ ḡraḡa uí briain, f̃sr̃ tiḡe aoíḡeaḡ coit̃c̃inn ḡ f̃sr̃ ḡo ba raiḡḡe i neṡinn a mbeḡṡur̃ décc.

Αeḡ mac briain uí briain ḡ a b̃ñ Saḡḡ inḡean ταιḡḡ uí concobair̃ décc.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

ⁱ *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

^j *Anchorite's cell*, cloc̃ anḡcoipe, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killycar, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrells, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that cloc̃ anḡcoipe was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called claiḡṡeac̃, in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrells was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-four.

Nicholas Westonⁱ, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Fareilly, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell^j at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh^k, died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioich na g-Cedach^l, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray^m, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stockⁿ, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien^o, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

^k *Fertullagh*, *peapa tulaic*, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

^l *Crioich-na-gCedach*. — A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note ^c, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

^m *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

of Hy-Many, p. 19, note ^l.

ⁿ *In live stock*, *imbeotlur*.—O'Clery explains *beo*, the root of this word, by *ceatpa no aipnéir*, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form *bólaic* used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

^o *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Ruaðorí ócc mac Ruaðorí buíðe uí anliḡi décc.

Maosleclainn mac concobair uí gairmlíðhaig, ⁊ concobar a dearbbratair do marbhad lá cloinn eoḡain mic néill uí doínnail.

ḡrian ruad mac caṡail mic eoḡain mic Sṡain uí raiḡillig décc.

Coccað móri etir ua neill .i. conn mac enri, ⁊ ua domnaill .i. aoð ruad, ⁊ dioḡbala móra do denamí ṡorpa.

ḡiollapatraice mac méḡuioir (Emann mac tomair óicc) do marbhad a ppiull lá a cuiccṡi dearbbratair (donn, Seaan, Emann, apt carrað, ⁊ aoð) aḡ altoir ṡṡmpaill achaid urcáir comíð ṡremio ríðe do gairlíð dá maḡuioir .i. Sṡain mac rílip mic tomáir móiri méḡuioir ⁊ tomár mac tomair óicc mic tomáir móiri. Seaan do ḡol ar ploiðcead ar cloinn donnchaid mic tomair meḡuioir (rílip ⁊ feilim). ḡiollapatraice mac tomáir mic donnchaid, ⁊ mac feilim mic donnchaid meḡuioir do marbhad lair co ndruiḡ oile amaille ppiú. Mac ḡiollaruaid, .i. brian mac doínnail, da mac mec doínnail cloinne ceallaiḡ (corbmac ⁊ apt) ⁊ rochaid ele do gaḡail. ḡá dia haoíne do ronnruad an 13 Calainn reṡtembriir do rónað indriir, ⁊ máḡuioir Sṡain do road an lá rin co mbuaíð ⁊ co nedail.

Flaiðbṡrtað mac tomáir mic Rílip meḡuioir do marbhad lá tomár ócc mac tomair óicc mic tomair móiri dṡrícōr do ḡae hi bpoṡt airið bpoṡcaig.

Maíom móna laðraige lá cloinn Emann meḡuioir ar cloinn briain mic Rílip meḡuioir dú in po marbhad ṡri mṡic briain, Caṡal, Cuconnaṡt, ⁊ Emann, ⁊ in po marbhad beór aed mac apt mic eoḡain uí néill, Eoḡan mac toirpḡealbaiḡ mic Rílip na ṡuaiḡe méḡuioir co na mac toirpḡealbaid, Remann mac ḡillibeṡt mic corbmaiṡ uí plannaccain co rocaíð oile, ⁊ inar gaḡad ḡna, Rílip mac toirpḡealbaiḡ mic Rílip meḡuioir ⁊ Rílip mac briain mic Rílip méḡuioir, ⁊ ḡiollapatraice mac caṡail óicc mic maḡnura méḡuioir, etceṡera, píce do ḡaoimíð do marbhad ⁊ deíðneḡar do gaḡad ann.

^p *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very common in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac Elroy. The head of this family had his residence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymackilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^q *Port-Airidh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

^r *Moin-Ladhraige*.—The Editor made every search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the reference to the locality is so vague that no conjecture can be formed without further data as to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

^s *O'Flanagan*.—The head of this family was

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy^p, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh^a.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe^r was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan^s, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1485.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, Mile, ceítepe ééð, oétmoγat, a cúicc.

Niocól ua γpατα comapba tuama γpéine pñi depeac̃ daγoimig̃ 7 an uapa
peap décc baοί paop 1 luimneac̃ décc.

Donnchað mág coilid̃ aipéinneac̃ bñraic̃ch pñi τιγε aοιδεαð coιτc̃om̃ décc.

Εογαν caoc̃ (.i. o concobair̃ donn) mac peid̃limið uí concobair̃ peap aγmar̃
ionnpaig̃teac̃ décc iap̃ tpebl̃aio p̃oða 7 τιγεap̃na do γair̃m ina ionað uaoð
mac aοða uí concobair̃.

Uilleag̃ a bupe τιγεap̃na cloinne Riocair̃o oigpe iap̃la ulað, pñceam̃
coιt̃c̃ñð deiccpið epeann décc, 7 a mac do γabail a ionað, .i. uillsc̃ ele.
Sluaic̃ceac̃ lap̃ an mac pin p̃op mac̃aipe c̃onnact̃ 7 hi t̃p̃i maine dia po loip̃cc
7 dia po mill ap̃ðanna 7 baite, 7 dia po loip̃cc 7 dia po bpiγ caip̃len tuill̃rge
7 cap̃aip̃.

Ruaiõpi mac bpiam̃ ballaig̃ uí concobair̃ do map̃bað lá p̃lioct̃ ταιoγ
uí c̃oncobair̃.

Sile inγñ̃ mec Siup̃t̃am̃ bñ Riocair̃o a bupe baiñceam̃ ban c̃onnact̃ décc.

Αοð ócc mac aοða buiðe mic bpiam̃ ballaig̃ uí neill τιγεap̃na tpiam̃
conγail do ðol ap̃ cpeich ill̃ñt̃ cãtail, 7 γoill do bñt̃ p̃aip̃, 7 a map̃bað uañ
ep̃c̃op do γae.

Ο Suilleb̃án beip̃pe doim̃nall Ο concobair̃ corp̃moðp̃uað, 7 Ο concobair̃
ciap̃paig̃e 7 a bñ décc.

Ο baοig̃ill coip̃p̃ðealb̃ach do c̃op a t̃ig̃ñnair̃ ðe, 7 a mac̃ mall do γabail̃
a ionaðh.

Coccað móp̃ eit̃ip̃ cenel c̃coñaill, 7 eoγain. Clann aip̃t̃ í neill (.i. mall
cona bpiat̃pið) do lñt̃ uí doim̃naill. Clann neact̃ain uí doim̃naill (eiγneac̃an
cona bpiat̃pið) do leit̃ ui Neill. Ο doim̃naill do ðol p̃luaγ 1 muup̃tiγ luim̃ig̃

^t *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

^u *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenamt-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

^w *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-five.

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuam-Greine^c, a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free^u in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Connor Don), the son of Felim O'Connor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare^w, i. e. Donnell, O'Connor of Corcomroe, and O'Connor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh^x, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugeniean line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

^x *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony, a

uair ar ann ro baí caoraiḡeēt ḡ muintir pleēta neaētain. Baí ó neill, .i. conn hi pporlongporit a muintir luiniḡ ḡ phioēt neaētain amaille ppor acc imóitēn a tíre, ḡ a muintire. Ar a aí ní ro péē ó domnaill dóibh co ndearna cpeaēa troma ḡ aircēte aóble. Ro ḡab lá taoē pporlongpuiric uí neill, ḡ pleaēta neaētain, ḡ tucc na cpeaēa leir dia éir uaēta ḡan dioḡbail do denam óo na ttimcéll.

Aoē ócc mac aoda ruaiō mic ruōraiḡe mic apōḡail méḡ maēḡamna do oirōneaō ina tḡḡearna ppor oirḡiallaib.

Baile cōnulaō mic aēda uí néill do lorccaō lá brian na coilleaō mac eoḡain uí neill. Pḡriann ḡ baile an brian cēona do lorccaō ar abaraē ina dioḡail lá cōnulaō ḡ la cloinn Remann mic Ruōraiḡe meḡ maēḡamna (ḡlairne ḡ brian) ḡ lá mac méḡ maēḡamna óḡ, .i. ḡiollapattraicc.

Slíoēt Mhaolmóroa an mullaḡ do ionnarbaō ara nduēaiḡ, ḡ clann ḡlairne uí Raḡallaiḡ do puiōiuḡaō a tíre dia nḡir, ḡ do denam cairlein innṑe. Iattraom do tarrpaiḡ iapla cille dapa (ḡearóio mac tomair) ar cloinn ḡlairne, ḡ cúicc buailte décc bó do buain dib i cepeic, ḡ ḡiollaíora mac ḡlairne do ḡabail don cūp rin.

Puidlimiō mac ḡlairne mic concōbair uí raḡallaiḡ décc don pláiḡ.

Ua raḡallaiḡ, .i. tōirpōealbāc mac Sṑam mic eoḡain do óol i tteallac eaēdaē, ḡ baile méḡ rampaōám .i. pailim, ḡ baile donnchaō a dearbpaēar do lorccaō lḡir. Maḡ rampaōám cona bpaicrib do óol a tporaiḡeēt an tṑluaḡ ar abaraē ḡ ré pṑir decc etṑir ḡabail ḡ marbaō, ḡ dá cēo eaē do buain don tṑluaḡ.

Mac domnaill (.i. colla) conpapal ḡallocclaē uí neill décc.

Remann mac ḡlairne mic Remann meḡ maēḡamna do óol ar ḡalldaēt maēaire aircḡiall, ḡ mac don tau, .i. Seon do marbaō leir. Conn mac maḡnura uí cōndalaiḡ, Mac corbmaic uí cōndalaiḡ, ḡ mac mec apōḡail do marbaō uaēapom, ḡ óp cḡnn pīcīt eaē do buain de pēin ḡ dá muintir. Caēaoir

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^y *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

^z *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called Mullaē laoiḡill.—See note under the year 1488.

^a *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgál Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille^y, the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh^z were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran^a (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglass of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa^b; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgál [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called county of Leitrim.

Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

^b Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iriail mic Pílip, 7 eoḡan mac Semaip mic eochaḡa móip méḡ maṡḡaínnā do ḡabail, 7 eoḡan deluḡ iap rin.

Αρτ an bocáin mac uí cóncoḡaip fáilḡe (.i. conn) do mārḡaḡ lá a ḡríbra-
ṡaip caṡaḡaip mac cuinn mic an cálḡaíḡ ḡaen epóḡ ḡae.

Clann ócc emainn meḡuḡip (aḡḡ, αρτ, 7 ḡiolla íḡḡa) 7 clann toipḡḡealḡaíḡ
meḡuḡip (ṡaḡḡ, pílip, 7 an ḡiolla duḡ) do ḡenaíḡ cpeíḡe ap doínnall mac
ḡiolla paṡṡaice mic emainn méḡuḡip. Doínnall péin do mārḡaḡ a ṡḡḡaíḡ-
eḡṡ na cpeíḡe lá Maoileclainn mac ḡeíḡeannaiḡ 7 an Maoíṡeaclainn ceḡna
do mārḡaḡ pó ceḡḡip ap an laṡaip rin.

Μαḡuḡip, .i. Sḡan do ḡenaíḡ cpeḡe hī míoḡḡolcc ap cloinn donnchaḡḡ mic
aḡḡa meḡuḡip, 7 ap cloinn méḡ ualḡaíṡce pa ḡó i naḡin ṡṡeaṡṡmaíḡ.

ḡiolla paṡṡaice ua huíccínn, mac ḡḡiam, mic maoileclainn, pḡḡ ṡíḡe
aḡḡḡḡḡ coṡṡcínn do ṡṡénaíḡ 7 do ṡṡuaḡaíḡ décc.

Ua cuipnín aṡaíṡṡe décc.

Αν ρεχτμαḡ King Henṡṡ do ṡiḡḡaḡ of Saḡaíḡ, 22. Aḡuḡṡṡ.

^c *Midhbholg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Mac Ualgaíṡ*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

^e *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and

Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Connor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlín Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlín was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg^c, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgaírg^d, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlín, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.^e was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

"Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus
Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,
Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur."

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: "And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expelled the stage."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnacht Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: "*Hic natus est Connactius filius Caroli Juvenis 5. Cal. Februarii feria 6^a.*"

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1486.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, oéτμοζατ, a ré.

Μαινιρτιρ (.i. cill cúilind) bpaéar mionúr de obrepuanτία do éionnιγναó ,
ar bprú aóann lufe la Rolont mac Sιr eóuaró iurταρ.

Ρριοιρ maoéla pφγal mac Roibepó mέγpaγnaill décc.

Ριlip mac an éomαrba (.i. Semur mac ruópaige mic apóγal) meg maé-
ζamína, cananaé copao hι cclocar comαrba cluana heoar, pφpyn vaρτpaige,
et cetera décc.

Caiβiúil coiécem an éúccioó iour luli ι nδpoiécε aéa ag apóφpucc
apóa maéa, .i. Oεtauiανur Italicur acc eppecopαp ι acc cleipció tuairciρt
epeann uile.

Ruaópi mac διαpμαda (.i. mac puaiópi éaoic) τιζεapna moiζε lυpcc,
apτιcc, ι éipe tuatail décc do ζalαp αιéζpιr hι τcφnpall loéa na nγapan ι
ccloinn catail mic muipcaóaiζ, ι concóðar mac copbmaic mic tomalταiζ an
eimζ voipóneao ina ionao.

Cumapa mac conmapa do mapaoó zo haíteapac la cloinn donnchaió
mec conmapa.

Ταócc mac catail óicc megpaγnaill lántaoίpeac muintipe heolap paoi
veappccaige ar eimeac ι ar eangnam decc iap mbuaó o ðeamán ι ó ðomán,
ι a aónacal hι pφioónac.

Ταócc ua maoílmiaóaiζ aóðar τaoipιζ muintipe cφballán do mapaoó
lá cloinn maoileaclann megpaγnaill, ι lá cloinn maolpuanaó meg paγnaill.

Εοζan mac ip do ζabail lá cloinn maolpuanaó meg paγnaill, ι clann
ταócc uí maoílmiaóaiζ do mapaoó, ι mac uilliam mic maζnupa co poéaióib
oile.

^f *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

^g *Of Maethail*, maoéla, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

^h *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-six.

The monastery of Kilcullen^f, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail^g, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus^b, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasan, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolanⁱ, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

ⁱ *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Maolreacłainn 7 Ruaidrí dá mac mec donnchaíð típe hoilealla, .i. taðg mac briain (Soiðeac diongmála do toirigeét ua noilealla gac aon diob) do marbbað la cloinn domnaill eaim 7 la cloinn Ruaidrí mec donnchaíð.

Sluaicéac aóbal mór lá hua ndomnaill 1 cconnactaib, 7 lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird ina aghaíð, 7 iar ndol hi ccfnn aróile dóib, do ponpat rít 7 comaonta. Peiðlimíð fionn ua concobair do dol hi ccfnn na pluag rin, 7 a dol hi laim uí domnaill tap cfn a éuaé 7 a éaoipeac. Síð ríl muiríohag do denaím don cup rin, 7 Mac peiðlimíð fionn do gabail ar péin dua ndomnaill 7 a bpsit lár 1 típ conaill tré comairle mfc uilliam cloimde Riocaird.

brearmaidm la muintri megrağnaill hi moim lecc for cloinn uí Ruairc 7 for rlióct catail ruaid in po marbbað Maoileclainn ócc mac maoileclainn mec caba fsi a aóirí fein do ba mó ainn le gallócclacup hi lft cumm.

Clann trfsain mic an ppiopa do éreachaíð, 7 mac díb fein (.i. giolla cpiopt) do marbbað la rlióct maoileclainn mégrağnaill.

Neiðe ua maoileónaípe cfn doicill epeann décc. Ar é tucc na mionna buaða co na tiubpað im 7 arán a naoirpeacé daoibíðab co bpát.

Slóicéac lá hua ndomnaill do dol 1 típ amalgaíð. Mac uilliam ioctapach do éacé ina aghaíð. Ro ríğíð iomaíscé ftoppa in po marbbað tuilleaó ar céo do muintri mec uilliam, 7 in po gabað Sfan mac Siurtaín 7 uillecc mac Riróiríð (.i. mac tomair) a bupe co rocaíðib oile.

Seaan mac au ppiopa megrağnaill décc.

An bappaé mói (Sfan), poğa gallmacaeim epeann do marbbað lá noolacc lá donnchaíð ócc macc cártaiğ tigeapna ealla iar ndol ar cpeié fair.

Geapóid mac iarla dearmuían décc.

^k *Moin-lesg*—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

¹ *Head of the inhospitality*, cfn doicill Epeann. The word doicéall is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “fupoğna coitcìonn ap aop ealaóan Epeann tpe doicéall.”—MS. L.

^m *That he would never give*, co ná tiubpað co

bpát. The Four Masters constantly use co ná for *ut non*, or *quòd non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quòd nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.”

ⁿ *Tirawley*.—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh, i. e. the mouth of the ford of

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Connor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg^k, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality^l of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give^m butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawleyⁿ. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him^o.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

^o *Against him*, *faup*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Peirblimíð buide mac cairppe uí concóbaire, uaitne mac ríain cairpaig mec bpanáin, Donnchað mac corbmaic mec maða 7 aoð mac Ruaidrí ðuib mec maða do mairbað lá cloinn maileclainn méð raðnaill.

Taðg caoð mac uilliam uí ceallaið an dapa tiðgearna baofí for uib maine décc 1 naibíð an tpeap uirð.

Sile iníðín aoða mic uilliam uí ceallaið bñ uí maðaóáin décc.

Loclainn mac an giolla claoín uí ainliðí décc.

Taðg mac aoða mic brian uí birn, 7 Maileleáclainn mac diarmaða méð raðnaill décc.

Eocchan mac loclainn uí ruairc raileacáin tiðgearna na bríðne décc.

Semur mac mec Rirðíð buitilér peap ionait iarla urmuían décc.

Bríðal 7 diarmað da mac murchað uí maðaóáin do mairbað a meabail la cobtað ua maðaóáin lá a ndearbpaðair féin.

Raðnaile iníðín tSeain mec conmaia bñ toirpdealbaið mic taiðg uí brian tiðgearna tuadmuían airéiraið décc.

Giolla na naoín mac doinnail mic muirceapraið muidíð tiðgearna calaò na hangaile décc iar ccian aoí.

Taðg mac aoðagáin ollain muiníre hangaile do mairbað go gpaínímail lá rlióct ímail uí peapgal.

Flann mac ploinn uí domnalláin decc.

Brian mac Ruðraið mic arðgal með maðgáin tiðgearna darpaiðe do mairbað lá gallaib maðaire airíall.

Doinnall ócc mac mec artain raofí neimíð décc.

^p *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

^q *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler*.—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note ^p, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a :

“Aine poim Nodluic aniuð 7 ar epom peapáin ran uair ro a topað aibí, 7 co ti mac fir in baile rlan .i. Símur mac Emainn

mic Rirðepð, mic tSemuir, mic tSemuir .i. in iarla balb, map ir a moctpað aniuð ofağ-aib ré rínn, 7 a Raiz in bozaire ðuin 7 u.eo ran oblaiz ma cfe le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Connor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branán; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order^p.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James^q, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Cobhthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Raghnailt, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^r, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner^s by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duaid Mac Fírbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

^r *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Rathcline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

^s *Abominable manner*, ғо ғраиніаіл, i. e. in a disgusting, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Slan buide mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic fñḡail mecc rañpaðain décc.

Óct mbaille fíct do ḡallbaét macaire airḡiall do loiceað lá Maḡ maét-
ḡamna, aod ócc mac aoda puaið mic puðraiḡe.

O neill, .i. conn mac enrí do ðol pluaz pia rañain ar macaire airḡiall
loicecti ḡ millte mópa do denaí lair.

Creac mór lá brian mac emainn mic Ruðraiḡe meḡ maétgamna ar emann
mac tomáir óicc, ḡ ar a cloinn i ccáil na noirñr, ḡ emann ócc mac emainn do
marbað leo i ndoirpe cenainn.

Emann mac tomáir ḡreanbaiḡ mic duinn mic Pílip na tuaiḡe meḡuidir
décc, ḡ a dearbpaétair ele eoḡain mac tomair ḡreanbaiḡ, Maḡnur mac
maoileduin, ḡ Ruðraiḡe mac concobair mic duinn meḡuidir do marbað ar
baille an oirpaét la féilm mac donnchað méḡuidir ar ḡreir oíðce.

Caitilin inḡñ uí fearḡail (doínnall buide mac doínnail mic Sñain) bñ
mec maḡnura meḡuidir .i. caétal ócc mac catail mórí décc.

Art puað mac ḡiollapataice mic emainn meḡuidir do marbað duriðor
roiḡde lá cloinn toirriðealbaiḡ mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Aod mac néill mic aoda, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emainn mic conulað uí néill ḡ corbmac mac airt car-
paiḡ mic maoileaclainn uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuidir (emann), .i. aod ḡ art carpað ðpuarlaccað, ḡ a naḡair
do léiccfñ a tiḡearnaiḡ de an lá céðna do com tññain mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Donn maḡuidir mac emainn, mic tomair óiḡ do marbað a pñull h i ndo-
nur Reilce achaið upcair lé cloinn tomáir oíḡ meḡuidir, .i. tomár, concobar,
ḡ Ruaiðri ḡ lá cloinn flaétbñritaiḡ mic tomair óiḡ, ḡiollapataice, Cuconnaét,
ḡ brian cporac.

^c *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocha-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, "*in estate hujus anni*."

^u *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

^w *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^y *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballineraght, but it is now obsolete.

^z Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies' of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain^u, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-n-Oirear^w, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn^x.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht^y, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh^z.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṛpe céo, oétmoccac, a peṛc.

Μαοιλεάλανν mac mupchaíð uí ḫlannaccáin decanac oileḫinn décc, ᾗ Tomar ua hḡuigḡin do ḡabail a ionaíð.

Ταδḡ mac ḫrian mic amlaoḡb meḡuioḡi po baí na peapḡrún i mboṛtaíð ap tor ᾗ na biocaipe hi ccill laipḡpe decc.

Ḫrian ua coḡcḡain biocaiḡ claoimnḡi ᾗ demḡ mac ḡiollacoḡpcle aipḡcinn-eac, ᾗ biocaipe aipḡð ḫpoḡca décc.

Ο μαοιλεάλανν, .i. λαḡneac mac cuḡcε τιḡeapḡna cloinne colmain do mapiḡaḡ le conn mac aipṛ mic cuḡinn mic coḡbmaic ballaḡ uí maοiλεάλανν.

Ο παḡallaḡ, .i. τοḡipḡdealbac mac Sḡain mic eoḡain décc do ḡḡcc ina ḡaḡlén pḡin hi tṛulaḡ monḡáin an céo lá do mí September ᾗ ó Raḡallaḡ do ḡaḡim da mac ina ionaḡ .i. Sḡan.

Ḫrian mac ḫrian ballaḡ mic aḡḡa mic peḡlim uí concḡbaiḡ poḡdeac ḡionḡmala do piḡe connacṛ décc.

Αḡḡ mac Ruaiḡiḡi mic ḫrian uí concḡbaiḡ décc.

Siḡḡiaíð ua maolconaipe ollaḡiḡ ḡil muḡpeaḡaḡ ḡḡn aḡbe ᾗ aḡḡiḡ peap nepeann décc ᾗ da ḡḡn pḡine ina ionaḡ .i. ḡoḡḡnall ᾗ maolconaipe mac toḡḡna.

Μuiḡḡiḡi mac loḡlainn ui maolconaipe oḡde a ḡḡḡde pḡin décc i tṛiḡ conuill iaḡ tṛeablaṛt pḡoḡa, ᾗ iaḡ mbuaíð naiṛḡicḡe ᾗ a aḡḡacal i nouḡ na ḡḡall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Connellan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-Ichtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Feirsdi" [Belfast] "was taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin), and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, whatever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-penny piece), so that jesters were wont to compose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-seven.

Melaghlin, son of Muruough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha^a, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre^b, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoín-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Corc), Lord of Clann-Colman^c, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan^d, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, worthy of the kingdom^e of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Connor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularity of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès^f of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milch cow and a heifer were often given for a colt.

"The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

"*Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18^o. die Augusti, feria 6^a.*"

^a *Botha*, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^b *Cill-Laisre*.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill lártao, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

Clann-Colman.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlins, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^d *Tullymongan*.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note ², under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

^e *Worthy of the kingdom*, ποιεῖσθαι ὀνομῆματα, i. e. a worthy vessel.

^f *Kenfinès*.—The term Kenfinès is always used

Domnall ua duibaccáin, γ α βñ inġñ uí maoilecnaire décc.

Ua maoilpalaid òpumēli ecena ua maine décc.

Iapla òspumān do mārbað lá α μυντιρ φείν α μεάβail hi ráit̃ gaola tpe òmairle Shlain α òeapbraṭar φείν. Sfañ òna γ luct an mārβṭa apēfna òionnarbað la muiṛir mac an iapla.

Uilliam mac aōða mic bṛian uí ðeallaiġ tiġearna ua maine do ġabail lá α bṛaiṛib̃ φειṛin α μεάβail γ α écc ina ġeimlib̃, γ dá tiġearna ina ionað, .i. maoileaclainn mac aēða mic bṛian γ òonnchað mac bṛṣṛail uí ðeallaiġ.

Aōð mac òonnchað uí ðeallaiġ do mārbað lá maoileaclainn mac uilliam uí ðeallaiġ.

Concōbar mac taiðcc caoíc uí ðeallaiġ do ġabail α μεάβail lá taiðcc mac maoileclainn uí ðeallaiġ.

Catál duib̃ mac òmnall mic eoġain uí concōbar do mārbað lá ġoiṛdelbachaib̃ iar nḡol ap cpeiṛ forpa γ α bṛaṭair ele an ealbāc caoíc do bṛñṭ na cpeiṛe ġo háit̃ṣṛac lair.

Domnall ua concōbar do òol ap ionnraiġið for lñṭir mic Pṛilp, γ bṛiṛeað òóib̃ ap òṛeim dá μυντιρ ġup mārbaṭ ann òa mac òmnall mic bṛian mec òonnchað γ móran dá nuaiṛib̃ γ òa μυντιρ apēfna.

Ḳrian ruasð, mac tiġearnāin, mic taiðġ mic tiġearnain uí Ruairc tanairc bṛeipne do mārbað òupcōr do raiġit la mac uí ruairc, Eoġan mac φeilim mic òonnchað mic tiġearnāin óicc. Ua òmnall .i. Aōð ruasð do òol tṛép an mārbað ṛin ṛin mbṛeipne, γ ṛuiðe òo α φφoplongpopt fá banle uí Ruairc .i. cairlén an cairṭe, γ α ġabail lair γ tṛiúr do μυντιρ uí ruairc do mārbað γ bṛian mac catail mic tiġearnain uí Ruairc do mārbað lá ġoppaið mac aēða ġallḡa uí òmnall òupcōr peléir. An cairlen do bṛiṛeað lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

^s *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Many*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

^b *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish Raé Caela, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A.D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i.e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally^s, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gaela^h, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philipⁱ, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tani-st of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe^k, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda^l O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

ⁱ *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

^k *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán ar' capra*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castlecar.

^l *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

νδομναλλ ιαρ ριν, γ ο ρυαιρς πελιν νονναρβαδ αρ α θυτχαγς ηι ρρεαραιδ
μαναδ λα ηυα νδομναλλ. Υα νδομναλλ νοννιδιρι νο λείγεαν υί Ρυαιρς ινα
θυτχαγς, γ ριδ νο θενανι ειτιρ ρήραιδ βρειρνε, γ α εταβαιρτ αρ ιν τήρ αν αιρλέν
νο αιτθενανι.

Μαολρυαναιδ mac ταιδεε mec νιαρμανα νο γαβαλ α μεαβαλ αρ οιλέν
να τρινόινε λα τομαλταδ mac Ρυαιδρι mec νιαρμανα, γ mac βριαιν mec
νιαρμανα νο μαρβαδ ανη.

Αλαρτρανη mac colla mic τοιρρδεαλβαιγς, γ νρεαμ νο ματιδ α γαλλόεελαδ
νο μαρβαδ αραιον ριρ λά cloinne Ρυαιδρι mec νιαρμανα.

Σταν mac αν αιρνέιννιγς εήν α ρινε ρέιν ρεαρ τιγε αιυδςδ κοιτεινν, γ αιρ-
νινδεαδ Ραυραιε ι nail ρινν δέεε.

Αοδ mac Ριλιρ ρυαιδ mec conmapa ρήρ εροδα κοεεταδ δέεε.

Σταν ναδ mac γοιρδελβαιγς τιγεαρνα ρλεβε λυγα δέεε, γ δά τιγεαρνα ινα
ιοναδ, .i. uilliam mac emainn αν ματαίρε α δήρβραταίρ ρέν γ διύρταν mac
Ριλιρ mec γοιρδελβαιγς.

Σταν mac conébair mec αεδαεαιν ollañ cloinne ριοκαίρδ, γ Αοδ mac
βριαιν mic ρεαργαλ ρυαιδ υί υιεινν δέεε.

Κατασίρ μάγ κοελάιν νο μαρβαδ ηι ρφιολλ λά mac α δήρβραταίρ ρήγιν
ρυαιδ.

Εμανν mac Ριοκαίρδ α βυρς νο γαβαλ α μεαβαλ λά βαίρδεααίδ, γ α
εταδς γο ήάιτεαραδ δια βραιήριδ ρέιν.

Σλόιγεαδ λά ηυα νδομναλλ ι νβρειρνε υί ρυαιρς, δά ήε ροεανν αν τρλόιγιδ
ριν, ο ρυαιρς πελιν mac νοννεχαιδ mic τιγεαρνάν, γ α βαίλε νο γαβαλ α

^m *By the shot of a ball, dupcōr peléir.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, dupchup νο γυννα, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

"This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century" [sentry], "bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283 ; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. ; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Conor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball^m. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Islandⁿ, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh^o, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav^p of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

"Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521" [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—Ed.], "when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris" [Monasteroris], "where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair."

ⁿ *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^o *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies "son of the Erenagh," is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffy, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

^p *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

ppuill lá a bpaiteirib féin, 7 iar ndol uí doimnaill don bpeirne forlongporr do denam do imon mbaile, .i. cairlén an éairte, 7 an baile do gabail leir fo deoio iar mbíte athat na timceall, 7 tigeapnan dub mac donnchaio mic tigeapnan oícc do marbaio lá hua ndomnaill don éur rin, 7 o puairc peirim d'ráccbaíl dua doimnaill hi ccairlén in éairte iar ríoduccaio fear mbpeirne pua moile. O Ruairc do gírraio éioa coranta dua doimnaill irin mbpeirne 7 d'pior a ionaio ina éiaioh.

Tigeapnán ócc o puairc tanaip bpeirne do marbaio lá cloinn Maol-puanaig megraighaill, 7 lá cloinn Ruairi mec diarmada i nuét na nengao.

Slóicceao lá haio puao ua ndomnaill hi maig luircc dia po mill arbanda 7 dia po loircc baile cairlén iomao. Ro loircc 7 Ro bpiu cairlén cloinne Ruairi mec diarmada, .i. baile na huama. O doimnaill peim co ndioirma dia puaig do arccnam co hincléite ir in oioe ar a longporr co ndeapna cpeaoa móra i ndoipe éua. Peidlimio pionn ua concobair (.i. mac taidcc mic toirpdealbair puao) do dol hi ccinn uí doimnaill don éur rin, 7 ríe puaian do denam óo ppiu. Ruairi an doipe mac muirgíra mic aóda mec diarmada baí hi roépaide uí doimnaill ar an ríóicceao rin do rápuccao na ceallbraigi uallaigi, 7 édaia móra do bpié eirte, 7 ó doimnaill do éabairt ógaipcc do íagapraib an tómpaill po rápaicceao ann.

Slóicceao la mac-uilliam cloinne piocairi (.i. uilleacc mac uillecc an piona) i nuib maine dia po bpiéao lair baobóuin aia liacc maonaccan, Ar-banna 7 baile iomao do milleao óo i nuib maine, 7 hi macaire éonnaét.

^a *Protection-tribute*, éioa coranta.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

^r *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

^s *Baile-na-huama*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called baile na h-úmaic in Irish, and Cavetown in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

^t *Doire-Cua*, now Derrycuagh, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.

^u *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised Kilbryhooly, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of Doire-Cua, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that Ceall Braighi Uallaighi was the ancient name of a church in the parish of Kilnamanagh.

his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute^a upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh'.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha^s. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua^t. Felim Finn O'Connor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi^u, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution^w to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan^x, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

^w *Full restitution*, ógaríoc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “7 hua domnaill do ariug na néola do ragaruib in cempaill po rapaigfó ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

^x *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

veneration, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been indued with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ropra mac peidlimið þinn do mairbad daon upcor raiðde la dpuing don
 tþluað. Clann feilim þinn ui concobair .i. aod, toirpðealbác, 7 con-
 cobair, do ðol tarrpa co baile tobair bþiðde. A lopccad 7 a arðan dóib.
 Diarmait mac domnaill mic toirpðealbais doill uí concobair do mairbad
 doib .i. að Rop comain, hi luipcc an tþluað. A lñmian dóib arñin hi
 ccloinn connmair, 7 eic do bñin don tþluað ceona. Ba rop tarrpaign uí
 concobair duinn, .i. aod mac aoda mic toirpðealbais duinn, do ponad an
 þluaiccead þin. Sið þil muirþeðais do ðenam doib buððein iar noiltad a
 óenna ar comairle a ccapatt.

Cpeaca meabla do ðenom do Ruairi ua concobair ar þelim þinn.
 Cpeaca anba ina dioðail riðe la þelim þþinn ua cconcobair rop þlicc taidð
 óið.

Sið þil Muirþeðais do naidm doirðiri, 7 tiðearnar þleaðta corþmaic
 ui bþin 7 lñ baile an clair, 7 cóicc baile ðinn corad do cuio ponna toirpðeal-
 bais óicc, do mairñm dá þlioct dþeðlim ua concobair. Blad do clonn caðail
 mic muirþeðais do bai aðhaið damþir illain clonne maolþuan do tabairt
 dþeðlimið þionn ua cconcobair.

Tiðearnán caprac mac tiðearnain mic taidð mic tiðernain uí þuairc,
 þþaðac mac Sñain mic toirpðealbais méguir, 7 domnaill mac duinn mic
 domnaill mic airt méguir do mairbad hi muinþir eolair lá clonn Ruairi
 mec diarmata 7 lá mac mec diarmada þuaid, 7 domnaill bearnac mac þam-
 þadain do mairbad don ðup þin.

O domnaill, .i. aod do ðol hi maiz luipcc ip in þþoðmar do þonnapaðh.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague.
 These verses, the prophetic truth of which we
 see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth
 preserving, and run as follows :

“ báitíðear aþliað
 dóitíðear loc ðlinne
 biad ðlinpce ’na fárac
 ’r cluain álar ðan duine.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,
 Lough Glinn shall be burned,
 Glinsk shall be waste,
 And Clonalis without a man.”

¹ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St.
 Bridget’s well, now Ballintober, in the county
 of Roscommon.

² *It was at the instance.*—This should have
 been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the
 Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which
 this incursion of Mac William against Felim
 Finn O’Conor is much more satisfactorily de-
 scribed as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick,
 the son of Ulick), at the instance of O’Conor
 Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of
 Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Conor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde⁷, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Conor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance² of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Conor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair^a, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh^b, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Conor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Conor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Conor."

^a *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

^b *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,

Τίγε ιομόα γ αρβαννα δο λορρεαδ λειρ γ τσμπαλλ δρομα conaille δο λορρεαδ αν ταν ριν λά ρβιγάλ cappaç mac domnaill mic ταιδεεc uí ρυαιρε ζαν cετ δυα δομναλλ, γ ό ναε ρυεεc ό δομναλλ αρ ρεαργάλ cappaç δο διογανλ αν μίγμομα ριν ραιρ, δο ραδ mac τιγεαρμαιν na buannaine δο ελείρειδ αν τσμπαλλ α ηγιολλ ρρur an λορρεαδ ριν.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1488.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Μιλε, ελιρε cεδ, οετμοζατ, α hoετ.

Αβ ατα τρuiu δέεε.

Ρλάιζ μόρ ρορ μαεαιρε cονναετc δια ρο écc Cathal mac ειδιγfin biocairi τσμπαλλ Παττραιε, γ cananaç copað i noilpinn, Aongus ua ρεαεταδαιν comarba ρinnéin hi ccluan cρfma Διαρμαιο mac concagaoð ραγαρτ τοζαιδε, γ an biocaire boðar ua colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

^c *Drum-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

^e *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

^f Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons" [English] "came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

"A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross."

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn; and the church of Druim-Conaille^c was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid^d to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge^e for that burning^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-eight.

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin; Aengus O'Reachtadhain^g, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha^h; Dermot Mac Conchagaidhⁱ, a select priest; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

^g *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

^h *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooncraff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncraff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

ⁱ *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Catal puad mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig uí conóbair décc dom plaiḡ cedna. Domnall mac brian uí binn, diarmaid mac domnaill mic brian, Domnall mac feargail, 7 corbmac mac domnaill cananaig uí binn décc di beor.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill ḡairb uí domnaill do ḡabáil la cloinn aoda ḡallda mic neill ḡairb, 7 a ríagad ar na mairac amail do puillriot a mignoma.

Ua ceallaiḡ (Maoileclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn lēpráite iar ngabail tigeapnai, 7 conóbair a bratair do ḡabail a ionaid.

Maḡ aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, 7 a dearbhratair (Aod) doirbnead ina ionad.

Emann mac tomair meḡuidir baí ina tigeapna hi pfráib manac décc.

Donn mac domnaill ballaig meḡuidir décc.

O plannaccain tuaitē paṭa toirpdeibac mac ḡiolla iora décc.

O tuatáil (Emann) do mairbad a ppuill la cloinn taidcc uí brioín.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigeapna ua pfrólmē, Maḡḡamain mac taidcc do mairbad a ppuill la donnac .i. mac tigeapna ua ccinnrelaiḡ mac airt mic donnachad.

Diarmaid mac Sṡain luirec mic toirpdealbaiḡ an fíona uí domnaill décc.

Brian mac aeda buide mic brian ballaig uí neill decc do ḡalar breac.

Taidcc mac maoileclainn mic tigeapnáin uí puairc, 7 Maḡ raḡnaill conóbair mac murchad do phioct Maoileclainn décc, 7 Maḡ raḡnaill do denaín ina ionad do maoileclainn mac uilliam don tphioct cedna.

O neill conn mac enri, 7 Maḡuidir Sṡan mac Pṡilip mic tomair do dol ḡo teaḡ uí domnaill 7 ríō cārtanac cairdmáil do denamh dua neill 7 dua ndomnaill pé poile.

Siō do denaín dua neill 7 do cloinn tṡṡan buide uí neill iar ná léiccín ar a mbraiḡdṡnar.

^k As his misdeeds deserved, amail do puillriot a mignoma. The verb puillriot, i. e. po ēuill riad, is an ancient form of do ēuilleadap, the third person plural of the past indicative of tuillim, I deserve.

^l O'Murchadha, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murrougho, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felmy is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

^m Galar-breac, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

ⁿ O'Neill.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved^k.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha^l, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac^m.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neillⁿ, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained
 "O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of

Domnall mac neill uí neill do mārbað hī p̄pionntamnac lá Ruðraiḡe mac airt, ⁊ lá cloinn néill mic airt uí neill.

O fearḡail do ḡairm do conmac mac Ssain mic domnall, ⁊ naḡhaið Ruðraiḡe mic caṡail uí f̄sḡail.

Maioleac̄lainn mac meḡ planḡhaið do mārbað la cloinn taiðec mic caṡail mic tiḡearnain óicc uí Ruairc.

Eoḡan mac IR meḡraḡnaill do mārbað la a deapbpaṡaiḡ p̄ein .i. uilliam mac IR, ⁊ lá a mac ⁊ la Maḡnur mac IR.

Toirp̄dealbac̄ mac taiðec mec maṡḡam̄na fear lán do paṡ ⁊ do tiððnacal ec̄cna ón Sp̄iopat naom̄ tiððnaic̄teac̄ p̄éð ⁊ maóine decc iar mb̄riṡṡe buaðá ó ðóman ⁊ ó ð̄m̄an.

Ruaiðri mac uí concóbari duinn décc.

Cúulað mac Ssain buiðe uí neill do mārbað lá har̄t mac en̄rí mic eoḡan.

Airt mac neill c̄arraḡ mic muirceairtaiḡ óicc uí neill do mārbað la cloinn en̄rí mic en̄rí mic eoḡan uí neill ar ḡreirr oiðce.

Eoḡan mac uí Ruairc, feilim mac donnchaið mic tiḡearnain óicc mic tiḡearnáin móir do mārbað ar orpað le heoḡan ele mac uí ruairc .i. mac tiḡ̄s̄r̄nain mic taiðec mic tiḡearnain móir.

Eoḡan mac maolmoḡa uí paḡallaiḡ tiḡearna mullaiḡ laoiḡill décc.

Donnchaið dub̄r̄úileac̄ ua concóbari .i. ua concóbari ruac̄, décc iar ccian aoíḡ ⁊ iar n̄ð̄iḡb̄ṡaið, ⁊ p̄eiðlimið p̄ionn ua concóbari doiḡðneað ina ionað lá hua n̄ðoim̄naill, lá mac uilliam ⁊ la mac n̄ðaiḡmaḡa .i. concóbari p̄eið ar ðionḡmaḡa po ḡairpað tiḡearna ðaon poiḡne p̄é haṡhaið ⁊ a b̄poc̄c do c̄op̄ fair̄ do mac ðiaḡmaṡa.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

^o *Finntamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word tamnac̄, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called Tamnac̄ na naom̄, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

^p *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

^q *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

^r *Full of grace*, lán do paṡ.—See note ^e, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word paṡ is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuir paṡpaic̄ a ḡin p̄iur̄m ⁊ do luið paṡ in Sp̄iḡata naimb̄ f̄op̄ a eḡlabra,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamhnach^o, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Conmac^p, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir^a, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace^r, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke^s, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill^t, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated; and his shoe^u was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniorship more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

^s *The son of O'Rourke*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

^t *Mullach-Laoighill*.—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laoigell*, now anglicised *Lyle*, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

^u *His shoe*.—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Sìò do òenam òua òomnaill ppi mac uilliam búrc. Ua concóðair 7 mac òiarματα hi ccoipaiḡeēt, 7 hi plánaib ftoppa.

Porðairi lá hua ndomnaill 7 lá mac ndiarmatta .i. concóðar, ar capraicc loća cé baí ag cloinn Ruaiðri mec òiarματα. Aibanna an típe do milleað 7 do caitéin dóib. Ua domnaill òimṡeacēt iar pfeimðeasð òol puipe. Porlonḡporc mec òiarματα do ḡabáil òia ḡallocclaćaib féin iar na faḡbail por a ccomairce, 7 arṡpaiḡe an loća uile do bpiṡt òoib por an capraicc.

Uilliam mac aóða mec brianain taoipeac cōpcaclann décc 1 noēt pēbru iar mbuaíð naiṡpiḡe 7 a aðnacal 1 noilpinn.

Sfan manntac pēar uplaṡaiṡ marbṡa iarla òfmuṡian do baruccað lá Muiriṡ mac an iarla. Iarla do ḡairm do múiriṡ mac an iarla.

Lenab ionḡnaṡac do ḡinṡṡian 1 naṡ cliaṡ ina mbáṡar a pīacla acca bpiṡt. Ro pēar méasð aóbal ann iar na ḡinṡṡian nać clor a commor hi leanab ó aimpri na ccupaíð.

Sìðe ḡaoiṡe do òol po mṡiṡl mṡóna baí 1 ṡṡuaim mona, 7 òuine òib do marbṡað, aḡṡe an loća oile do at, 7 cṡṡar ele do marbṡað òon ḡaoiṡ cedna hi macaiṡe connacēt.

Emann mac Riocairð a buirc poḡa ḡallmacaom connacēt décc.

Sfan ócc ua hṡḡra 7 a mac do marbṡað hi puill lá cloinn uí eaḡra, .i. Ruaiðri, 7 aed (clann a òeapbriṡṡar féin) òia òomnaḡ do ṡonnpaíð 1 maiuiriṡ an bṡnð pōða.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Connor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

^w *Having failed*, iar pfeimðeasð.—The word pfeimðeasð is explained òulṡasð, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

^x *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^y *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note ¹.

^z *A whirlwind*, pīðe ḡaoiṡe.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a pīðe ḡaoiṡe passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

^a *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Connor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed^w to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock^x, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes^y.

A whirlwind^z attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona^a, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara; i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada^b.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Connor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Connor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Connor Roe since the distinction between O'Connor Roe and O'Connor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona*." The place is still called in Irish *Tuam móna*, but the *móm*, or bog, is nearly cut out.

^b *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac matǵaimna tigeapna corca baipcinn do écc, ⁊ dá mac matǵaimna ina ionat, .i. brian a mac féin ⁊ taðg ruad mac toirpðealbais mec matǵaimna.

Fr̃gal mac an ruagaire décc. Baí an feargal rin píce bliadán aḡ caiteam a còda amail ḡac aon, ⁊ ní ðeachaíð ðim̃tealccað a cúipp ferr an pé rin.

Ruaidri ua concobair .i. mac feidlimið, fear lé raib̃e ruil na rocaib̃e do gabail comarbar a at̃ar décc i mbaile tobair briḡde a mí auguir̃t.

Creaḡrluac̃ceað lá hiarla cille dapa hi ccenel riachac mic neill dia ro b̃ir carlen bile raḡa for cloinn muirceapraig meḡ eoḡaccáin iar ttabair̃t opḡanair cúice.

Maioleclainn mac Ruaidri mec diarmada, ⁊ Muirḡr mac aod̃a mec diarmatta décc.

Taðg mac aed̃a mic toirpðealbais uí concobair ced roḡa macaem̃ pleḡta brian luḡniḡ décc, aib̃ce carcc do ronnpað.

Diarmad mac taib̃ce uí concobair, tanairi tigeapna a ceneoil, fear ar mó ler̃ cúit dia bioḡbaðuib̃ dá laim̃ baí i nerrinn ina am̃rir̃ decc do ḡalar ruail iar ttreablaḡ roda.

Concobair mac dubḡaiḡ uí ðuib̃ḡeannáin do baðað ar loḡ bradain a muintir eolair̃.

Maolconaire mac torpa uí maolconaire decc do ḡalar aib̃ḡeap̃ hi ccluan na hoib̃ce.

Maolmaiḡe mac taib̃ce óicc uí uiccinn oib̃e epeann le dáin, ⁊ Mac an baip̃o oirḡiall decc.

^c *The evacuation of his body*, ðim̃tealccað a cúipp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

^d *Ordnance*, opḡanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the opḡanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^e *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

^f *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

^g *Cluain-na-hoidheche*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahee, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body^c during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachachmic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance^d to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough^e O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan^f, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche^g.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died^h.

Clooncraff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loé na horóche*.

^h Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

"A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

"Henry O'Sealbhaigh" [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], "the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

"A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

"The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1489.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirte ced, octmoḡat, a naoí.

Nioclar ua catapaiḡ biocairpe daiḡinri por loḡ eirne [7] Taðcc ua maite-
gen, Manac do mancharb na buille décc.

O neill, .i. enri mac eoḡain mic neill óicc, Mac giollapattraic Seppraið
tiḡearna orpaiḡe, ua ceapbail Sfan tiḡearna éle, O baiḡill toirpðealbac,
Maḡnar mac aoða ruaið mic ruðpaiḡe inéḡ matḡamna, 7 Concobar mac
ḡlairne ui Raḡallaiḡ décc.

Pláḡ inóri ir in mbliaðain ri dia po éccpat ile. Baí da haibble co na
faḡbaioir daoíne a naðnacal peaḡnón epeann.

Remann mac uaitne mic pearḡail mic tomair mic matḡamna mic giolla
loru ruaið uí raḡallaiḡ décc ði.

Feiðlimið ócc mac feiðlimið mic pearḡail mic tomáir mic matḡamna
mic giolla iora ruaið ui raḡallaiḡ, doinnall mac torpa uí maolconairpe aobap
ollaḡman ril muirfohaiḡ, Doinnall cananac mac taiðcc uí bīrn, Corbmac
ua conallað ceann ḡallocclac culcoimeða uí concobair an inḡean dub inḡín
í concobair, .i. donnchað dubruileac, Aoð buiðe 7 domnall caoḡ dá mac
uí ainliḡi, Rúðpaiḡe ḡlar mac Ruaiðori mic aoða, Mac donnchað ruabaiḡ,
.i. aoð, 7 pionḡuala inḡín mec diaḡmata ruaið décc don plaiḡ uile.

Maioleaclainn mac muircearpaiḡ mic eoḡain uí neill do maḡbað la
cloinn brian na coilleað mic eoḡain uí neill.

Ruðpaiḡe mac dabid uí inóriða tanairi laiḡiri décc.

Ror mac uaitne uí morða do maḡbað lá cataoiri mac laiḡiriḡ mic
cataoiri uí diomurpaiḡ.

O neill, .i. conn mac enri do ðol i noipeacḡ uí catain. Millte mora do
ðenaiḡ ðó, 7 a mbpaiḡde do taḡairt lair.

O domnall, .i. aoð ruaið mac neill ḡairb do ðol pluḡ i ttriān congail
ir in pfoḡmar do ronnpað. Creaḡa mópa 7 airccḡe aiðble do ðenaiḡ do ir

of Scotland himself, together with many of the
noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle
the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, be-
cause he would not give up to his son the people
who had administered the poison to his mother.

"The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy
O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged
by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen)
a short time before Michaelmas."

ⁱ Did not bury the dead, co na faḡbaioir

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-nine.

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillapatrik, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Tur-lough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the deadⁱ throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Hanly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille^k, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More^l, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey^m.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

oaoine a naonacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

^k *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

^l *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

^m *Cahir*, the son of *Laoighseach O'Dempsey*,

ιν ρύτα αρ mac υιόλιν, γ γαν διογβαλ δο δαναμ δό αετ conn α mac δο γuin. Δολ δό ιαρ ριν co bel φήρρε, γ cairlén θεσίλ φειρρε δο γαβαλ γ δο bpipead λαρ, γ τεαετ ρlan δια τιγ co nevalaib αιόβλι.

Ο ραγallaγ Sfan mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ mic Sfan, γ ό ρεαργail conmac mac Sfan mic δομναλλ δο δαναμ cpeice hi maiγ bpeaghmaine, γ donnchaδ mac bpiain εαιοι mic δομναλλ βυιδε υί ρεαργail δο μαρβαδ don τυρυρ ριν.

Tomaltaδ mac bpiain mec donnchaδ δο μαρβαδ la haδ mac δομναλλ εaim mec donnchaδ, γ lá α cloinn.

Αοδ mac ρeilim ρinn (i. o concobair) δο γαβαλ la cloinn υί εeallaiγ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac ρeilim ρinn ui concobair (mac τιγεapna α apna αρ ρεapρ ταιmic δια εenel ρe haτhaiδ δαιμρρ) δο μαρβαδ la cloinn ρυαδρι mic ρειδlimiδ γ lá mac mec διαpματα, la ρλιοετ υί concobair ρυαδ, γ lá mac αοδα mic ρυαδρι ip in cairlén ριαδ.

Comtocebaλ coccad ρop ua cconcobair la Ruaiδρι mac ρeilim, la ρλιοετ ταιδγ όicc γ ταιδcc ρυαδ, γ lá ρλιοετ Ruaiδρι mec διαpμαδα. Coimionn-ραιciδ διοιβ ρair co harδ an εoilín, γ Mac caτail ρυαδ υί concobair δο leccad γ δο bualaδ leo γ α μαρcρluaγ ρέιν δά βίν ημαδ co háτcραδ. Ua concobair ρέιν co na μαρcρluaγ γ co na γallócclacaiδ δο bpiτe ρoppa, γ γaδála δο γaδpαταp don εapoiγeaετ δο βίν διοβ. Α lnmian apuiδe co tuillpce γ donnchaδ clhpcaδ mac ταιδcc mec διαpματα δο μαρβαδ lá hua cconcobair. Cio ρil ann τpa aετ α γallócclaca ρίν δο ρeall γ δο impád ρop ua concobair, γ α maδmuccad leo γ mac concobair βυιδε mic copbmaic δο μαρβαδ uad co poεaiδiδ oile, γ blaδ da εapoiγeaετ δο buain de, γ mτeaετ áitcραδ aττέετα ειpιomaλ δο δαναμ dua concobair, γ α εapoiγeaετ δο bpiτe lhp i nuib maíne.

Εoccan mac ρειδlimiδ. i. ρειδlimiδ mac eoγain mic δομναλλ mic muiρcap-ταιγ ui concobair mac τιγcina capppe, γ δά mac muiρcapταιγ mic Εoγain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

ⁿ *Magh-Breaghmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrúle.—See note under the year 1476.

^o *Caislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlereá, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlereá after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

^p *Ard-an-choillín*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakillín, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine^a. Donough, the son of Brian Caeach, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabach^o, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Conor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Conor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin^p, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Conor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Conor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Conor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Conor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note ^b, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the p. 712, *supra*.

(.i. μπιρκεαρταὶ ὅcc ἡ ῥῥαν) δο μαρβαὶ α μεαβαίλ λαρ αν calbaὶ ccaos mac doimnaill mic eoḡain, ἡ Ua doimnaill baí α ῥlánaib ῥτορρα δορccain ἡ δο milleaὶ cairppe α ndioḡail α miḡníoim, ἡ τρέ nfmcomall α ῥlán ἡ α cōp.

Colmán mac airt mic corbmaic ballaig uí maileclainn do μαρβαὶ lá conn mac airt mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaig uí maileclainn.

Αν calbaὶ mac aeda (.i. aos ruas) mic neill ḡairb uí doimnaill décc.

Murchaδ mac Ruaidri mec ruibne do μαρβαὶ lá hiarla dfrmuian (Μυριρ mac tomáir) i néile uí ceapbaill, ἡ α deapbraetair maolmuire mac ruibne do ḡabáil leir beor.

Mac méḡ captaig diairmaid mac taidce mic doimnaill óicc do μαρβαὶ λαρ αν iarla céona.

Tomar buitelér mac Rirdeird do μαρβαὶ lá Seaan mac emainn mic Rirderet buitelér.

Rirdird mac feilm mic fearḡail Uí raḡallaig do μαρβαὶ lá mac Seón óicc ploingcéo.

Παιτηρίν mac αν Ridere ciarpaiḡe do μαρβαὶ la mág captaig mór (ταὸḡ mac doimnaill óig).

Creaδ do denam la miall ἡ la harp dá mac cuinn mec aos a buide mic brian ballaig uí neill ap enri mac enri mic eoḡain uí neill, ἡ caetaoir ua concobair do μαρβαὶ don cur rin.

Mac uidiín, .i. Seimicín ruas mac Rirdird do μαρβαὶ α ppuill lá ualtar mac corbmaic mic Sfinicín mec uidiín.

Mac an bulbaig tiḡearna cpice bulbaὶ α ccoir beapba décc.

Ο ḡobann, .i. Maḡḡamain mac toirpdelbaig décc.

Διαρmaid mac brian duib uí concobair do μαρβαὶ lá haos mac concobair ἡ lá cloinn Ruaidri mec διαρmaid α naḡ lme na ḡirpe, ἡ aed ῥáirin do

^a *Mac Richard.*—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

"Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year."

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation:

"A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard^a was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Patricin^r, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Connor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby^s, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan^t, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Connor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre^u, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dunmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

^r *Patricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "mac Seáin," i. e. son of John.

^s *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493.

^t *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

^u *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ḡuīn ḡo mór lá diaimoið, ḡ ḡrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaið
raoí tanairi do mairbāð ina ðioḡail ren la taðcc mbuidē mac caṡail ruaið
uí concobair. hi maiḡ murchaða.

Conn mac toirpðealbaiḡ ruaið uí concobair décc.

Coccað mór eiptir an dá ua cconcobair, ḡ Sluaicceað lá hua cconcobair
ruað co baile tobair briḡde dia po ḡriḡ baððóún an baile, ḡ tanḡattar
taoírícé pleṡta taiðcc áicc ina ṡeac co po ḡiallrat dó, .i. ua floinn, Mac
cšitšnaiḡ, ḡ ua maolšbrénainn.

Sluaicceað la hua cconcobair ḡo beol coilleað dia po ḡšir an bealaṡ, ḡ
dia ṡuccrat luṡt airticch braiḡde dó.

ḡreap maiðm for cloinn uí concobair ir in ṡššair la cloinn Ruaiðri
mec diaimata.

Slóicceað lá hua cconcobair for cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiḡ dia po loircc,
ḡ dia po ḡeapp bealaṡ an cluanín, dia po ḡeapp ḡ dia po mīll arḡanna
iomða. Dioḡbala iomða do ðenaiñ do cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiḡ for ua maol-
conaire co na braiṡriḡ ina ðioḡail riðe.

Acð mac ui concobair, ḡ eoccan do ḡabail a meabail lá cloinn Uilliam uí
ceallaiḡ, ḡ duḡṡac ua maolconaire do ḡabail ina foṡair, ḡ a cor i nḡeimel.

Concobair mac diaimata do ḡabail la toirpðealbac ua cconcobair.

Coccað mór eṡir anḡalaṡaiḡ féin. Creaṡa ḡ uilc iomða do ðenaiñ dóib
for aroile co ndearna an lurtir riṡ šorpa ḡ co po pann an taoírigeṡt eṡir
mac ršain ḡ mac caṡail.

^w *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

^x The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

^y *Bel-coille*, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. *The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy :

“*Ḍel coille mo dúnarup ina ḡfuilim aḡ leiḡeas an leabair po anoṡt, Nou. 13. mðccclxxu. Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775.*”

Charles O'Conor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha^w.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn^x, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille^y, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlieus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin^z, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry^a and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement^b.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice^c made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airteach and Clancahill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

^z *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

^a *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooncraft, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

^b *In confinement*, 1 ngeimel.—D. F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

^c *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xv. p. 108.

Ἐρεὰς cluana tuaiscirt na rionna lá rlioct laoiğriğ mic Ropra, 7 cpeac áitğrac do ðenaiñ ina díogail 1 tçtĩr licin lá muinçtĩr ainliğĩ for rlioct loiğriğ.

Maioñm rioða etĩr an dá ua řĩriğail, 7 cpeac móri do ðenaiñ la mac Sðain for mac caçail mic tomaiř.

Mac bpanáin do çairm do Shlan mac bpanáin lá hua concobair 7 lá mac ðiarmaða 7 do maiç řé an lá řin lřt marcc baile an bealağĩ do clomn uĩ maolçonairc baĩ acc řior a ionaið řorřa lé haimřĩr imcéin.

Maeleclainn mac loçlainn uĩ maolçonairc ðécc řor a çuairç éicçĩr lá munain.

Sĩle ingean ðiarmaða an ðúnaio meğ carçaiğ bñ çoirpðealbaiğ uĩ ðriain díol çairĩl do řioğain ðécc.

Çaoĩre na miðe a ccomřocřaið řairřicce ó at cliaç co ðroiççt áta do ðol ĩr in miřĩr ðaimðeoĩn a naogairĩð 7 çan a tçeaçt řor ççula.

Ó řialán ðécc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1490.

Αοιř Çriopç, mile, çeiçre çéð, noçat.

Maçta mac conaincc biocairc lřt řaçta, řřĩccur mac éoin mic maçta ancoĩre inřĩr çaoĩn, An çananaç mac tĩcçřĩnáiñ do řĩnað ðpoma lřçain, 7 Ğiolla çĩrç mac an řĩřleiğĩnn řaccarç ócc baĩ 1 çcluain ĩř řloinnabřairc ðécc.

^d *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlec, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

^e *Tĩr-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrule, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

^f *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialan's death is thus entered:

"A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna^d; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin^e upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh^f.

Melaghlin, son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain^g died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoín; the Canon Mac Tiernan of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighin, a young priest, who belonged to Cluain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

"Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

"Mac Gillapatrik, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillapatrik, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

"Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

"Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

"Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Ἐρεὰς lá hua cconcóbaip i típ maine por Ruaiðp mac toiprðealbais i tuplaç na mbriugeol. Ἐρεὰς ele lá hua cconcóbaip por cloinn Ruaiðp buíde hī muine ppaochnat, 7 hī nðpuim taplaç, 7 hī ccluaia gáinnac. Clann Ruaiðp mec diarmata 7 a mbaoí na acchaíð dá éinið féin cona ngallócc-lachais do bñt ap a éionnar maiç na cpyacna 7 tacap aghapb ainnín do tabairt dóib da poile co po cuimniçriot a rñ pòlta 7 a nuapòlta da éile, ap batap daoine ainnriðe i naçaið apòile lap po mapbað aítpe 7 bpaiítpe a ééle. Cíð tpa açt po ppaoinað lá hua cconcóbaip porpa annpín, 7 do mapbað ann tomaltac mac Ruaiðp mec diarmata tanaiy maiçe luyg, 7 corbmac mac taiðg mic Ruaiðp buíde. Ro gabaoh ann donnchað mac toiprðealbais mec dubgail, 7 poçaiðe da ngallócc-laçais 7 dá cchitpín.

O cconcóbaip peilim pionn mac taiðcc mic toiprðealbais puaið uí cconcóbaip peap epòða coccetac pñp po ðing a oñan por gac tip ina timéall, 7 peap po paoipñt ríol muipñdhaiç do çop,onnaçt lé éile décc luan capcc i tciç mecc oipeachtaiç, 7 a aðnacal i noçaplicce a pinnpíop hī por comain.

Toiprðealbac mac toiprðealbais uí baioçill do tapaccpað dia eoc a ccoimling por iomaipe mupbais 7 a écc ap a lop.

Ua çairmlñohaiç muipceapñac mac enpi mic cconcóbaip, 7 Concóbaip puaið mac çiollapatapacc meguiðp decc.

Ruaiðp mac Pílip mic conconnaçt do mapbað lá cloinn bpiaia mic cconcóbaip óicc meguiðp 7 la pñioçt cconcóbaip apçña.

Ua caçain Sçaiñ mac aibne mic diarmata do çabail la luyg taimy a hinber Aip.

Aoð mac maolmoipða mic Sçaiñ uí Raçallaiç do çabail la cloinn çlapipe mic cconcóbaip uí paçallaiç iap noipcaia baile tomay mic çlapipe lñp.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

^h *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

Gamhnach.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh. —See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

^j *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Connor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-nam-Bruigheolⁿ, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Connor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnachⁱ. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Connor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Connor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name^l through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach^k, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kane, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air^l.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

^k *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

^l *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber air, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

“Hua Cachan .i. Seach mac aibne mic diarmada huí Cačan do aipir la luing táinic a halpam, no a humber air ammi uio in in bla-dan ri.”

Sémur ócc Sabaoir do mairbáð la cloinn an trionarccail Sabaoir.

Colla mac rúðraiǵe mic arðgail meǵ maṭǵamna do mairbáð lá rliocṭ conulað mic neill móir uí neill.

Feilim mac Ruðraiǵe mic Sfinicín mec uíðilín do mairbáð i naenðruim lá cloinn ðriain mic aóða.

Cairlén éðain duðcarrice, .i. cairlén neill mic cuinn mec aóða buíðe do ǵabáil 7 do ðripeað lá feilim mac mic neill buíðe, 7 cpeaá móra la feilim mac mic uí neill buíðe ar cloinn cuinn mec aéða buíðe, 7 ǵorpaíð ua maol-craoíðe do mairbáð leirr.

Cpeaá 7 oirǵne do ðenom la hað óǵ mac aóða ruaið uí ðomhnaill ar cloinn ðonnchaíð mic aéða meǵuíðir, 7 a mbriṭ lair co haṭ rṯnaiǵ 7 a mairbáð ann uile, .i. cṯṯe ééo bó, uair tucpat barðaða an baile (clann aóða ǵallða uí ðomhnaill) cairlén aṯa rṯnaiǵ ðaóð ócc ǵan comairléccáð ðua ðomnaill.

Ο ðomnaill 7 ó neill do bṯṯ i nðṯ rcoraið for aineac aroile ó Shamain ǵo noblaicc, Ο ðomnaill i nðruim bó 7 ó neill irin ccarriceín, 7 ní ðearnpat ríð na orpað, coccáð, na comṯuaáð rriir an ré rin.

^m *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*in oenruiua*,” Oentruih is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

ⁿ *Edan-dubh-cairrge*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffcarrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdieu’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

^o *O’Maelcraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

^p *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim^m, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge^a, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe^o.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up^p the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face^q in two camps^r from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo^s, and O'Neill at Cairrgin^t,

(Hugh Roe):

“Θαρο αν κατσειλ .i. clann Oeðo γαλλοα
í domnaill do éabairt in capteoil d aed dam-
oeoin í domnaill (aed puad).”

^q *Face to face*, πορ ανεαc αποιλε.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, πορ eneé απαλι, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word eneé is glossed by αἰαῖδ, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Fírbis.

^r *In two camps*, ι νοιβ πορπαιβ, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral δά, or δι, *two*, to agree with πορπαιβ, in the ablative plural. The word πορ, or ργορ, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a *tent*, and in the plural, a *camp*, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, do bðap na moige da γαc leie do'n ποο lán do πορπαιβ loclann, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: “Et viæ omnes Moniam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur.”—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, b, b: “πορ πυαπαρ πο πλυαγαιβ na ηγρεαc γ πο ceipð άρ μόρ πορpu co πο μυιδ διδ co πορπαιβ γ co longπορταιβ, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps.” The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

^s *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^t *Cairrgin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Ua dálaiḡ breipne, Sían mac uilliam mic aóda raosí lé dán, Ruaiðri ḡ aóð mág crait da mác doínnaiḡ mic aóda óicc dá ppiomíraosí cloinne crait, Tomár ua lopeáin aóðar ollamán ua maðadáin, ḡ Píonn ua hanḡluinn ppiín tiompánac epeann décc.

Ua huiccinn Sían mac pfiḡail óicc ppiomí raosí epeann lé dán décc.

Ua cairide cúile, ḡ catariona inḡhí concobair mic catail meḡ raḡnaiḡ bhí taiðcc mic toiḡpðealbaiḡ méḡuidir décc.

Donnchað mac maioleacláinn éaosí uí binn co na díḡ mac, pfi díob a ccionn a pæacḡ mbliaðan do maḡbað a meabail láran ccuid oile do plioct corbmáic uí binn.

Catál mac donnchað mic aóda do maḡbað la conn ciotaḡ mac aóda mic eoḡain, ḡ la muinḡir concobair mic diaḡmaða i tíḡir bhíuin na pionna.

Slioct taiðcc uí concobair co na ccaoraiḡæacḡ do téacḡ a huíḡ maine, ḡ ruide dóib i nuct an élaip, ḡ taiðcc ruad mac cairpḡpe uí concobair do ḡabail leó. Inḡraiḡið lá cloinn Ruaiðri meḡ diaḡmata pó na ccaoraiḡæcḡ poí in aḡhað rin pín, ḡ Ruaiðri mac corbmáic meḡ diaḡmaða do maḡbað lap an ionḡraiḡið rin.

Ruaiðri mac feilim uí concobair doirðneacḡ in ionað féilim pinn.

Ua doínnaiḡ do téacḡ lá plioct taiðcc uí concobair co tuillḡce, ḡ an cairlén dḡeimḡfí dóib.

Cḡeac lá plioct taiðcc uí concobair poḡ ua cconcobair, ḡ poḡ cloinn puaiðri meḡ diaḡmaða i mbóḡar liaḡ baiḡlice.

Slioct taiðcc uí concobair, ḡ taiðḡ ruad do ðol co na ccaoraiḡæacḡ i maiḡ luircc, ḡ a ḡuirḡ do ḡeairḡað ḡ a nullmuccað dóib fein and, ḡ a ðaoíne péin do díócup arḡ.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

^u *O'Lorcain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

^w *Con Kittagh*, conn ciotaḡ, i. e. Con the left-handed.

^x *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglacised *Clare*, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordinance map, sheet 28, 29.

^y *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note:

during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet ; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath ; Thomas O'Lorcan^u, intended Ollav to O'Madden ; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh^w, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár^x ; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac^y.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

"Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatu de Sil-Muireadhuigh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

Slóicéad lá rlióct taidécc uí concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc for rlióct brian ballaig uí concobair 7 a ccairlén do gabail, 7 iad féin do díbir ar a ndútaig.

Cread lá físgur mac emainn mic laoiǵriǵ for feargus mac catail mic tomair 7 for cloinn amlaib. Cread ele lair for ua maoleaclainn. Cread ele lair irin cuiprín connacetaí for cloinn giolla na naoim mic domnaill.

Emann dub mac Ropra tigearna éalaí na hanǵaile décc, 7 feidlimiú mac giolla na naoim mic domnaill do gabail a ionaid.

Diairmaiz buide mac uí ainliǵi do mairbad lá físcgur mac emainn i coill na cloice, 7 ua hainliǵi a átair, .i. tadg mac giolla na naoim do éallaí dia curmaid. Ua hainliǵi do ǵairm do múirceairtaí mac uaitne uí ainliǵi ina ionaid.

Siuban inǵín Murchaí mic taidécc ǵlai bean domnaill meǵ cormáin décc.

Maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí éallaiǵ do gabail a meabail lá taidécc mac donnchaí uí éallaiǵ 7 mac uí mairnín do mairbad ina ríadnair 7 Maoleaclainn do léiccean iar ttrioll.

Emann díolmáin tigearna macáir cuipne décc.

Ḃrian mac taidécc (.i. Maǵ raǵnaill) mic catail óicc meǵraǵnaill do mairbad a meabail i liaḁoruim lá rlióct a ríanaḁar ríin (.i. tadg mac concobair 7 da mac maoleaclainn) bai ina ndaḁtaib aǵa átair.

^{*} *Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoo and Killishee, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

^a *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near aḁ liag b-Finn, on the Shannon.

^b *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

^c *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

^d *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

^e *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glac, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Conor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe^z. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh^a, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^b, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche^c; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place^d.

Joan, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige Glac^e, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman^f, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin^g, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated^h.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuircneⁱ, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim^k by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

^f *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

^g *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

^h *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

"A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom."

ⁱ *Machaire Chuircne*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

^k *Liathdruim*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill.

Caipλέν lia-topoma do gabail la hoibheo mac taioz mész pažnaill, 7 lá rlioct tomaltaiž mec diaimata, Catál mac máoileclainn mežpažnaill do marbað ip in ccairlen la hoibheo a noiožail a ðearbpaatar. Caipλέn lia-topoma do gabail deožan ua Ruairc iarrin.

Caiplen ata luain do gabail don diolmaineað.

Žhpałt mac dúnlainž uí bhain tižearna bpanað décc 7 Catáóip ua bpoim ina ionað.

Eoin ócc mac eoin móip ahlle do marbað a mebaill lá fear téo ultað bai ina žpaðaið fñn diaimait maž cairppe, 7 boill do ðenam de fein ina cionaið.

Pionnžuala inžñ Ruaiðip mež conmapa bñ toipriðealbaiž mic mupchaio uí bhain décc.

Conn mac doinnaiill uí concobair copemoðpuað do marbað la catál mac uí concobair.

Maiðm talman do éðbpuçtað hi pleib žaín dia po mucchað ceo do ðaoimib im mac mažmipa epopaiz uí žra, 7 lár po marbað capaiill 7 bú iomða, 7 iapcc bñen iomða do teçt amað ap 7 loç ina nžabai iapcc do fár ina ionað.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

¹ *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

^m *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

ⁿ *Harper*, fear téo, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, fear téo is explained claipeoir, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own claipeoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

^o *One of his own servants*, bai ina žpaðaið féin. — O'Brien explains žiolla žpað as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon¹.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs^m, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harperⁿ, who was one of his own servants^o; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Connor.

There was an earthquake^p at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught^q, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlamaigh, who was afterwards burned."

^p *An earthquake*, *maðm talman*, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirfiacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi determinat, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now *maðm-loč*, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

^q *A lake in which fish is now caught*, *loč ı na ngabap ıarcc*, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. *Loč* is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; *ı n-a*, in which, and *ngabap ıarcc*, fish is taken. The form *gabap* is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern *gabčap*, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

AOIS CRIOST, 1491.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, ceitpe ced nócat, a háon.

Eoḡan mac muirceartaigh mic neill óicc uí néill muirceartaic mac airt eoḡain uí neill, ⁊ Sían ruadh mac Ruaidrí meḡuaidrí décc.

O cátain, .i. Sían mac aibne mic diarmata do léiccean ar a braitḡdenur ⁊ a áoraiḡeēt do b́in dó do cloinn inaḡnura uí cátain ruil do f́ioir neac dia t́ir fein a legean amach.

Feidlimiḡ mac aoda mic eoḡain uí neill do marbhad la brian mac Ruḡ-paiḡe mic emainn meḡ matḡamna, ⁊ airt ua neill deapbraitair feidlimiḡ do denam cpeice ⁊ tteallac ngeallaccain ina dioḡail. Daoine iomḡa do loḡccad, ⁊ do marbhad leir.

Coccad anbáil etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, ⁊ ua domnaill .i. aod ruadh mac neill ḡairb co na ro fébad a riobuccad co ndécat arason do f́aicéid an lurtír iarla cille dapa, ⁊ a ttoideēt uad for cula ḡan riḡ ḡan orrad. brian mac aoda ḡallda mic neill uí domnaill do marbhad ar an ccoccad rin lá henrí mac enri uí neill. Ro coiméid ⁊ Ro imḡsḡail an tenri cedna an t́ir a cefin ro baod ó neill hi ttoig ḡall.

Eaḡmiliḡ mac méaongura .i. mac aoda mic airt, do marbhad ina tigh fein ar ḡreir oide la cloinn Maoileclainn mic muirceartaigh mic eoḡain uí neill.

Ua raḡallaiḡ (Sían mac toirpḡdealbaiḡ mic Sían) macaom ócc aoidéadac deaplaicteac deaḡeimiḡ do ecc hi reimtur a raḡa, ⁊ a adnacail ⁊ mainirtir an cabain, ⁊ ua raḡallaiḡ do ḡairm do Shían mac cátail mic eoḡain.

Catal mac toirpḡdealbaiḡ uí raḡallaiḡ do tarrpaiḡ iarla cille dapa ar ua Raḡallaiḡ ócc co na braitrib ⁊ dioḡbala móra arba, ⁊ innile, ⁊ airneirí do denam lar an rluaḡ nḡall don t́ir, ⁊ Mac mec balponta do ḡabáil ón t́rluaḡ ḡall lá cloind cátail, ⁊ mac emainn mic tomair mic feidlim uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbhad lár an rluaḡ hirin.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc iarcaid is older than this date.

¹ *Were taken by him*, do bein dó.—The Annals of Ulster give this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1491. hua cátain .i. Seán mac aibne mic diarmata hui cáthain do legen ar

a lamdecup an bliadain ri, ⁊ a coepaiḡeēt do bein do clainn maḡnura hui cátain lar ruil do f́ioir nech daitir fein a legen."

⁵ *Teallach-Gealagain*.—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-one.

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him^r from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain^s, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war^t [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house^u.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

anbóill .i. ro mór."—*O'Clery's Glossary.*

^t A great war, coccað anbail.—"anbail .i.

^u The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl^w (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann^x.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn^y Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife ; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet^z and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn ; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-two.

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Connor Roe, son of Felim O'Connor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan^b ; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermanagh, was destroyed."

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

" A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

"Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd^x [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

^b *O'Gowan*, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Seppariō, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the

Σίε γ οραδ δο denam ειπιη ua ndomnaill γ ο neill go beltainne.

Conn mac aipt mic cuinn uí conóbair do marbhad lá muintir iapla cille
dara tre upcor cuaille tucc pé ar puccrað ar an iapla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quintin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mac Cabes, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest^c thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, "má'p fíop," "if it be true ;" and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Mælmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed ; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

"Sir John O'Reilly sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

"Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

"Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

"Item, by the said" [auncient] "custom it was lawfull for Orelly to cесс upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearly one foteman upon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

"Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cессinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country."

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that "John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherlane, one pole ; and Cargaghduhlen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage." This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí domnaill do geimhliuccaó lá a aṭair.

Sṡan mac cairppe uí neill do marbṡaó la cloinn hui anluain ṡ lá cloinn
pemainn uí anluain hi tṡpaignbaile dúme dealccan.

Feidlimiṡ mac toirpṡealbṡaig mic aeṡa uí neill do marbṡaó lá henri mac
briain na coilleaó mic eoṡain uí neill.

Coppmac mac aeṡa mic Pílip meṡuiṡir décc.

Colla mac donnchaíṡ mec domnaill do marbṡaó ina tṡig ṡṡin do áaoir
éṡneaó ṡ an tṡig do loṡccaó, ṡ tṡriúr nó cṡṡar do lṡṡmarbṡaó ann don áaoir
ceṡna.

ḡrian mac emainn mec domnaill, ṡ a mac do marbṡaó lá cloinn méṡ maṡ-
ṡamna ṡ lá cloinn tṡṡain buíṡe meṡ maṡṡamna.

Aíṡne mac aíṡne uí caṡáin, ṡṡaraiṡ, ṡ Sṡan ṡallṡa, dá mac Shṡain (.i.
ó caṡáin) mic aíṡne mic diaṡmaṡa do marbṡaó la ualṡar mac uiṡilín ṡ la
heṡin caṡánaṡ mac eṡin mic domnaill ballaig, ṡ lá tomar ua caṡain bṡaṡair
a naṡar uair ar ar a ṡarṡainṡ tanṡaṡṡar do denam an marbṡa hírín.

Mac ṡilleṡinnéin .i. toirpṡealbṡaṡ mac briain mic enṡí éṡoraiṡ, ṡ feiṡ-
limiṡ ṡuaṡ mac donnchaíṡ mec ṡilleṡinnein décc.

Máṡ cṡaiṡ (.i. comarṡa tṡṡarailṡ daṡeṡcc) diaṡmaṡ mac marṡair mic
muirir mic niocoil mic anṡiaṡa décc.

Pílip mac uilliam meṡuiṡir do marbṡaó lá hua ccaṡalán i mbaile Rṡp-
uṡṡo mic an Rṡoeṡe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moynalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetieth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnacunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim, the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille^d, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain^e, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle^f the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradu House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

^e *In jest*, *ap puccpað*, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

^d *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

^e *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

^f *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.

Τοιρρδεαλβαὶ ballac mac uí concóbaip failge .i. mac cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ, ἡ mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Sḡain mec conmapa décc.

Αν calbaὶ mac uí concóbaip failge .i. mac cataoip mic cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ do mapbað lá cuib do muinip mic iaḡla upmuḡan (Semur mac Sḡain mic Semair buitilep) .i. le maigipip gaḡt, ἡ maigipip gaḡt féin do gabail fócedóip la hiaḡla cille dapa.

Creaca mópa la cataḡ mac toiρρδεαλbaiḡ uí paḡallaḡ, ἡ le cloinn mécc maḡḡamna (.i. Rémann) glaiḡne ἡ bḡian, ἡ le ḡiolla paḡḡaice mac aoḡa óicc mécc maḡḡamna (ap taḡḡaice cataḡ uí paḡillaḡ) ap ua paḡallaḡ .i. ap Seaan mac cataḡ mic eoḡain, ἡ ap a bḡaiḡpib ap éḡna.

Creaca moḡa ele la hua paḡallaḡ ap cloinn glaiḡne uí paḡillaḡ, ἡ mac Sḡain buide mecc maḡḡamna .i. eoḡan do mapbað a ḡóḡaiceḡt na ceḡeac ipin lá cloinn glaiḡne, ἡ ḡeaḡóid mac éḡainn mic toḡaip mic feilim uí paḡillaḡ do gabail ap in ḡóḡaiceḡt cedna.

Sḡan buide mac eoḡain mic Ruḡḡaice mic apḡḡail meḡ maḡḡamna décc hi pḡéil tiḡeaḡḡaiḡ.

Doḡnall mac enḡi mic eoḡain, ἡ ḡiolla paḡḡaice mac caḡmaoíl do gabail ἡ mac caḡmaoíl (.i. emann) do mapbað la cloinn Remann méḡmaḡḡamna .i. glaiḡne ἡ bḡian. Ro mapbað, ἡ po gabaoḡ poḡaide oile don éur poḡin cenmoḡaḡḡide. Doḡnall ḡḡa do eluḡ ap caḡplén Muḡeacáin hi ccionn ḡḡeḡḡaine iaḡ na gabail.

Ua cléipicḡ taḡcc cam ollam uí doḡnaill i neicḡḡi hi piliḡeaḡḡ ἡ a pḡncup pḡi tiḡe aoḡibḡ coḡcḡionn do éḡḡeaiḡ ἡ do ḡḡuacḡaibḡ décc iaḡ mbḡiḡḡ buaḡa ó ḡoman ἡ ó ḡḡman.

Pláiḡ ionḡḡḡaḡaḡ ipin miḡe .i. pláiḡ ceḡḡeopa nuaiḡ pḡcḡt, ἡ ḡaḡ aen ḡḡicḡḡḡ ḡap an pe ipin nó ḡeaḡnaḡ, ἡ ní gabaoḡ naoiḡin nó leimḡ bḡcca.

^s *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

^h *St. Tighernach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

ⁱ *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart ; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations^g were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly ; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys ; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach^h.

Donnell, the son of Henryⁱ, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners ; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan^k a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague^l [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration ; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

^k *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

^l *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *pláig allair*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Μαc ιαπλα upmum̃an do τεαcτ ι nepiñn ιαρ mb̃ñt̃ aθaι̃õ poδa hi paacc-
paib̃. Sluaic̃ceãõ laĩp̃ĩde, l̃ã hũa mb̃p̃iãn co na b̃p̃aĩt̃p̃ib̃, γ la mac uilliam
cloinne Riocaĩp̃õ ι ñb̃uthaig̃ buĩtilepac̃ γ uim̃la buĩtilepac̃ do t̃abãc̃ do mac
an ιaπλα γ γaoĩõil laĩgean do γaβãil lẽõ. Añ m̃ĩde do milleãõ lar an põc̃p̃aĩve
piñ. Sp̃aĩõ na ccaopãc̃ ι nãt̃ cliãt̃ do lõp̃ccãõ on iup̃tĩp̃. S̃ĩõ do ðenãm̃ iapp̃in
ctoppa γ an iup̃tĩp̃ [ι. et̃ip̃ mac ιaπλα upmum̃an γ ιaπλα cille ðapa], ι. ιonãõ
α α̃tãp̃ p̃ẽim̃ ãg̃ γãc̃ aon ðiõb̃ γ ιonãõ an p̃ĩg̃ ι nepiñn, ι. an cloĩðeãm̃ γ
γãc̃ ap̃ b̃ñ laĩp̃ do cõp̃ ι nõp̃lãim̃ aip̃õð̃p̃p̃uic̃c̃ α̃tã cliãt̃ nõ γõ p̃ĩð̃ĩg̃f̃õ an
p̃ĩ ctoppa γ cõ ccuip̃eãõ ap̃ an cc̃õp̃aĩõ ιaτ̃c̃. ðã h̃ẽ põc̃ann ap̃ ap̃ leic̃c̃
ιαπλα cille ðapa α oip̃ic̃, ι. an iup̃tĩp̃ẽc̃t̃ ðe, γ t̃p̃ẽr̃ ap̃ ẽip̃ĩg̃ α ðãp̃ãnt̃up̃
γall m̃ĩde p̃õ ðãĩg̃ nã põ c̃õng̃aĩñp̃iõc̃ laĩp̃ ι nãc̃c̃aĩõ m̃ic̃ ιaπλα upmum̃an,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

^m *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

ⁿ *The street of the sheep*, now corruptly Shipstreet; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepe-street. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

^o *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for

The son of the Earl of Ormond^m came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheepⁿ in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place^o, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office^p of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations :

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

^p *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would

Ṭangatar uile iomḁa do ḡallaib̄ tpeim̄tpeide uair po cpechaḁ, ⁊ po loipeccaḁ ḡo coitc̄fn̄ iate ar ḡac̄ airḁ ina tpeim̄ceall lá ḡaoid̄ealaib̄ iar na tpeicec̄fn̄ don iarla.

hoib̄fn̄o mac maolpuanaib̄ meḡraḡnaill aḁbar toir̄iḡ conmaicne p̄in na b̄p̄om̄oraḁ ⁊ p̄e p̄ir ḁecc map̄aon p̄ir do m̄arbaḁ, ⁊ do loipeccaḁ ⁊ tpeim̄pall cille tpeanaib̄ p̄or b̄ru p̄ionna lá p̄lioct̄ catail ḁicc mécc p̄aḡnaill, ⁊ lá m̄um̄tpeir̄ c̄earb̄allain̄.

Cpeac̄ lá heoḡan ua Ruairc ⁊ nuib̄ b̄riúin na p̄ionna dia po m̄arbaḁ mac uí b̄irn̄ catail mac muirceḡtair̄iḡ mic tair̄iḡ mic corbmaic.

P̄orbaip̄i la conc̄ob̄ar mac diarmata t̄iḡearna maḡe luirec̄ p̄or c̄arp̄aicc loḁa c̄e, ⁊ ua dom̄naill da c̄or̄ ḁi do ḁruim̄ p̄ioḁa.

Cairl̄én baile na huam̄aḁ do aḁḁenaib̄ lá p̄lioct̄ aḁḁa mec diarmata.

Conc̄ob̄ar ḁcc mac conc̄ob̄air mic catail ḁicc meḡraḡnaill do m̄arbaḁ lá p̄lioct̄ Maoileclainn meḡraḡnaill.

Sl̄oic̄ceac̄ lá hua ndom̄naill, la hua Ruairc ⁊ lá heoccan ua Ruairc hi muintpeir̄ eolair̄ do t̄abaḁ t̄iḡearnaib̄ uí puairc̄ a cloinn̄ maoleclainn, ⁊ a b̄p̄h̄m̄ḡs̄o uime ⁊ an t̄ir̄ do m̄illeac̄ eip̄ir̄ arbaḡ ⁊ p̄oip̄cen̄fn̄. Maḡraḡnaill do ḡairm̄ ḁoib̄ ḁuilliam mac IR ⁊ nacchaib̄ Maoileclainn mic uilliam baí athaib̄ p̄oḁa ip̄in t̄aoir̄iḡect̄ ina aenar̄.

Muircear̄taḁ mac maḁḡam̄na uí b̄riain̄ do écc da ḡonaib̄ ⁊ tpeaḁmuḁain̄ iar na loḁ ar an p̄luac̄ceac̄ p̄eḡp̄aite .i. p̄loic̄ceac̄ mic iarla up̄muḁan̄.

Anluan mac maḁḡam̄na uí b̄riain̄ do m̄arbaḁ la p̄lioct̄ donnchaib̄ uí b̄riain̄.

Aḁḁ mac p̄lannchaḁa ollam̄ tpeaḁmuḁan̄ ⁊ p̄p̄einf̄chur̄, ⁊ a m̄b̄p̄h̄t̄c̄fn̄ar̄ ḁecc.

Ṭaḁcc mac S̄fain̄ mic tair̄iḡcc mec donnchaib̄, ⁊ corbmac mac conc̄ob̄air̄

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

^a *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bk-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note °, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

^s *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

^t *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach^a, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain^r, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan^s.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha^r was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muin-tir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain^u.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond^w.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died.

Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynahoovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

^u *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

^w *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnaill caim do cóntuitim lé apoile ar an nḡaeбайḡ, ḡ apoile uioḃ do ciorpbaḃ a cēile an méio do epna ðib.

Ḍrian mac neill ḡallua ḡ eimeap a mac do ḡabail a meḃail lá ḡallaib cairpḡe fḡḡḡura, ḡ a cḡoḃnacal do cḡloinn cḡinn mec aeḃa buiḃe.

Mac ruḃraiḡe mec uioḃlín co rochaiḃe móip do troiḡeaḃaib amaille fḡip do maḡbaḃ lá hua ccaḃán.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1493.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirpe cēo, noḃat, a τpí.

Αn τοipicel ua lucapén, (eoḡan,) paoi cléipḡ ḃécc.

O Néill, .i. conn mac enpi mic eoḡcain laḡn cḡoḃnaicḡe pēo ḡ maóine fear cḡoḃa coccḡaḃ do maḡbaḃ i meḃail lá a deapḡraḃaiḡ pēin Enpi ócc.

Ua doḡnnaill do ḃol i τtip eoḡcain ap tapḡaḡḡ domnaill mic enpi mic eoḡan, ḡ ua neill do ḡaipm do ḃoḡnnaill, ḡ bḡaiḡḃe an típe do ḡabail óo cen mo éa ó caḃam, ḡ o meallán. O neill eile do ḡaipm deḡpi ócc (i nacḡhaiḃ doḡnnaill) lá hua ccaḃán ḡ lá hua meallam, ḡ nḡ ḃó τεḃḡa uaiḡ bá hé domnaill an pḡnnḡipor.

Doḡnnaill mac eoḡan mic eoḡan mic neill óicc uí neill do maḡbaḃ la oḡoiḡḡ do muḡtip aiḡt mic cḡinn mic enḡí uí neill.

Ua moḡḃa conall mac ḃauḡḃ do maḡbaḃ pa cāipḡén baile na mbaḃlaḃ hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

* *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ’s head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenus rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

“The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

“Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

“A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years” [have elapsed] “since the last hot summer.

“Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

“The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus” [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], “and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach^x; and others of them [the Mac Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-three.

The Official O'Luchairen^z (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels^a and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously^b killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the castle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorbit eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

^z *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an toirpiceal hua lucaipen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

^a *Bestower of jewels*, laim tiodnaicete péo, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts."

^b *Treacherously*, i meabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonicè* for the i meabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."

cepiú búlbaú la dheim do muinir iapla cille dapa, .i. gearóit mac tomair uí mórda 7 ua mórda do denam do niall mac doinnall.

O hanluain, .i. emann ruad mac murchaid do marbaú la cloinn aoda mic eoúain uí neill.

Mac arptáin Pattraice mac aoda ruaid décc.

Fionnguala ingén uí concobair fáilge, .i. an calbaú mac murchaid bñ í doinnall, niall garb mac toirpdealbaid an fionn, 7 ro ba bñ iapam daod buide mac briain ballaid, bñ do coimeid a febdaú iap nécc na ndeigear rin fpi ré naof mbliadna cēpaáat go hionnraic onopaú cpaibdeú caonduépaáat décc an 25. iul.

Caitríona ingén aoda ruaid méz matgáimna (bñ ríde uí Raúallaid, .i. toirpdealbaid mic Sfaín mic eoúain) décc.

Niall mac Sfaín buide uí neill décc ina bpaigóthar.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mac enpí mic eoúain), .i. doinnall 7 enpí ócc do toúar fpi apoile ag an nglaróromainn, 7 bpaieaú ap doinnall co na muinir. Mac doinnall (.i. Raúgnall) conrapal gallócclaú uí néill co na triup mac, Somairle, Ruaidrí, 7 tuatál, 7 emann mac mec doinnall móir, .i. Mac colla mic toirpdealbaid mic giollasrpuice, Mac Ruaidrí mic aoda ballaid mec doinnall, Dubgall 7 donnchaú ócc dá mac donnchaú mez doinnall, Emann mac Sfaín buide uí neill, aod bpaiepneac mac Sfaín mic aipe, Ua haoda, .i. fsiúopaú mac an ballaid uí aoda 7 dpaing mop ele do marbaú ann cen mo

^c *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the shepherds. This castle was situated in the parish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county of Kildare.

^d *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish family who were seated in this territory, but who are long extinct.—See note under the year 1489, from which it will be seen that their territory lay along the Barrow. It was the name of a district on the east side of the Barrow, between Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry, near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in a poem describing the martial achievements of O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as plundered by him :

“Cill beapa at diaú a noúe cruib,
'Sa baile nua a mbíod búlbuid,
Ní tar zerve ón dá baile,
Glair Eile ran Uppaúe.

“Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,
And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,
Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,
Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach^c, in Crioich-Bulbach^d, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More^e [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood^f for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn^g, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha^h (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

^e *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlaeh, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More.”

The mistake lies in inserting *u* mópḃa, i. e. the genitive case of *ua* mópḃa, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

^f *Her widowhood*, α πεῖθαατ.—This should be α πεῖθαατ, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *peaob*, a widow.

^g *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

^h *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

ἑάτ. Ro gabad ann miall mac Sfain buide uí neill, aed mac domnaill mic enri í neill, γ donnachad mac catmaoil co rocaduib oile.

O domnaill, .i. aod ruad co na cloimh conn, γ aod do dol mór pluag go maibib iocταιρ connaet im ua Ruairc féilim mac donnachad mic tigearnain óig im eoigan mac tigearnán mic taidcc adbar tigearna breipne an tan rin im domnaill mac eoigan uí concobair tigearna iocταιρ connaet, γ iar na ttioból co na rocpaide go haonbaile, tucc ua domnaill a acchad por coicead ulað porp gad ndíreac co ráimcc trian congail, arriðe i lft catail, arriðe i nuib eadad, γ arriðe i noirtearab. Ro hoirecfð γ po creachad lft catail lair don éur rin γ gad típ tpep a ndeachad dá mbaoí i néccraitte ppiy. An ccein tra boí riom por an tuypur rin po ttiobail ua neill, .i. enri ócc mac enri mic eoigan a rocpaitte im macc matgamna, .i. aod ócc mac adad ruad mic ruðpaigne, im mag aongypa, aod mac airt mic adad co líon a rocpaide, γ co pluag diairimide cen mo éat pðe. Ruccpat an pluag iomda rin por ua ndomnaill i mbeanduib boirce co po iadpat poime γ na diaid. Ro puilngfðh γ po hiomcpad an tanpoblann rin lá hua ndomnaill co cobrad comnair co pangatcar a pluaga lair ina miomláine tar doðaing na conaire. Iar poctain do na maibib cectarðad go haon maigin po oipdairft γ po corairiot a rocpaide aghad ind aghad. Ro fearad comlíngh pioðad ainiarðad, γ iomairce amnuyp aicmeil ttoppa. Ro cuimng cáe díob a pñgoin, γ a nua pola dia poile. Act cña po mebad maíðm po deóid por ua neill co na rocpaitte. Ro mapbad in tan rin lá hua ndomnaill, Sfan ruad mac donnachad mécc matgamna co rocaduib ele, γ ní po léicc dopcata dñpíð an laoi γ ttopaign na hoide do pluag uí domnaill an maíðm do lñmain amail po ba

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

ⁱ *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

ⁱ *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the Dinnsenchus, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior^j; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche^j, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully^k, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass^l. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night^m, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairce!

^k *Firmly and powerfully*, co coḃraib com-naḃt.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is ɣu calma coḃraib, i. e. bravely and firmly.

^l *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

^m *Beginning of the night*, &c., that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

"7 muna beib foigri na hoibci doib po baob ppaenmaibm poim hua noomnaill, i. e.

laimn leó comó fú do riúenpat forlongpopt na hoide pin do gabail bail in po rraínst an maíom pin beinne boirce. Ro arcnáttar dia ttiúib iar ná mparac iar mbriúe buaóa 7 corccair gac típe gur a pangattar.

Óripeaó for ua cconcobair ffailge (.i. caúaoí mac cuinn mic an éalbaiú) lá Maú eoúaccain (Semur mac Connla mic aóda buíde) 7 mac uí concobair Taúg mac caúaoir, Mac toirpdealbaiú ballaiú uí concobair, Mac aipe uí concobair, 7 da mac aóda uí maonaiú do gabail ann, 7 ceúpe píúe eac do buain díob.

Toirpdealbac mac taúg ui concobair, 7 caúal mac muirchitaiú mic peilim uí concobair do epochar lá hua cconcobair ffailge caúaoí mac cuinn, et cetera.

Corbmac mac diarmatta mec diarmatta tanairi maiúe luipcc do mparbaó lá cloinn Ruaiúri mec diarmatta.

Cpeac la cloinn Ruaiúri mec diarmatta for plioúe taúcc ui concobair, 7 conn mac peiúlimiú finn uí concobair, 7 tomaltaú ócc mac tomaltaiúc an einiú mec diarmatta do mparbaó leo.

Mac conmiúe, .i. taúcc mac concobair ruaiú mic eacmaricaiú raiú píu dana 7 púúlainnteac do mparbaó lá moúaiú dia muirpíu píu, .i. mac uí élu-mám.

Concobair mac uí óalaiú breipne décc.

Conntae cille dapa 7 ceall dapa píu do lorccaó lá mac iarpla upmu-mán.

Semur maúeoúaccain taúípeac cenél píachaú mic néill décc, 7 laiúneac a bpaúair do gabail a ionaiú.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

ⁿ *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

^o *Deprived of eighty horses, ceúpe píúe eac* do buain díob, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

^p *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Connor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Connor, the son of Art O'Connor, and the two sons of O'Maenaighⁿ, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses^o.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Connor, were hanged by O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Connor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people, i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond^p.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place^q.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

^q Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlin, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1494.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιλε, ceirre céo, noéat, a cétair.

Αν ιηγήνδουβ ιηγήν υί δομναίλλ (αοδ Ruad) bñh neill mic cuinn mec aodā buide υί neill décc.

Cuulað mac aodā mic eoccaín mic neill óicc í neill, Eoġan mac doimnaill ballaiġ méġuiðir, brian mac diaρματα í dubda 7 O fñġail conmac mac Sġain mic doimnaill mic Sġain mic domnaill an dapa taoípeac do baí an tan rin irin anġaile décc.

Ģiollapaττpaicc mac mec maġnupa meġuiðir décc, 7 a aðnacal i ndún na nġall an tpeap lá iaρτταín.

Doimnaill mac eoġain ui concobairi tĩġearna plicciġ, fñi aġmair ionnpaiġ-tec feap aġá paibe ó coirppliab co bun duibe ina linn lán 7 ina tobar tétet do maρbað 7 do lopccað a meabail ap ġpeir i mbaðbðún in cairlein hi mbun finne la cloinn Ruaiðiri mic toirpðealbaiġ capraiġ (Sġan 7 brian), 7 Ruaiðiri mac toirpðelbaiġ capraiġ do ġabail a ionaid.

Tuaatal mac toirpðealbaiġ na maρt υί neill, 7 epí rin décc dia muinrip im mupchað ua lopcáin do maρbað lá cloinn cāna, 7 lá cloinn briain na coilleað mic eoġain υί neill.

Toirpðealbac mac donnchað mic tomair meġ paipāðain do maρbað la cloinn eoccaín mic tomáir, 7 lá feapġal mac tomáir mic tomáir meġ paipāðain dupcōp paĩġde.

Eoin bñnach mac maolmuire mec ruibne co nōpuing dia ġallóġlaçaib do maρbað lá taðcc mac cuinn mic doimnaill mic eoġain υί neill, 7 lá haod ruad mac ġlaipe mic pemaín mic Ruðpaiġe meġ maġġaíma, 7 a naðnacal i naρðmacā.

^r *Bunduff*, bunduibe, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i. e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

^s *Bunne-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the *p*, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carrowcaslane (i. e. Castle-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-four.

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curliu Mountains to Bunduff^r, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne^s, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh^t, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart^u O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana^w, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh^x, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

^t *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

^u *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

^w *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

^x *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.

Μαὸν πορ γαλλὰν λά Μάγ ματῆαῖνα (αὐὸ ὅcc mac αὐὸα ρυαὶὸ) ἡ λά
 हुआ पाङ्गालाइ (Σῆαν mac κατὰιλ, mic εὐῆαν mic Σῆαν) δὺ in πο μαρβαὸ ἐπὶ
 ριὲτε δυαίρλιβ γαλλ, ἡ in πο γαβαὸ βραιῆδε ιομὸα.

Semur mac mec μαῆνυρα δο μαρβαὸ δυρκορ δο ραιῆτε λά cloinn cōrbmaic
 meḡ ραῖηραὸάιν. Eḡann mac cōrbmaic mic μαῆνυρα πο τεilecc an τυρκόρ.

Slíoct εὐῆαν mic δοῖναιλλ mic μαιρκεαρταιῆ δο ὅol hi ccairplén ρlicciḡ.

laḡla cille ὕαρα δο ḡabail i naḡ eliaḡ .i. la ραφαῖβ, ἡ α cōρ ταίρη γο
 ραφοῖβ.

Doῖναιλλ mac maoileaclaḡn meḡραḡnaiλλ αὐβαρ τιḡεαρνα πορ α ὀυθαῆḡ
 ρέιν δο μαρβαὸ ὕαon upcōρ ραιῆδε λά cloinn Peiðlimið mic ḡiolla na naoḡ
 mic δοῖναιλλ mic μαιρκεαρταιῆ μιðιḡ i mbaile na capaḡ.

Semur (βρατάρ ιαḡla cille ὕαρα) δο milleaḡ na miðe an ccein δο baí
 an tiaḡla hi τιḡ an ριḡ.

laḡla cille ὕαρα, .i. ḡεαρίὸ mac τομαίρ, ἡ mac ιαḡla upmuḡian, .i. Semur
 mac Σῆαν mic Senair buiḡileρ δο τοιðeḡt ὅ τιḡ ριḡ ραḡan ιαρ νḡénaḡ ρίὸα
 ῥτορρα, ἡ εὐαρυ Ponguill Riðipe Saḡanaḡ δο τεaḡt leð ina ιυρτίρ i neρinn.

O δοῖναιλλ αὐὸ ρυαὸ co na ροḡραḡde δο ὅol ρα cairlen Sliccḡ ἡ α bñḡ
 blað míρ ὀon bliðain ρi hi ρρorlongρorρ ina τιmḡeall, ἡ ὕaoíne ιομὸα δο
 μαρβαὸ αὐὸ ὀon cūρ ρin ρa mac mec uilliam búρc (uilliam mac ρiocaíρ
 mic emainn mic τομαίρ) ρa uilliam mac uí ḡallcubair, .i. Eḡann mac doḡn-
 chaḡ mic loḡlaḡn, ἡ ρa eoḡcan mac cōrbmaic cairḡaiḡ uí ḡallcubair, ἡ ρa
 δοῖναιλλ apannach, ceann ρḡḡna albaḡaḡ δο bí hi ρρoḡair uí δοῖναιλλ. Ro
 μαρβαὸ beop ὀρoḡ ele cen mo éat ρiðe la ααρὀaḡ an cairlein, .i. le bḡian
 caeḡ mac ταḡcc mic eoḡcan, láρ an ccalbaḡ ccaoch mac δοῖναιλλ mic
 eoḡcan, ἡ lá muḡtip airḡ ipin ρaῖηραὸ δο ρόnaḡ inḡipin.

^y *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

^z *Poynuil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Poynuill. He was Sir Edward Poynings, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poyning's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, "as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council." It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John^y, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil^z, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt^a. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

^a *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Αλαχανδαίρ mac gille eppuicc mec domnaill, .i. p̃r̃i ionait mec domnaill do marb̃aḁ lá heḁin catanaḁ mac eoin mic domnaill ballaig hi p̃r̃iḁ íḁ october.

S̃tan mac Eocchain uí domnaill do cpochaḁ le Conḁ mac Aoḁa puatḁ uí domnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1495.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, mile c̃h̃t̃pe céḁ, noḁat, a cúicc.

S̃tan maḡuiḁr̃ m̃ac p̃iaḁaḁ mic muḁr̃iḁ, p̃h̃r̃p̃ún ḁoḁpe m̃aolain, ḡ aḁc̃in-neac̃ ḁlaoḁinuñh̃r̃i p̃eaḁi t̃iḡe aoḁḁḁ coḁt̃c̃inn, ḡ an p̃eaḁr̃p̃ún ua haḁḁa p̃aḁḁaḁc̃ ḁécc.

Ruaḁḁr̃i mac toḁr̃p̃ḁealb̃aḁḡ ḁ̃aḁḁaḡ uí ḁonḁḁḁaḁi t̃iḡeaḁna ḁaḁḁḁe ḁḁoma ḁḁaḁ ḁécc. Ro p̃ár̃ im̃p̃r̃̃aḁin eḁḁiḁ p̃h̃ioḁt̃ domnaill im̃ t̃iḡeaḁnuḁ an t̃ipe, .i. eḁḁiḁ p̃eḁḁḁm̃iḁ mac maḡnuḁa mic b̃r̃iaḁin, ḡ Ruaḁḁr̃i ḁcc mac Ruaḁḁr̃i ballaig, Muḁḁeaḁḁaḁ ḁaḁḁ mac maḡnuḁa uí conḁḁḁaḁi, Ruaḁḁr̃i ḁcc, ḡ toḁr̃p̃ḁealb̃aḁ mac Ruaḁḁr̃i mic b̃r̃iaḁin do ḁuḁḁim̃ p̃é p̃oḁle i noḁuim̃ ḁḁaḁ hi p̃p̃r̃ioḁt̃ḡuim̃. An t̃iḁ ḁañm̃aḁin aḡ p̃h̃ḁḁḁm̃iḁ ḁe p̃in.

Coḁb̃mac (.i. m̃aḡ ḁaḁt̃aḡ) mac t̃aḁḁcc mic coḁb̃maḁc̃ t̃iḡeaḁna muḁḁḁḁaḡe do maḁb̃aḁ lá a ḁ̃h̃r̃b̃ḁaḁaḁi p̃h̃in eoḡan mac t̃aḁḁcc co na ḁloḁñh̃, p̃h̃i m̃éaḁaḡḁe ḡ onoḁaḡḁe na heccailḁi, ḡ céḁ p̃unḁúḁi m̃aḁm̃iḁḁḁe ḁille c̃ḁeḁḁe p̃eaḁi p̃o oḁḁaḡ p̃aḁḁḁe an ḁom̃naḡ do ḁonḡḁail ina ḁ̃iḁ p̃éin amaḁi p̃o ba t̃eḁḁa, ḁécc, ḡ eoḁḁan mac t̃aḁḁcc do ḡaḁail a ionaḁ.

Maḡnuḁ mac eoḡain puatḁ meḁ maḡnuḁa t̃iḡeaḁna t̃iḡe t̃uaḁail maḁil-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

^c *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *ui^o. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

^d *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-five.

John Maguire^c, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoín-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick^d), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe^e, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh^f, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

^e *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilcrea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note ^g, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

^f *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fermanagh.

γαίρβ, ἡ μυριέσῃτας mac uaitne uí áinlizi taoípeas cénél doḃta mic aonḡura décc, ἡ domnall mac Ruaiḃri buíde ἰ τοοίριḡéct ina ionað.

Tomaltaς mac corbmaic ballaiz mec donnchaíð décc.

Ο domnaill do ḃol dionnpaiccíð miz alban. Codaς ἡ comáonta do cínḡal ḃóib im ḡpēcra a céile im ḡas neiccfnḃáil do ḃínraḃ ḡriú.

Conn mac aḃḃa ruaið co na ḡócraide do ḡuíde ἰ τιμícell ḡlicciḡ ἡ ḃníe ḡé hachaið aḡ ḡorḃairi ḡor an mbaile. Tionól aḃbal moḡi do ḃenam lá ḡlioct eoḡain hi τοοιḡéctin ḡlicciḡ, .i. clann Ruaiḃri mec διαρματα, ἡ τῖρ ḡiaςpas muaiḃe. Clann ndonnchaíð, ἡ cuil ó ḡḡinn do toct ḡlóg diḡpēcra ḃimóḡ ar amur an baile. Iar na ḡior do cónn ḡo ḡabattar na ḡlóiḡ ḡin cúicce, Ro eiriḡ ḡiḃe co na uathað ḡócraitte im eoḡan ua Ruairc tánairi ḃpēirne, ἡ im ḡlioct domnaill cáim mic mec donnchaíð. Ro cínḡreat ḡo nḡm-lḡcc neimscclaς ar a mḃothaib hi ccoinne ἡ hi ccḡit airḡair an tḡluaḡ (.i. ḡo beol an ḡḡoiςit) co na baói act eaḃ a nimḃiubpaicte ctoppa, ἡ ní ḡaiḃe cáirpe nó oppaḃ aḡ neas ḃib ḡó comair apoile act ionnpaiccíð a céle ḡan anaḃ ḡan airḡiom. Cíð ḡil ann tpa act an tan batar a mḃonaḃa áiz uplam mḃiubpaicte aca ar ann ḡucc ua domnaill ḡḡin oppa a halbain, uair ní baói act aon aḃaiz ina longḡoit ḡéin ἰ ndún na ḡgall an tan ḡo tḡiall ḡḡóiriḃin a mḡic iar ccloḡ ḃó an anḡolainn hi ḡaiḃe. Iar τοοct ἰ nḡitḡmḡḃon a muin-

^s *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note ^c, under the year 1210, p. 169–171, *supra*, where the descent of O’Hanly is given, and the extent of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

^b *King of Scotland.*—Tytler, in his History of Scotland, vol. iv. c. 3, says that O’Donnell was received by King James on this occasion with great state and distinction, in proof of which he gives the following curious items from the treasurer’s accounts :

“Item, passing with letters in the east and south landis, for the receiving of great Odonnel x shillings. Item, to master Alex^r. Schawe’s expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edinburgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there upon the king’s clothing, to the receiving of Odonnel. xx shillings.”

ⁱ *Bel-an-droichit*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the

bridge, now Ballydrihid, about a mile to the north of Ballysadare, on the road to the town of Sligo.

^k *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not deem it proper to deviate from the original construction.

^l *Their weapons of valour*, α mḃonaḃa áizē. The word *ioḃna* is explained αḡμα, i. e. arms, weapons, by Teige O’Rody, in his Gloss on the Inauguration Ode to Brian na Murtha O’Rourke, and translated *arma* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 517.

^m *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged to transpose the language here to make it intelligible to the English reader. The construction of the original is as follows :

“Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus^s, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotlandⁿ, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Belan-Droichit^t, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite^k. And now, when they had their weapons of valour^l ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him^m. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

tipte dua domnaill tuccepat na plóicé cſc̄tar̄da tac̄ar tulbor̄b tinnernaé dia poile ac̄t atá ní éf̄na do maðmaigeað an pluaḡ anſor lá hua ndomnaill am̄ail ba m̄n̄ic leir d̄ruim a nam̄at p̄r̄r. Ro marb̄að don éur̄ rin taðcc mac b̄riain mec donnach̄að tiḡearna ua nailella, eoḡan caōc mac Ruaiðri í dubda tiḡearna ua p̄riac̄riac̄ muaiðe, ðriain caōc mac taiðcc mic eoḡain, ḡ taðḡ mac domnaill mic eoḡain, ḡ cian mac b̄riain uí ḡaðra. Ua ḡaðra p̄ein .i. diaarmait mac eoḡain do ḡab̄ail ann. Ro marb̄að, Ro baiṽeað ḡ po ḡab̄að rochaide do ḡaop̄clan̄daib̄ ḡ aop̄clan̄daib̄ connac̄t cen moṽat riðe ip̄ in maiðm̄ rin beoil an d̄r̄ioic̄it. Mac uí buiḡill, taðḡ mac néill mic toiḡr̄iðeaib̄aiḡ do marb̄að i p̄rioṽḡuin ip̄ in maiðm̄ rin. Hua domnaill do ionn̄rað ḡ do orḡain a écc̄pat uile ip̄in c̄c̄rih̄ i ccoiṽcinne co mbatar̄ iap̄raiḡṽe d̄ó.

Taðḡ mac domnaill caimm̄ do ḡab̄ail toiḡriḡeaḡta ua nailella.

Mac uilliam cloinne r̄iocarp̄, .i. R̄iocarp̄ ócc̄ do ṽeaṽt i moṽtar̄ c̄on̄nac̄t, ḡ an m̄eio n̄ár̄ m̄ill ua domnaill don tír̄ poime rin do m̄illeað laip̄.

O neill (.i. domnaill) do denam̄ c̄reic̄e ap̄ ua neill ele (enri), ḡ d̄r̄onḡ do marb̄að eaṽorra.

O Neill (enri), Maḡ aonḡura (aōc̄ mac aip̄t mic aōda), O hanluain (Maoleclainn mac p̄eioṽim̄ið), ḡ mac méḡ maṽḡam̄na (ḡiollaṽaṽraic̄c̄ mac aōda óiḡ mic aōda ruaið) do ðol pluaḡ i p̄p̄ear̄aib̄ manac̄, ḡ baile mec ḡiolla-ruaið uile do loṽccað leó. Ro triall̄rat̄ ariðe d̄ionn̄raḡiḡið m̄eḡuiðri, ḡ po ḡeall̄rat̄ muna b̄raḡṽaí̄r̄ p̄íṽ ó Maḡuiðri co m̄ill̄p̄oiṽ a tír̄ uile co baile uí p̄lannacc̄ain̄. Ap̄ a aí ní ham̄laiō do pal̄a d̄óib̄ ac̄t bat̄tar̄i da oiōce don

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully and prosperously. The following were slain on the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian, son of Conor Mac Donough; O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Cacch, son of Rory O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy persons were lost both by killing and capturing. On O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the instance of Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and Mac William plundered all that he found to adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught; and he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen persons both men and women were smothered by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam, was smothered."

^a *The backs of his enemies.*—This is a mere

armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemies^a turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed^o was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them:

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlín, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrik, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh^p. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain^q. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

^o *Had not destroyed*.—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

^p *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

^q *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.

out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach^r, and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige^s of Caill-an-mhuillinn^t ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr^u (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilonan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^w, a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilonan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray^v, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins^x, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin^y had the finest

^w *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

^y *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóain aon ba dšpceaghte bñ, each (.i. dub a coite),
 7 cú baí ina comfoccur. Ro fáidriúim teçta riar an tan rin do cuingiò an
 eic. Ro hépaò eirriúim imon eoch, iar na éinçgeallaò do Chonn daon dia
 muintir. Ní po hairipeaò lairriúim co raimic tar doðainç çac conaire baoi
 roime co riac̃t co na fšðain mbicc móir çan paðaò çan paçucchaò irin
 aòhaiç go tech Meic Eoain 7 ergabðtar Mac Eoain lair po çedóir, 7 baóí
 a bñ, a eac̃, 7 a cú co na uile mairtear ar cumar Cuinn, uair ppiç an tech
 7 pe heich dècc amaille ppiç ir in mbale don çur rin. Ro cpeachaò na
 çlinne uile la muintir Chuinn apaðapach. Do bñt iaram óçairšcc a maime
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do mnaoi Mhñic Eoain, 7 po lícc a pñ a çeimel
 çuice iar poçtain tar banna riar, 7 do bñt an teach go cçršcaib 7 co
 nédaiaib aòble lair co riac̃t tír Aòða, 7 po fupail na çršcha do lécccean por
 a pérçorçaið. Do çafò iaram po çédoiç co na muintir dñrbdñlir fñ, 7 çur
 an lín pluaiç por cašinnaccair doneoç bai poimámuç a açar í doimnaill, 7 m po
 hairipeaò lair co riac̃t tar Sionainn, iaram irin munain co po lírcpeachaò

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glinns of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

^z *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glinns should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

^a *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “*Ατά go leop breuç 7 uaç 'ár ann ro*—There is enough of lies and horror here!”

^b *Magh O'Coinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Conçail, or O'Conaill, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveragh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Iveragh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—ED.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhacoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised² by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound^a, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirhugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinchinn^b, in Mac Carthy's

of Corcaduibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Corc, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his *Irish Dictionary*, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Conels were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The *Irish Annals* supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynehow enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Tówrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have

λαίρ μαḡh ó ccomchinn i nduthaig méḡ cártaig. Ro ruí iapaín ina ppríing co noircemib, eadalaib, 7 cpréaib iomócaib laíρ co ráimice iar mbuaib tar eirne ḡo dún na ngall. Ro pannað lairruim annuín i nash lo acc Arp na tinsð aoíl na cprécha rin tucc a duthaig Méḡ caréaig ran muíam, 7 cprécha Mhíic Eoain na nglinnð a hairéfr ulað. La pé éoice pecaítmáine décc do ponaíτ innuín la Conn mac Aoða ruaið í domínall.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1496.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Míle, ceítepe céo, nocat, a Sé.

ḡlaíρne mac remainn mic Ruðpaige méḡmaḡamína do marbað ina tíḡ féin hi muineacán lá ḡiolla patpaice mac méḡmaḡamína 7 la a óshpátaíρ ele Ruðpaige. Clann meḡ maḡamína, .i. aoð ócc mac aoða ruaið mic Ruðpaige iaðpíde, 7 ní éanḡataíρ áct pe pḡolócce décc leó do denaín an marbḡta rin íρ in oíðce. Ro ḡabað Roḡa mac maḡnaḡa mic aoða ruaið meḡ maḡamína leó íρ in tíḡ rin. Ópian mac Remainn meḡ maḡamína, 7 clann ḡlaíρne mic Remainn meḡ maḡamína do óol ar cpeic ar maḡ maḡamína (.i. aoð ócc) co na éloinn a ccíonn tpeacítmáine iar marbað ḡlaíρne, 7 an épeac do bḡpíḡ leó, 7 opeam do marbað uaḡa cḡtaḡnae. Baile meḡ maḡamína (.i. aoð ócc) do loḡccað iar rin la bḡpian mac Remainn mic Ruðpaige.

ḡiolla patpaice mīac méḡ maḡamína (aoð ócc mac aoða ruaið, mic

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

^c *In the space of*, la pé, i. e. le pé, *per spatium*.

^d Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1495. John Cluasach, son of John, son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

“Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

“Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Brady.

“Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

“Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4^a*. by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aoil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of^c fifteen weeks^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen sgologes^e had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creaghts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuíte.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

^e *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

riúðraige) do marbtað hi ppiull lá hua nanluain (Maoleaclainn mac feilim) 7 lá a ósbratair arðgal, 7 a dearbatair emíri do gabaíl an lá céona. Maḡ maṡḡamna co na caoraiḡeaṡt 7 clann maḡnuṡa méḡ maṡḡamna do ðol hi ccfnh hui raḡallaiḡ 7 gall iar ndenam an marbta rin forpa. Brian mac remann 7 clann ḡlaine mic Remann do ðol co na ccaoraiḡeaṡt hi ppearmanaiḡ hi ppearann meḡ maṡḡamna 7 ḡolla paðpac.

O domnaill (aoð ruao mac neill ḡairb) do ðol i noirḡiallaib do conḡnam lé brian mac Remann méḡ maṡḡamna, 7 a ndol aruiðe illnmman méḡ maṡḡamna i mbreipne uí raḡallaiḡ, 7 an mfo ro imtiḡrft don tír ḡur an ccaban, 7 cuio uí Raḡallaiḡ don cabán féin do loṡcað leó. Creaca, 7 oirccne, Millte, 7 móipeðala do ðenam lá hua ndomnaill don cúp rin ar ḡallðeaṡt maṡaipe airḡiall, 7 ar rann méḡ maṡḡamna aḡ roað óo ina fpiṡeiniḡ.

Maḡ maṡḡamna (aoð ócc mac aoða ruao) décc iar mbfíṡ ðall aṡaið poiṡne rin, 7 Brian mac Remann meḡ maṡḡamna do ḡabaíl a ionaíð.

O Brian ticóḡna tuaoṡmuṡan (concoðar mac toirpðealbaiḡ) décc, 7 a dearbatair an ḡollaðuð ðoirpneao ina ionað.

O maṡḡamna an fuinn iarṡaraiḡ (finḡin) péicfaṡ coirṡionn ðaonnaṡta 7 einḡ iarṡar muṡan raoí eccnaiðe illaiðin 7 i mberla décc.

O doṡarṡaiḡ (brian mac domnaill) décc, 7 o domnaill (aoð ruao) do ḡairm tiḡearna ina ionað do Shfan ua ndoṡarṡaiḡ.

Mac Suibne típe boḡanne, .i. Maolmuirpe décc, 7 a aṡnacal i ndún na nḡall.

^f *Creaghts*, caepuðeaṡt.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadogs* with which they were always armed.

^g *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhal-lowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughy and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughy.

^h *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 a noul le céile ar rin a leanmuin meḡ maṡḡamna a mbreipne hui Raḡillaiḡ, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

ⁱ *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts^f and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh^g, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both^h] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itselfⁱ. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained^j, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach^k (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^l, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

^j *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

^k *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

^l *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

O dubda uilliam mac domnaill ballaig décc, 7 o dubda do gairm ina onad do brian ócc mac brian uí dubda.

O flannaccáin tuaithe raeta décc .i. gillibeit mac corbmaic mic giolla-íora.

Eisínear mac brian mic neill gallba uí neill do mairbadh hi ppuill, 7 a dearbpraetar eile eoghan do pccathad an lá ceona lá a ndiar dearbpraetar péin, conn ruad 7 peilm.

Tigearnán mac cobtaig mic airt uí ruairc do mairbadh hi puill lá feargal mac catail ballaig, 7 lá cloinn uaithe mic catail ballaig uí ruairc.

Cairlén aeta rfhraig do gabail ar bairdaib uí domnaill lá haod mac uí domnaill.

Sit do dénam dua domnaill etir cairpreacáib, 7 feidlimid mac magnura mic brian i tigearnur forpa, acé nama cairlén rliccig do bñt acc an ceal-bac ceaoé mac domnaill mic eocain uí concobair.

Conn mac uí domnaill do gabail forbairi pa cairlén aeta rfhraig, 7 Maguoir Sían mac Pílip mic tomair do teét ar tarrpaign aoda mic uí domnaill do cup cuinn on mbaile, 7 conn do cup co haimdeonaé dó uada. Aoó, 7 Maguoir dá lñmain iarptain go dún na ngall, 7 blaó don baile do lopcead leó a túr laí. Conn co roéprade típe conaill, innri heoğain, 7 darptraige meğ planinchaid do ionpúó a ttopaigeét ar aod, 7 ar máguoir, 7 a lñmain go tñrmann daéoc. Máğ epaét ruaidri mac diarmada mic marcair comarba an tñrmann ceona do éoét ina ceñh, 7 a roépra dó do éonn 7 do conallcoib gan a comairce fñn no comairce an tearnmann do rarpúccad ar máguoir. Nír faomrat rom rin acé po lñrat Maguoir baí ag iméacé ar eiccin a lop a lamia. Ro gab conn cona roéprade an éonair coitcéñh forpa gup do heicceñh dóibh ionnpaichid móna 7 epiaépaig baí fóra a ceionn dú in po rappaibreat deic neic ar céo, 7 in po rpaóinead for muinrip méguoir, 7 in po gabad é

^m *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

ⁿ *Laid siege*, do gabail forbairi.—The word forbairi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

^o *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termens had.—See note ^f, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda^m O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siege^a to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Clancy, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon^c, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass^p which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

^p *Morass*, *спіаѣраѣ*.—This word, which is derived from *спіаѣра*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note ^d.

buóein, γ in po marbað dá fear óecc do óagðaoímb zo rocaíde oile im brian maguiri (i. mac brian mic Pílip).

Ο ρήγαίλ (Ruðraige mac caíail) décc.

Μαγ ραμπράδάν domnall bearnað ταιορεαδ τελλαίγ εαδθαδ do marbað α meðail ag an altóir ι τεampall an puirp lá ταδcc mac aoða mic eoğain meğ ραμπράδαν, γ ατάδ na builleaða do buaileað cúicce hι ccorraib na haltóra.

Μαγουίρι (Sfan) do legeað amac do conn iar τιονολ do τεαρmannacaib an cúiccio cúicce dia tabaδ γ dia cúingio pair.

Ο κυρηίν Ruaiðri, γ eoğan ócc mac eoğain mic aoða uí óðalaίγ décc.

Sfan mac eoğain uí domnaill do bápuccað lá conn mac aoða puatð.

^a *Teampall-an-phuirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

^r *Was set at liberty*, do legeað amac.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: "Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him."

^s *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

"The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours."

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

^t Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuirt^a, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty^r by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners^s of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe^t.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horse-men, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhailc-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chief-tain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Cacch, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."

AOIS CRIOST, 1497.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, cítepe céo, nócat, a peét.

Mairiur na mbriáta hī ccarruice fírcuira do ghnóccáð on roim tpe impiðe neill mic cuinn mec aóða buide uí neill do cum na mbriáta mionúr de obrepuantiae, 7 pe briatpe décc do coiméionól dúin na ngall do ðol na reilb a uicil na céo péle muirpe ran fógmar iar ccor breite leó.

Concóbar mac corbmaic mic tomaltaiḡ tiḡearna maiḡe luirec do mār-bað a meabail la cloinn Ruaiðri mec diarmata, Concóbar 7 taðḡ, 7 taðcc mac Ruaiðri do ḡabail a ionaid ḡan fírfabpa.

Eiccneacán mac neáctain mic toirpdealbaiḡ an fíona uí doimnaill do mārbað hī pporlonḡporit uí doimnaill (.i. aóð ruad) lá a ðalta conn mac aóða ruaið, lá ḡearalt mac doimnaill mic peiðlimið uí doáartaiḡ, 7 la brian mac meḡ plannehaið, etceteri. Torḡpatar apason lá heiccneacán, Eoccan mac toirpdealbaiḡ ḡallda uí doimnaill, Mac aóða mic toirpdealbaiḡ ḡallda, Eoccan mac aóða mic donnehaið na coilleað uí doimnaill, Peiðlimið mac an ḡiolla ðuib, 7 toirpdealbað mac caatail mic an ḡiolla ðuib uí ḡalleðair, Donnehaið balb ó fírgil, 7 poáide ele nað airimítear.

Sið do ðenam don dá ua neill (Doimnaill, 7 Enrí ócc) a ndíreáð an fíraiḡ 7 mac doimnaill (aóð) do léiccn amac ḡan fíuarcclað, 7 comáða mópa deachaið 7 déiðf do tabairt lé hénrí ócc do doimnaill dar cñn anma tiḡearna do léiccn de.

O doimnaill aóð ruad do cúp a tiḡearnaiḡ de an peétmað calainn lunu (.i. dia haoine) acc tñmpall capna i ttearmonn tpe fíraonta a cloinne fíra poile, 7 o doimnaill do ḡairm da mac do conn dia maiḡt ina ðeaðhaið.

Uatér mac Riocairð a búpe do ðol coblað do congnaim lá hua ndomnaill ócc conn mac aóða ruaið i naḡhaið a deapbratar ele aóð ócc. Iar ttoct hī tñr dóib, 7 iar ndol do conn ina ccñn ppaóinteap porpa diblínið la haoð, 7 po beanað eimor a narm, a néiðeað, 7 a lóin díb. Aóð fén do ḡabail lá

^u *Carrickfergus*.—Ware states that this monastery was originally founded for Friars Minor in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who was himself buried in the abbey church in the year 1242. He adds, “that the Friars Minors

of the Observance were here introduced in the year 1497.”

^v *O’Firghil*.—This name is now anglicised Freel, without the prefix O’.

^w *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus^a was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiâ, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egneghan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian MacClancy, &c. There were slain along with Egneghan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil^v, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon^w, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "l ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the *terpmoimn meg cparth*, i. e. at Carna in Ter- parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated,

hua ndomnaill (conn) a ccionn dá lá iar rin, 7 a éor i láim hi cconnaétaib lá uáτερ mac Ríocaird a bupc go conmaicne cúile.

Sluaicéad lá hua ndomnaill (Conn) ar mac ndiarmata muicche luircce, .i. Tadócc mac Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Ní tangattar ina éiríscírtal do cconnaétaib cen mo tá uathaó an tan rin, .i. peidlimiú mac maḡnura uí concóbaíri tigeapna cairppie, 7 eoḡan ua Ruairc tanairi breipne co na roépaide. Do ponaó toicéscírtal adbal la mac ndiarmata for a ccionn irin tēfḡair uair tangattar an dá ua cóncóbaíri co na ttauataib 7 co na ttaoíreachaib ina éoir 7 ina éionól. Do éoiríotte blaó mór do rlóḡ uí domnaill ar eiccin i mbealaó buide an éoirpíleibí im Mhac maḡnura uí concóbaíri 7 im eoḡan ua ruairc, 7 im niall ngarb ua ndomnaill. Catál ua Ruairc do mairbaó uata co roéaíde oile ip in mbealaó buide don éur rin. Mórpuaḡ ríl muir-fohaig do eirḡe hi mḡon an tirluaig, 7 maómuccáó for ua ndomnaill. Peidlimiú ua concóbaíri tigeapna cairppie do ḡabail ann, 7 da mac ruibne, .i. Mac ruibne fanatt Ruaidrí, Mac ruibne cconnaétaó (.i. mac ruibne baḡaineac) Eoḡan, Donnchaó na noirdócc mac uí domnaill, da mac tuatail uí ḡallcúbaíri eoin 7 toirpóealbac, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnaill ócc, da mac mec Suibne báḡaimḡ, Niall, 7 eoḡan ruac, ḡearalt mac domnaill mic péilim uí doéaptauig, piriiccíó í domnaill, mac eoccaim ultaig. Ro beanaó beór an éataó colaim cílle amac, 7 do mairbaó a maor (.i. maḡ robaítauig). Ro ḡabaó ona 7 ro mairbaó roéaíde oile irin maíom rin cen moéat rióe. Eoḡan ua ruairc do imteét ḡan ḡabail ḡan mairbaó ar in maíom rin.

in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

* *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealaó and bótar being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dun-naveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

† *Mac Sweeny Coḡnaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baḡhaineach.

‡ *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

§ *Ultach*, now Donlevy.

|| *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlieus], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe^x of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Connor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh^y, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog^z, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach^a. The Cathach^b of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat^c.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *praliator* by Colgan:

“Et *cathach*, id est *praliator* vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adorianur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriam reportet.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

^c *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat “9°. Kal. Octobris.”

Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí domnall décc.

Ο neill ἐνρί ὅcc mac ἐνρί mic εοccain do ὁol πλυαζ μόρ ι ττίρ conuill γ μόράν do milleaḡ ὁόib hι πφάναιττ αρ τύρ. Ο domnall ὅcc (.i. Conn) δειρge don τρλυαζ ιαρ βράγβάil παναττ ὁόib αζ βél ατα δαιρε αζ lfnaimn. Μαioḡm do ἱρραoineaḡ φορ ua ndomnall (.i. conn), γ é φείn do mαrβαḡ ann (.i. an 19. october) co noḡt πφiciτ δια poḡραιδε αραon nιr, γ α ὁιαρ βραḡαρ (miall γαρḡ γ domnall) do γαβαil. Mac mec Suibne beop, γ Sé nιr décc cénmotaτ poḡm. Ατιαḡ na δαγḡaoíne po μαrβαḡ α βραrπαḡ éuinn an ταν rιν domnall mac μαγnupa puaḡ mic neill uí domnall, Emann mac φiḡlmiḡ mαβαiγ mic neill γαρḡ, ὁrian mac uí buiḡill .i. τοιrπḡdealβαḡ mac neill, domnall mac τυαḡtail uí γallcúbaip, emann mac domnchaḡ mic tomaḡtaγ uí γallcúbaip, concobaip mac Sḡain mic concobaip uí domnall. Niall mac concobaip mic peilim mαβαiγ í domnall, Concobaip mac aoḡa mic concobaip na laime uí buiγill, Concobaip mac mupchaḡ mec puiḡne ὁpeapaḡb φάνατ, γ uilliam mac an epuicc uí γallcúbaip, et ceteri. Δια μαipτ do ἱonηπαḡ an 14. calainn do nouemberi po ἱρραoíneaḡ an maioḡm rιν. Acc poaḡ dua néill ina ppiḡtnecc, Ro γαβαḡ cairlén na ὁiḡpce laip, γ po φάγaibh é αζ miall ua neill. Rainicc δια éicḡh ιapoḡm co ccoḡcap γ co néḡalaib. Ro γaḡ aḡḡ puaḡ α éiγeapnup ὁopḡḡpe do éoil dé γ aoíne.

Mac uí domnall, .i. aḡḡ mac aḡḡa puaḡ do léicḡfn ap α βραiγḡḡnup (.i. an peḡḡmḡ ἱḡ nouember), γ uáτér α býpc do éeaḡt lñr ι ττίρ conuill. Tapccaḡ ua domnall aḡḡ puaḡ an éiγeapnup ḡá mαc aḡḡ ὅcc [.i. aḡḡ ὁub] γ noḡap γaḡ poḡm rιν uaḡa, γ ιαρ na φéimγḡḡ ὁḡ po γaḡpaτ αραon acc pollam-

^d *Bel-atha-daire*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

^e *Leanainn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

^f *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

^g *Tuesday*, δια μαipτ.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “δια oap-ḡam, γiiii. Kal. Novembris,” which is correct.

^h *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-daire^d, on [the River] Leanainn^e; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Laimhe^f O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday^g, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg^h, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hughⁱ, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it^j; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written *oub*, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

^j *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [*iaṛ na féimḡḡ*

ḡḡ] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb *féimḡḡ*, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of *οὐλταῖ*, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

nuccáð a bplaitir ag cñhruccáð a ccomarran ⁊ a coiceppic po triallrat
dol a nanumla oppa tria cõgáð cloinn uí domnall fria poile.

Feilim mac muirceartaig ruið mic brian ballaig uí néill do mārbað
lé domnall mac aóða óig mec aóða buiðe mic brian ballaig hi por earcáin.
Domnall féin do mārbað lá rhuóct domnall cãoíl í neill a meabail.

brian mac conulað mic aóða mic eoccain mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceartaic mac aóða óicc mec aóða buiðe í neill do mārbað lá cloinn
fñíðlimið mic muirceartaig ruið mic brian ballaig uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enrí mic eoccain décc.

Elinora ingñ tomair (.i. iarla cille dapa) mic Sñain cain bñ uí neill
(Conn mac enri mic eoccain) dég.

Maíom do tãbairt ar ua ffeargail céðac mac tomair mic catail mic
tomair ⁊ ar a bñaitrib lá Sñan ruið mac cairppre mic laoiðgrið dú mār
mārbað céðac féin, a mac laoiðgreað, Domnall mac Sñain mic brian tið-
earna cloinne hamlaib, gearalt mac aóða óicc tiðearna maíge tpeaða, ⁊
rocaíde ele.

Glairne mac Sñain uí anluain do mārbað la cloinn í brian.

Murchað mac conmaic mic Sñain uí fñrgail do mārbað lá brian buiðe
mac rúðraige mic Sñain uí fñrgail.

Aoð buiðe mac uí ruiarc (fñíðlimið mac donnchaíð mic tiðernain óicc)
do mārbað lá cloinn taiðcc mic catail mic tiðearnáin uí ruiarc.

Einear ⁊ tuatãl da mac með matgãmna (.i. aóð occ mac aóða ruið)
do mārbað lá hoirtearab ⁊ cñtpe fir décc dia muinir amaille fñiú. Mað-
nur ruiabac ⁊ Maðnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccat doirtearab do tuitim
leórom.

Domnall mac pora mic tomáir óicc mic tomáir méguðir décc.

^k *Borderers*, coiceppic.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, contreraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comarran and coiceppic as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

^l *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

^m *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim.

ⁿ *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers^k, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests^l of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain^m, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himselfⁿ was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died^o.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha^p; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhal-lowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-serine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

^o *Died*.—The Annals of Ulster add, "14^o. *Novembris*."

^p *Magh-Treagha*.—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note ^u, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Mac donnchaíð an éorainn, brian mac maolruanaið mic tomaltaig décc.

Domnall mac maoleclainn uí binn tobair feile ua mbriúin na rionna, 7 taðcc ruatð mac cairppre uí concóbarið décc.

Taðcc mac maoleclainn með raðnaill do marbatð lá mac murchaða með raðnaill amail po ðlig.

An gíolla dub mac feidlimið buide do marbatð hi ccluan plocáin lá rliocht taðcc uí concóbarið.

An calbac mac cairppre uí concóbarið do marbatð hi ccarparið daon uréor paigoe.

Taðcc ua rodaáin comarba caillín ríri nácar urupa tuarurcóbáil a máicíra do éabairt ar airo ar a méo, 7 ar a haiðble, décc ina éicch buð déin.

Γορτα αῖβαλ ι nepinn uile ip in mbliadain ri, 7 ip in mbliadain na deaðaið co niéðir na daóine biaða naé alainn ré a ninnirín, 7 naé clog do poétain mair nðaonna piam.

¹ *Cluain-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

² *O'Rodaghan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary termoner, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

³ *Human dishes*, μιγαθὰ θάοννα.—An English writer would say, "never heard of as having been introduced at table before." This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa" [O'Farrell].

"The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

"The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg" [Lough Derg] "was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne" [i. e. Cathal Maguire] "by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it."

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain^a, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan^r, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes^s.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

"It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

"Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpassos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant."—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1498.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cήrpe cév, nocat, a hoct.

Mac maḡnypa an τδεαναῖο, .i. caṡal ócc mac caṡail mic caṡail mic ḡiollapaτpαιcc mic maṡa, ᾱᾱ. Pcap ticcε aoiδó coιtḡinn, ᾱ biaτac hι ᾱῖnaῖ mec maḡnypa, cananaḡ coᾱaῖ ι naᾱoμαcá, ᾱ in epᾱcoᾱiδecτ

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Seffin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Seffin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roc, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earl of Kildare much annoyance.

* *Seanadh*.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note¹, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The Annals of Ulster, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Connor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster:

“Anno domini m^o. cccc^o. xc^o. 8^o. Scél mop inḡ Eᾱinn uile ιᾱ bliaḡain ᾱι, .i. ᾱo ᾱῖᾱ Mac maḡnypa mēḡuḡiᾱ ḡo éḡ in bliaḡain ᾱι .i. caṡal óḡ mac caṡail mic caṡail mic ḡilla-ᾱaᾱaiḡ mic maṡa ᾱᾱ. neoḡ buí ina biaτac ᾱoᾱ ᾱeanaῖ ᾱ ina cānanaḡ coᾱaῖ ι n-aᾱoμαcá, ᾱ ι n-epᾱcoᾱiδecτ cloḡaiᾱ, ᾱ ina deḡánaḡ ᾱoᾱ loḡ Eᾱpne, ᾱ ina ᾱeᾱᾱun ι n-inᾱ caein loḡa héᾱpne, ᾱ ḡo buí a nḡeḡanaτacτ loḡa heᾱpne, ina ᾱcap inaḡ epᾱcoᾱ ᾱᾱ u. bliaḡna déc ᾱia na eᾱᾱeḡt. In leac loḡmup imoᾱo ᾱ in ḡem ḡloine, ᾱ in ᾱeṡa ᾱolupᾱ ᾱ ciᾱ ι τaiᾱcḡa inḡ ecnai, ᾱ cᾱeḡ cnuaraᾱḡ na canoine, ᾱ coᾱup na deᾱeᾱci ᾱ na cḡḡᾱ, ᾱ na hailḡine, ᾱ in cḡluim aᾱ ḡloine cᾱiḡe, ᾱ in τupṡuᾱ aᾱ enoḡa, ᾱ in nḡc ḡaᾱ buíḡḡi ḡaḡa ᾱ deoᾱaḡa ᾱ deib-lein boḡta eᾱᾱḡn, ᾱ in neac buí lán ḡo ᾱaḡ ᾱ ḡo ecna in ḡac uile ealaḡain co haᾱᾱᾱᾱ a eᾱᾱeḡta eoᾱ ḡliḡeḡ ᾱ diaḡacτ, ᾱᾱᾱeḡτ ᾱ ᾱeallᾱᾱᾱe ᾱ ealaḡain ḡaeiḡḡi aᾱcena, ocup

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

Mac Manus of Seanadh^t, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmbaig 7 po tēglaim 7 po éinuil an leabur pa a leabraitib ilimba eile, 7 a ég don galur breac in x. maò kl. do mi appil dia haine an ai laeti uil. maini lx°. aetazir rue ; 7 tabpaò gaé neé dia légra ino lebur pa, 7 dia foigēna a beannaét for an anmainrin mic magnura.

“*Anno Domini* 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following: Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*” [the small pox] “on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, *lx° anno ætatis sue*. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus.”

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Maguire, the reader is referred to Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris’s edition of Ware’s Writers, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs:

“Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin *an. 444*, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intitled, *Ængusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Ængus enlarged; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Ængus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]”

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh:

cloáair. Peaprrún innri caóin, deaganac loáa hérne, 7 pñ ionait eprcoib hi ccloáair pñi pé éúicc mbliáðan décc pñá na eitreét. Coñpñair coiméata eccna, 7 ealaðan a tñpe buðóein. Craob cñuapñg na canóine, Topar dé- pñeice 7 epocaire pñi boétair, 7 aiðilccneacáir in coiméad. Bá hepñðe po éúglaim 7 po éionól leabair airpñin ionða ar po pñpñobáð leabair airpñin baile mec maññupa óó buðóein, 7 a écc ðon galair ðpñeac an. 10. Calann Appil dia haóine ðo pñonñpáð ip in pñapccatpñmáð bliáðan a aoíri.

O neill, Enpí ócc mac enpí mic eoccañ, ticóñpñá cñenel eoccañ ðo mñp- báð i tñg airp mic aóða mic eoccañ uí neill i tñuait eacáða lé dá mñac cuññ mic enpí mic eoccañ toipñpñelbáç 7 conn clann inñine an iapla, a nñioğair a nañar (conn) po mñpñbáð la hénñi pécç pñam.

Doññall mac enpí mic eoccañ uí neill (dia po gñipeð ó neill pñime pñin) ðo éionól a çapacc 7 a élnññáð go hénionac, .i. plioçç Rémainð meğmaç- gñamñna, 7 ionñpñaicéð dóib co ðún ngññamñ. Baññar pñal imón ccaipñén, 7 aóñg ar in cçpñoir ccaipññññg. Pñilim mac ðon ua néill pñin (.i. enpí óğ mac enpí) ðo çappañcc neill mic airp uí neill go líon a pócñpññe oppa ip in mññññ ðia mññpç 7 a pñagñail ina ccoðlað, 7 pñapñórpccáð namac ðo çabairp pñpñna, co po pñpñóimç iac, 7 pñçñññe mór ðo mñññññ an éúiccéð ðo mñpñbáð an tan pñin. Bá ðibññðe ðenpí mac in ðoñññall pññpñáññi, Mac cañ- mññññ gñollapacñpññcc, pñilim mac Remañññ mecc mññçgñamñna dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

2. Gilla-Isa.

3. Donnell.

4. Don.

5. Flaherty.

6. Hugh Roe.

7. Philip na Tuaighe.

8. Thomas More, ances-
tor of the Baron
of Enniskillen, and
of the Maguires of
Tempo.

2. Manus, *a quo* Mac
Manus.

3. Gilla-Patrick.

4. Matthew.

5. Gilla-Patrick.

6. Cathal.

7. Cathal Oge, compiler
of the Annals of Ul-
ster. He had sever-
al legitimate sons,
though apparently
in Holy Orders.

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Con-
stantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the un-
doubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

^u *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoín^u, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of galar breac [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha^v, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Turlough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before^w.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions^x, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh^y. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

^v *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

^w *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

^x *Connexions*, *clúinín*, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

^y *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *croic caibdeanaigh* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

mic eoðaða móiri még maṭḡaíṃna, ἡ maíleaclaíṃn mac féilim ruaid, mic cuínn, mic cuínn még maṭḡaíṃna. co ndruing móiri doipeaṣṣ ἡ daor ḡraða rleṣṣa Rémaínn még maṭḡaíṃna. Ro ḡabað ann dṇa aoð mac mécc maṭḡaíṃna, .i. ḡrian mac Rémaínn ἡ ro bṇað díob forccla a neaṣ ἡ a neideað uile. An tí lár a nderṇað an tarraing rin (Féilim) Ro ḡonað ríde ma cíonn ḡforḡoíṃ do ḡae ἡ aṣbaṣ a ccíonn a nomaiḡe.

Conn mac muirceartaig mic eoccaíṃ uí neill do maṛbað lá cloínn bṛíann bacaiḡ mic emainn ruaid uí anluain.

Níall (.i. níall ḡarḃ) mac aoða ruaid mic neill ḡarḃ í doíṃnaill décc ina bṛaicéḡṃṃur.

Doíṃnall mac neaṣṣain mic toirpḡealḃaiḡ mic néill ḡarḃ í doíṃnaill déḡ don ḡalar bṛec.

Índraicéíḡ do ḡenaíṃ dṇa doíṃnaill (.i. aoð ruaid) ar cloínn airt i neill. Clann airt ἡ éreíṃ do ṣoṣar fṛi aroile. ḡrireað for cloínn airt, ἡ maíleaclaíṃn mac neill mic airt do maṛbað la hua ndoíṃnaill, a lṇmaíṃ iaṛoíṃ ḡur an ccaírlén maol. An Cailén do ḡabail, ἡ reaṣṣ mbṣṛte décc éideað do buain ar, ἡ cúicc bṛaicche décc do ḡabail ann im da mac enṛi bacaiḡ (.i. féilim ἡ aoð) mic Ruaidṛi mic eoccaíṃ uí néill, im neaṣṣain mac eoḡain uí doíṃnaill, ἡ im mác éigneaṣáíṃ uí doíṃnaill.

O caṣáíṃ Sṣan mac aibne décc, ἡ tomár a deapbṛaṣair do ḡabail a ionaíṣ.

Cailén dúingṣṇaíṃn do ḡabáil la fṣṛ ionaíḡ ríḡ raxan i neṛínn iaṛla cílle dapa ḡeapoiḡ mac tomair tanaícc ar tarraing uí doíṃnaill aoða ruaid, ἡ toirpḡealḃaiḡ mic cuínn uí neill, Mhéḡuiḡi Sṣan mac Pílip, ἡ doíṃnaill ui néill co na cloínn ἡ co na cáirḡiḃ. ḡáṣṣar dṇa epṃór ḡaoíḡeal an cúiccíḡ amaílle fṛiú a ṣṣimṣell an baile co ro ḡabṛaṣ é fo déoiḡ le ḡonaḡaiḃ móra,

^a *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

^a *Caislen-Mael*, i.e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^b, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

^b *Dungannon*, dṇn ḡṇaíṃn, i.e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geanann, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

^c *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles

Melaghlin, the son of Felim Roe, son of Con, son of Con Mac Mahon; together with a great number of the tribe and servants of trust of the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon. Hugh, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, was taken prisoner there; and they [the Mac Mahons] were deprived of the most part of their horses, and of all their armour. And Felim, who had drawn these forces [down upon O'Neill], was wounded in the head by the cast of a dart, of which he died a short time after.

Con, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian Bacagh, son of Edmond Roe O'Hanlon.

Niall Garv, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died in captivity.

Donnell, the son of Naghtan, son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of galar breac [the small-pox].

An incursion was made by O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) against the sons of Art O'Neill. The sons of Art and he engaged with each other; but the sons of Art^z were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell. They were afterwards pursued to Caislen-Mael^a; that castle was taken, and seventeen suits of armour were carried away from it; and fifteen prisoners were taken there, together with Felim and Hugh, the two sons of Henry Bacagh, the son of Rory, son of Owen O'Neill; Naghtan, the son of Owen O'Donnell; and the son of Egneghan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

The castle of Dungannon^b was taken by the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, viz. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, who had gone thither at the instance of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; of Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill^c; of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip; and of Donnell O'Neill, with his sons and friends. The greater number of the Irish of the province were along with them around the town [i. e. the castle], which they finally took by great guns^d; and they liberated many prisoners who were detained in it,

O'Connor of Belanagare writes in the margin: "bpaçap son rapla an coirðealbac rin .i. mac a ðeipðreapra, i. e. this Turlough was the Earl's cousin, i. e. the son of his sister."

^d *Great guns.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, a çabail le çunnaðail. Dr. O'Connor says that there is no mention of cannon having been used in Ireland

ἡ πο πυαρλαίττεαδ̃ δο βραιγδὶβ̃ ιομδα̃ βαί ann, im domnall mac uí domnall
 do baí pé bliadain hī laim̃, ἡ im art mac uí neill móir̃ (.i. enri) co na dír
 mac ἡ co mbraiγδὶβ̃ ele cenmoṫát. Ruccrat̃ ettala aib̃le ar, ἡ Ro mar-
 baḍ leó conn mac eoḡain mic toirp̃dealb̃aig̃ puaiḍ í neill ip̃ in ccaplén. Ro
 páccab̃riot̃ an baile acc domnall ua neill iar̃rin.

Tomar̃ ócc mac tomair̃ iar̃la mic ḡr̃óio iar̃la, ἡ corbmac̃ ócc mac corb-
 maic̃ mic taid̃cc meḡ car̃taig̃ do leanmaiñ eoḡain mic taid̃ḡ mic corbmaic̃
 meḡ car̃taig̃ α̃ τοραιḡεḗτ̃ cpeice, Eoḡan bud̃ein co na diãr mac, O Sulle-
 b̃án beir̃pe P̃ilip mac diãrmaṫa co na mac̃ taḡḡ añ éaonñaig̃ ó puillebañ,
 ἡ b̃riañ ócc mac Suib̃ne co rocaib̃ib̃ oile do mar̃baḍ leó doñ cup̃ rin.

Donnchaḍ mac uí domnall ἡ dá mac̃ tuaṫail uí ḡallcub̃air̃ (eoin ἡ toirp̃-
 dealb̃aḗ) do toḗτ̃ α̃ maig̃ luip̃cc ar̃ α̃ mbraiḡdeanur̃.

Sláine inḡean meic̃ conmap̃a (Síḡa cam) b̃h̃ m̃ic̃ uilliam̃ cloinnẽ piocair̃o
 (uillecc mac uillicc̃ ele) décc.

Saḍb̃ inḡh̃ air̃t uí néill añ b̃h̃ baí acc Rémanñ mac P̃ilip meḡuib̃ir̃ décc.

Μair̃ḡp̃écc̃ inḡh̃ domnall̃ ball̃aig̃ meḡuib̃ir̃ b̃h̃ uí planñaḡáiñ (.i. ḡilli-
 beṫ) tuaṫẽ ráṫã décc, ἡ α̃ haḍnacal̃ iñ ñúiñ na nḡall iar̃ mbuaiḍ̃ naṫ̃pic̃ce.
 Ar̃ lár̃ añ lanamaiñ riñ po cúm̃daic̃ceṫ̃ rep̃él̃ i nonóir̃ dé ἡ naom̃ muir̃e ar̃
 achaḍ̃ móĩ baile uí plannc̃cáiñ.

Maine mac̃ maolecl̃ainñ mic̃ maṫã mec̃ maḡnupã do mar̃baḍ̃ i mboṫaib̃
 muiñtir̃e p̃ialaiñ la cloinñ caṫail̃ uí ḡallcub̃air̃.

O cuip̃m̃íñ conc̃ob̃ar̃ car̃paḗ décc.

Mac̃ añ baip̃o oir̃ḡiall̃ décc̃ doñ pláig̃.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

^e *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

^f *Donnell O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds :

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

^g *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaint, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Dónnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year ; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con^e, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill^f.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh ; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan^g.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain^h, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plagueⁱ.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

^h *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

ⁱ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"*Anno Domini 1498.* Τομαρ Μορτελ δο βρειθ αν βλιασιν ρι, 7 διαρμαιο Σβρυσαν δο μυνντιρ εεαννα ραίλε δο μαρβαο αν βλιασιν ρι αρ cumurc ; 7 τρι hopolaige δο βυαν δο βοδ Emmainn μορτελ, .ι. αζαιρ τομάιρ μορτελ,

AOIS CRIOST, 1499.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, ceitre céd, nócat, a naoi.

Loclaínn mac giollaálma biocairpe cúile maine, clepeac éccnaíde, craib-dec décc.

O brian an giolla dub diar bó hainm toirpdealbác mac toirpdealbáiḡ uí brian tiḡearna tuadnúman décc, ḡ toirpdealbác mac taidcc uí brian do ḡabail a ionaid.

Taidcc mac diarmatta (.i. mac ruaidri) tiḡearna muicce luirc feap aḡmair ionnraiḡteac, ḡ feap ro dñḡ a oíman for ḡac tír ina tímcéal décc for carraicc loca cé iar mbreic buada ó dñman ḡ o dñman, ḡ corbmac mac Ruaidri mec diarmatta do ḡabail a ionaid.

O doínnail aod ruad do dól ar ḡalldaet hi cceann fír ionaitt riḡ raxan.

Mac doínnail cloinne ceallaiḡ corbmac mac airt feap deircaí deir eiriḡ décc, ḡ a adlacad hi ccluin eoir.

ḡrian mac meḡuioir (Séan mac Pílip) do ḡabail lé cloinn brian méḡuioir.

Donnchaí mac concobair mic aoda meḡuioir do marbaí le fearaib luirc, .i. la cloinn toirpdealbáiḡ uí maeleóuin.

Magnur mac ḡorpaí óicc mic ḡorpaí ruaid méḡuioir do marbaí la teallaí eaídaí.

Cairlén bona droidoiri do ḡabail lá mac uí doínnail (.i. donnchaí na noirdḡ mac aoda ruaid) ar bairdaib i doínnail. O doínnail féin co na mac

d'oróir do ḡunna anora cumuic céda rin, ḡ tuille ar fichio co cloinn do breic óó na dñaiḡ rin.

"A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc anno; et Diermitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis Kinsaliæ occisus est in praelio; et Edmundus Mortel, pater Thomæ Mortel" [supradicti], "amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in eodem praelio, ictu pilæ bombardæ emissæ; et viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

"The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died this year, *quadragesimali tempore*.

"Cormac Mac Coscry, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

"Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a learned ecclesiastic, *in Christo quievit*.

"Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire, and traversed the country as far as Snamh na n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they returned homewards without seizing upon any preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chieftains of the territory, but the others turned

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma. Vicar of Cuil-Maine^k, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died ; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world ; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy^l.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders ; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallaeh Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

^k *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

^l *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."

αοῦ ὅcc ὁ ὁλ ἰμον ccαιρλέν. Μαγυῖδιρ ἡ Ρίλιρ mac τοιρρῶεalbαιḡ μέγυῖδιρ ὁ ἑῶτ ἰ ἠῶcúm ἰ δοῖναιll ἡ α mic αιρμ α mβατταρ. Donnchaḡ na noρῶcc ἡ Ρίλιρ ὁ ἑῶαρ pπi αποile co po εῦαιρcc cάc α cεile ὁiḡ. Ro μαρβαḡ ὁνα eac donnchaḡ, ἡ po παρccπαḡ é pḡpḡn ḡo po ḡabaḡ é lá Ρίλιρ ap ἰn λαῖαιρ pḡn, ἡ ὁορ πατ dua δοῖναιll po cεδῶιρ. Ro ḡabaḡ τpa an baile ιαρτταιν ἰρ ἰn λό cεδna. Tucc ua δοῖναιll donnchaḡ ὁορῶιρ ὁ μάγυῖδιρ co pucc leiρ dia εἰḡ dia coḡḡa ἰ ηḡiaλλnuρ. Ὀοραḡ ua δοῖναιll ιαραḡ τpi pḡcḡt bó ὁ mac τοιρρῶεalbαιḡ α lócch α cορccαιρ.

Μαοίleaclainn mac mupchaḡ mic ταιḡcc μέḡ παḡnai ll ὁ ḡabail lé conn cappaḡ mac ταιḡcc mic τιḡεapḡnáin uí Ruairc, ἡ lá Sḡan mac τιḡεapḡnáin uí puairc α ῥαḡαιρτ leḡ ap ἰnιρ ὁcτα πορ loc mec nén. Ruḡpaḡḡe mac τοιρρῶεalbαιḡ meḡyḡdiρ dionḡpαιcḡḡḡ an loḡa ποpḡa, ἡ an dá ḡac pḡn uí Ruairc ὁ ḡapβαḡ leiρ, ἡ mac an cάoiḡ μέḡ pḡannchaḡ co na mac, ἡ Μαοίleaclainn mac mupchaḡ ὁ ῥαḡαιρτ lḡiρ dia εἰḡ. O δοῖναιll αοḡ puḡḡ dá pḡaplaceaḡ uaḡa ιαρτταιν ἡ cαιρλέν liaḡḡpḡma ὁ ῥαḡαιρτ dua ἠḡomnai ll apḡr ó mac mupchaḡ (i. maοίleaclainn).

Sluaiccheaḡ lá ḡiapla cille ὁapa (i. ḡeapoiḡ mac toḡáιρ mic pḡain cáim) ἰyρτiρ na hepeann ḡi cconnaḡταιḡ, ἡ aḡliacc maenaccáin ὁ ḡabáil ὁḡ πορ cḡoinn uilliam uí cεallaḡ, ἡ α ῥαḡαιρτ ὁ cḡoinn αοḡa mic ḡpḡain. Clann uilliam uí cεallaḡ dionḡapβαḡ ὁap pḡca pḡap. Cαιρλέν tuillpce ὁ ḡabail ὁon τpḡuaicḡeaḡ pḡn laiρ πορ pḡioḡt pḡiḡlimiḡ (i. pḡiḡlimiḡ cḡeipeaḡ), ἡ α mḡpḡaḡḡe ὁ ῥαḡαιρτ ὁḡ ὁαḡḡ ua conḡḡḡaiρ ὁon ὁapa τιḡεapḡna baí πορ pḡol muiρḡḡaiḡ. Cαιρλέν Roρa coḡáin, ἡ an cαιρλέν pḡabaḡ ḡeḡρ ὁ ḡabail laiρ ὁon ὁul pḡn.

Αοḡ ua conḡḡḡaiρ ὁ ὁiḡcḡp ap α ὁῡτḡaiḡ la mac ἠḡiapḡata, ἡ lá coḡḡaonταιḡ pḡl Muiρeaḡḡaiḡ τap pḡonaiḡn pḡap.

Mac uilliam búpc ὁ cappaḡḡ dua conḡḡḡaiρ, ἡ ὁ cḡoinn uilliam uí cεallaḡ. Cαιρλέν aḡa ḡacc ὁ ḡabail ὁḡ, ἡ α ῥαḡαιρτ ὁ cḡoinn uilliam

^m *Inis-Ochta*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called *Ἰνι· Αῖḡḡa*, anglicè *Inishee*, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

ⁿ *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now *Lough Macnean*, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

^o *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta^m, an island on Lough-Mac-Nenⁿ. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain^o from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards^p across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. There is no part of the

castle here referred to now to be seen.

^p *Westwards*, ϣαπ.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for ποπ, i. e. eastwards.

uí éallaiḡ, 7 concóbaṛ uā ceallaiḡ an ṽapa tḡearna baóí fop uib maine ṽo ḡabáil anṽ, 7 a ṽabairt ṽo máoileaclainn mac taircc mic donnchaid amaille lé bṽaiḡuib oirriḡ uā maine, 7 láintḡearnuṽ uā maine ṽo ḡabáil ṽo ṽon éur rin.

Cairlén tuillṽe ṽo ḡabáil lá mac uilliam, 7 lá hua cconcóbaṛ, Mac cairṽpe mic bṽian ṽo márbad ann ṽurcóṽ ṽo ṽeiléṽ, 7 bṽaiḡṽe ṽleaṽta ṽeíṽlimíṽ, 7 a ccairlén ṽo ṽairṽiṽt ṽua concóbaṛ. Síṽ uí concóbaṛ 7 Mhíṽe ṽiarṽaṽa ṽo ṽénaṽ lá mac uilliam, 7 bṽaiḡṽe uāṽa ṽibliníṽ lá comall ṽia ṽoile, .i. eoḡan mac uí concóbaṛ, 7 cairṽpe mac uí concóbaṛ.

O ṽomṽnaill Aoṽ ṽuaṽ ṽo ṽol ṽluaḡ ar mac ṽṽiarṽaṽa coṽbmac mac Ruaiṽṽi 7 ní ṽo airṽi co ṽaimc co coṽṽṽiab. Iar ná ṽiṽṽ rin ṽo mac ṽiarṽaṽa ṽo ṽionail ṽíṽe ṽoṽṽaiṽe maiḡe luṽcc, 7 ṽuaṽa connaṽt ṽo éṽṽnaṽ coṽṽṽleíṽe ṽṽia hua ṽomṽnaill. Iar ná airṽuccad rin ṽua ṽomṽnaill ṽo ḡab ṽimṽeall ḡo muṽṽiṽi eólaṽ, 7 ṽaimcc ṽar ṽionainn aḡ cairlén liaṽṽṽoma ḡo ṽaimcc maḡ luṽcc. Rucc ar cṽeaṽhaṽ 7 ar éṽalaṽ iomṽaṽ 7 ṽo ḡab fop oṽccain an ṽíṽe. Iar ná cluṽṽin rin ṽo Mac ṽṽiarṽaṽa ṽainc hí cṽṽṽn uí ṽomṽnaill, 7 ṽo ṽinne ṽít ṽuṽain ṽṽiṽ, 7 ṽo ioc a éíṽṽáin ḡo huṽal ṽṽia hua ṽomṽnaill. ṽo ṽaṽ ṽó an éāṽāṽ, 7 ná bṽaiḡṽe ṽo bí hí maiḡ luṽcc ó máṽṽm an bealaḡ buíṽe co rin.

Cṽeaṽa móṽa lá bṽian mac ṽomṽnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enṽi ar mac ṽomṽnaill clonṽe cellaiḡ .i. ḡiollapṽaṽiaṽc.

^a *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

^r *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

^s *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“ A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot ; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other ; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward.”

^t *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

^u *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

^w *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Domh-

up to the sons of William O'Kelly ; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlín, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship^a of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tulsk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor ; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot ; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot ; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliu mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curliu against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg^b. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach^c, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe^d to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly^e, i. e. Gillapattrick^f.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mac Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mile, cúicc céo.

Domnall ua pollamain eppcop doire, bpaéair minúr de obrepuanria do bí go paotpac ar fuo epeann acc ppoicépt 7 acc pñhmóir ppi pé epioéat bliaðan pua pin décc .i. do galap meóóin, 7 a aðnacal i náé epuim.

O Ruairc (peilim mac donnchaió mic tigeapnánin) do écc 7 eoccan mac tigeapnánin mic taiðcc do gabail a ionaid.

Taðcc ócc mac taiðcc mic tigeapnánin uí Ruairc décc.

Brían caoó mac neill mic Sñain buide mic eoccan uí néill do mairbaó lá domnall mac Sñain buide uí neill, 7 lá muintip aóða i ndorap cairléin éino airó.

Tomar mac aóða mic brian mic Pílip na tuiáige meguíoir do mairbaó la taóð mac tomair mic tomair óicc meguíoir 7 la muintip mUCAIDÉIN.

Slóiccéaó lá hua ndomnall aóó puao i epír neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill dún nññainn, 7 co po bpiar an pññcaipléñ, 7 co po loipcc epannóð loca laogaire, 7 a impúó implán dia tíg ðan ppiébeapc ppiar don éup pin.

Slóiccéaó lár an iupéir ðeapóit mac tomáir, iapla éille ðapa i epír neoccan 7 Slóiccéaó ele lá hua ndomnall aóó puao co na pòépaide co com-painic ppiar an iupéir að cairléñ cloinne Sñain buide uí néill, .i. cairléñ éinn airó 7 batap hi pporbapipri paip go po gabao leó é. Tucaó an baile iapom do éoirpðealbac mac cuinn uí néill. Do ðeaóaccap na maié pin dia tuióib iapain. Iap poao ðua ðomnall don epup pin po gluair go nñmílrcc nñmra-óal hi epír nailealla go po cpeaóó leip pñóct brian mec donnchaió baí i nññanra ppiar, 7 tainicc dia ép iapom.

An éoirpðealbac pémpáite (dia epapo an iupéir cairléñ éino airó) po gabao piðe lá hua neill (domnall) hi ccairléñ hui neill péin hi ccionn lñpáite iapcain. Ro bññao a éapapigeóé ðe co po páp coccaó móp hi epír neoc-can epipiðe.

¹ *Ceann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

An army was led by O'Donnell; i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann úrð was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

Ο ρεαρῡαῖλ Ρυδραῖγε mac IRiaῖl do ἡαρβαδ la πέμυρ mac Ρυαῖδρι mic κατῡαῖ mic uilliam uí ρεαρῡαῖl ι ηῡιρ μῡρι loca ḡamḡa.

Ο βραιη λαῖγεν κατῡοιρ mac dúnlaḡḡ do ἡαρβαδ lá cuῡo oia βραιῡριῡ πέῡη.

Ρῡαδᾶc mac duinn óicc mic duinn ḡῡρι μεḡυῡῡρι, ḡ βραιη mac Sḡain mic doḡḡnaill ballaḡ μεḡυῡῡρι do ἡαρβαδ lá cloinn cuῡḡ uí neill ι mbeól áta na marclaḡ.

ḡiolla ḡριρ mac eóḡḡ ḡḡḡ mec cápa do ἡαρβαδ ap ḡρειρ oíðce ḡa τῡḡ ḡḡḡ lá haod mac Sḡain buíðe μέḡ ματḡamḡa, ḡ cpeaḡa an baile do dḡenamḡ lair.

Οᾶ ḡac doḡḡchaῡḡ óicc mic doḡḡchaῡḡ ḡῡρι mic aoða μεḡυῡῡρι (Semur ḡ Remann) do ἡαρβαδ lá heóccan mac doḡḡchaῡḡ ḡῡρι mic aoða céðḡa.

Sḡioct duinn mic conḡḡḡnaḡt μέḡυῡῡρι do dḡol ap ῡḡḡḡḡaḡcῡḡ ap baile meic ḡiolla ḡuaῡḡ, ḡ an ḡiolla duḡ mac conḡoḡair mic tomaiρ μεḡυῡῡρι do ἡαρβαδ leó, ḡ doḡḡnaill caod mac ḡiollaḡuaῡḡ co na ḡac, ḡ Ρυαῖδρι mac doḡḡnaill ḡιρḡ mec ḡiollaḡuaῡḡ co ḡoḡaῡḡḡ ele.

Óccan mac ρεapaḡḡaiḡ baillḡ mic ρεapaḡḡaiḡ mic duinn mic conḡḡḡnaḡt μεḡυῡῡρι do ἡαρβαδ lá ḡḡḡḡaῡḡ mac ḡiollaḡuaῡḡ ι ḡḡioḡaῖl na dḡḡḡḡe πέḡḡḡḡḡ.

Caḡlén do ḡῡḡḡḡcḡnaḡ lá Ρῡῡῡ mac βραιη mic Ρῡῡῡ ap caḡḡaῖcc loca an τaḡḡḡ.

ḡiollaḡaḡḡaῖcc mac ḡḡaῡḡbearḡaiḡ mic tomaiρ óicc μεḡυῡῡρι do ἡαρβαδ lá ḡaill mac aḡḡ uí neill ḡ lá a cloinn, ḡ cpeaḡa moḡa do ḡḡḡḡ leó ó cloḡḡḡ ḡḡaῡḡbearḡaῖccḡ.

Sḡḡa ḡḡḡḡ ḡῡῡῡ mic tomaiρ (.i. an ḡiolla duḡ) μέḡυῡῡρι, ḡ ḡḡḡḡaῡḡ ócc mac ḡḡḡḡaḡ ḡuaῡḡ μεḡυῡῡρι dḡcc.

An baḡḡaḡ ḡῡρι do ἡαρβαδ lé na βḡaῡair πέῡη lá dḡaῡḡ baḡḡa, .i. aḡḡ-ḡḡeoḡain cluana, ḡ coḡcaḡḡe. Dḡaῡḡ do ἡαρβαδ le tomaiρ a baḡḡa, ḡ lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

¹ *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawn, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawn, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note ^m, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

^a *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna^z, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach^a.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy^b, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh^c, by Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha^d, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

^b *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

^c *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.

muinrip ceallaáin. Iarla d'f'muman do éocbáil éuirp óáuió a ccionn píst
lá 7 a lorpcaó iapom.

Αν ριονναῖ muinripe ταόccáin (cairppe) do marbáó lá cono mac airt
mic cuinn uí maoleaclainn.

* *Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 min 7 luaiḗ do óénum de, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it^e.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin^f.

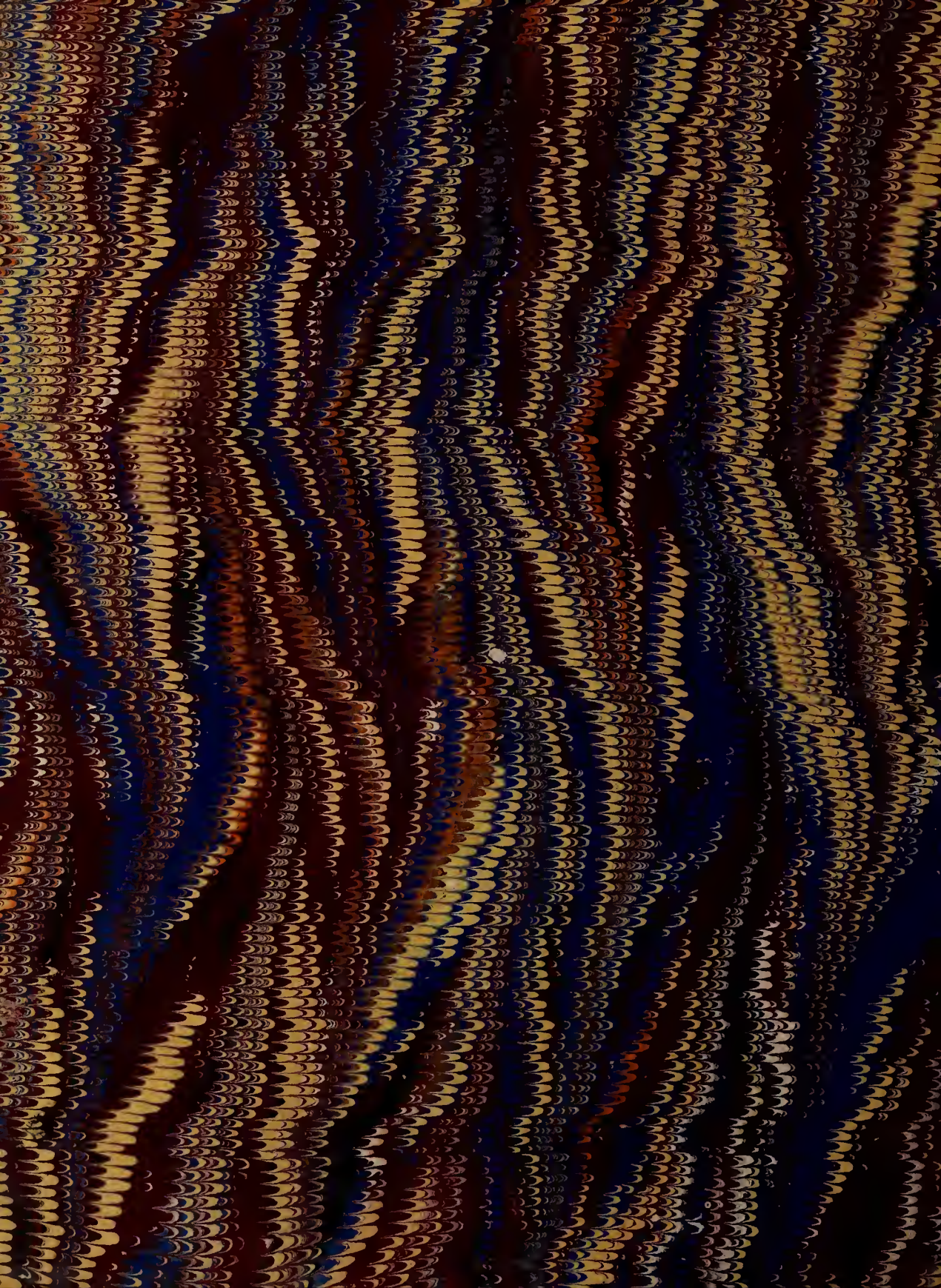
St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

"The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est.*

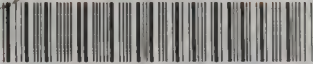
"Melaghlin Bradagh" [i. e. the thievish], "the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered."





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